ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,567 LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001.

THE TIMES, Thursday, July 17, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam," announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDREWS.—On July 15, 1930, at a nursing home, to Claire, wife of Captain P. M. Andrews (late M.G.C.), 26, The Chase, S.W.4—a daughter.

COLLEY.—On July 7, 1930, to Alice May (*née* Nuttall), wife of R. Colley, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., of 11, The Circus, Bath—a son.

CURRIE.—On July 16, 1930, at 14, Egerton-gardens, Alexandra, wife of Bertram Currie, of a daughter.

DOUGAL.—On July 15, 1930, at Caterham, to Marie, wife of E. G. Dougal—a daughter.

GREEN.—On July 14, 1930, at 11, Albert-road, Southport, Phyllis, wife of Philip Green, of a daughter.

HODSON.—On July 15, 1930, at the Vicarage, Northleach, to Margery, wife of the Rev. Harold Hodson, M.C.—a daughter.

HOWISON.—On July 10, 1930, at Ootacamund, India, to Mary Beatrice, wife of James Condie Howison—a daughter.

MACDERMOT.—On July 10, 1930, at 37, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, to Amy (*née* French), wife of Percy MacDermot, of Drumdoe, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, Ireland—a daughter.

PEERS.—On July 16, 1930, to Rotha (*née* de Selincourt), wife of Charles John Peers—a daughter.

PROTHERO.—On July 12, 1930, at Wolverhampton, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Protheo, of Birches Court, Codsall, Staffs—a son.

PURCHASE.—On July 15, 1930, to Barbara (*née* Combe), wife of Captain G. M. Puckridge, Gold Coast Political Service—a daughter. Bunce's Shaw, Farley Hill, Reading.

SCOTT.—On July 15, 1930, at 13, Buckingham-terrace, Glasgow, W., to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay M. Scott—a son.

SIMPSON.—On July 14, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to Hester Vyvian, the wife of Gerard Madden Simpson—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

AINSLIE : STEWART McEWAN.—On Wednesday, July 16, 1930, at Murrayfield Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. J. Fraser Grahame and the Rev. J. Rossie Brown, M.A., Murrayfield, James of John Ainslie, Esq., Murrayfield-avenue, Edinburgh, to the late Mr. and Mrs. James Ainslie, to Katharine, younger daughter of Dr. J. and Mrs. Fraser Grahame and widow of Mr. J. Stewart McEwan, St. Edwards, Murrayfield.

ARMSTRONG : PAYNE.—On July 12, 1930, at Blackheath, Hugh Elliott, son of Mr. and the late Mr. Armstrong, of Nailsea, to Dorothy Ethel, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, of Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath.

BURROWS : WARD.—On July 15, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Yarpole, Ernest Arthur Burrows, only child of the late W. T. Burrows, Esq. (formerly of Ceylon), and Mrs. Burrows, Hook, Bastingstoke, to Phyllis Hamerton, only daughter of the Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Ward, Croft Rectory, Leominster.

DELAFIELD : LATHAM.—On July 15, 1930, at the Church of Holy Cross, Morton, Derbyshire, Peter Anthony Delafield, only son of Mr. A. H. Delafield and the late Mrs. Delafield, of 14, Sidmouth-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.2, to Evelyn Jane (Eve), third daughter of the Rev. W. L. and Mrs. Latham, of Morton Rectory, Derbyshire.

PEYTON SADLER : CRAWFORD.—On July 14, 1930, at Folkestone, Lt.-Col. R. Peyton Sadler, The Sherwood Foresters, to Margaret Mary Crawford, daughter of Mrs. Turnbull and the late Mr. W. H. Turnbull, of Wellington, New Zealand.

HALL-CRAGGS : OLIVER.—On July 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, London, S.W.7, Richard Bagwell Hall-Craggs, of Whiteknights House, Reading, and Bailey's Hotel, London, to Gwendolen, daughter of Mr. F. A. Oliver, C.M.G., C.B.E., late H.M. Consul-General at Stuttgart.

TURWITT : HAZELL.—On July 16, 1930, at Christ Church, Gravesend, by the Vicar, Rev. T. Phillips, R.A., Hon. C.F. Rhodald Frederick Turwitt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Turwill, "Rookmere," Dartford, to Agnes May (Nancy) Dalzell, younger daughter of the late Malcolm Hazell, Gravesend.

UNDERWOOD : WELLS.—On July 16, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Barrowgate, Charles Cradock Underwood, of 13, Holles-street, W., to Clara Marie, daughter of the late Christian Gjersem, of Porsgrund, Norway, and widow of Herbert Edward Wells.

WATTS : SPENCER.—On July 16, 1930, at Christ Church, Cheshunt, Herts, Lionel Mere Watts, of Chesham Bois, to Freda Lilian, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Spencer, of Wimbledon.

WILLIAMS : LYONS.—On June 24, 1930, at St. Keneln's, Alderley, by the Rev. D. Yarnton Mills, assisted by the Rev. R. Davies, Raymond, son of Mr. C. R. and the late Mrs. Williams, of Bryn Awel, Bangor, to Evelyn, daughter of the late Rt. Rowlie W. H. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, of County Antrim.

WORSWICK : DICK.—On July 14, 1930, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, James Alexander Worswick to Dorothy Lillian Dick, of Bristol.

DEATHS

ACHESON.—On July 15, 1930, at 376, London-road, Leicester, Frances Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Acheson.

ASKHAM.—On July 14, 1930, at Manormead, Chilston, Torquay, Frances William Askham, J.P., formerly Chief Accountant, Army Audit Staff, Whitehall, aged 71. Funeral at Cemetery, Kingston, Surrey, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

BROWNSON.—On July 13, 1930, at a nursing home, Manchester, James Hague Brownson, of the Briars, Park-road, Cheadle Hulme, in his 70th year. Cremated at Manchester, July 15.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England and Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Welbeck 8191.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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BURROWS : WARD.—On July 15, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Yarpole, Ernest Arthur Burrows, only child of the late W. T. Burrows, Esq. (formerly of Ceylon), and Mrs. Burrows, Hook, Bastingstoke, to Phyllis Hamerton, only daughter of the Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Ward, Croft Rectory, Leominster.

DELAFIELD : LATHAM.—On July 15, 1930, at the Church of Holy Cross, Morton, Derbyshire, Peter Anthony Delafield, only son of Mr. A. H. Delafield and the late Mrs. Delafield, of 14, Sidmouth-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.2, to Evelyn Jane (Eve), third daughter of the Rev. W. L. and Mrs. Latham, of Morton Rectory, Derbyshire.

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TURWITT : HAZELL.—On July 16, 1930, at Christ Church, Gravesend, by the Vicar, Rev. T. Phillips, R.A., Hon. C.F. Rhodald Frederick Turwitt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Turwill, "Rookmere," Dartford, to Agnes May (Nancy) Dalzell, younger daughter of the late Malcolm Hazell, Gravesend.

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DANIELL.—On July 13, 1930, at Greetwell Cottage, Lincoln, Kate Beetham Cousans, daughter of the late Edward Ralph Cousans, of The Greestones, Lincoln.

DANIELL.—On July 11, 1930, at Chichester, Ellen Katharine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. F. Daniell, formerly Vicar of Aldingbourne, aged 75.

DAVIS.—On July 15, 1930, at his residence, 115, Lewisham-road, S.E.13, Henry Tadwell Davis, for many years with John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, aged 85 years. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery on Saturday, July 19, at 11.30 a.m.

DOUGLAS-NORMAN.—On July 15, 1930, at a Cardiff nursing home, Elizabeth Mary Douglas-Norman, aged 67 years. Interment at Brimpsfield, Glos.

EGGAR.—On July 12, 1930, Florence Emily, widow of George William Eggar, late of Brisbane, Australia, at nursing home, Bexhill, Sussex.

FROST.—On July 13, 1930, at Drakes-avenue, Littleham, Margaret, widow of George Bland Frost, eldest daughter of the late J. B. Allan, of Stoke Newington, and Eddlewood, Lanarkshire, aged 85.

GIBBS.—On July 14, 1930, suddenly, Colonel J. A. G. Gibbs, C.B., late The Duke of Wellington's Regt., of Portobello, Eaton Rise, Ealing, beloved husband of Gladys Gibbs. Funeral service St. Peter's Church, Ealing, 1 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

GILES.—On July 16, 1930, Colonel Frank L. N. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E., late Royal Engineers, of Thurleton House, Fleet, only son of the late Hon. Frank Giles, I.C.S., husband of Elgiva Mary Giles. Funeral on Saturday, July 19, at 2.30 p.m., at St. Hilary, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

GODFREY.—On July 15, 1930, at 74, St. Augustine's-avenue, Croydon, Arthur Samuel Godfrey, aged 69 years.

HALL.—On July 16, 1930, in London, suddenly, Percy Herbert Hall, J.P., of Shertlerowes, Caterham, second son of the late Henry Hall, of Woodlands, Caterham, age 75. Funeral at St. Mary's, Caterham, Saturday, 2.30. No flowers, by request.

HAMBLING.—On July 16, 1930, at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Robert Hambling, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hambling, of Dunsdale, Beds.

A true and loyal Empire maker.

LONGDEN.—On July 14, 1930, at a nursing home in Eastbourne, Margaret Hilda, daughter of the late John A. Longden, of Sunderland.

LONGMAN.—On July 16, 1930, at In The Ray, Maidenhead, Francis Pemberton, son of the late William Longman, of Abbess Grange, Leckford, Hants, aged 67. Funeral 12.15 Saturday, July 19, Maidenhead Cemetery.

McCALMAN.—On July 13, 1930, at Hillside House, Kilmun, Argyllshire, George McCalman, J.P., in his 71st year.

McHARDY.—On July 15, 1930, at 69, The Close, Salisbury, Alexander Byde, beloved son of Major-General and Mrs. McHardy. Service, Salisbury Cathedral, to-morrow (Friday), 11.15. Interment, Bitterne Cemetery on the same day, at 3.45 p.m.

NATHAN.—On July 16, 1930, at 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Maurice Alfred Nathan, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nathan, formerly of Birmingham, aged 59. Funeral private.

NUTTALL.—On July 16, 1930, at Hitchcrew, Dane-court-road, Parkstone, Hannah Sophia, widow of C. J. Nuttall, in her 84th year. Funeral Saturday, 12.30 p.m.

PAYNE.—On July 15, 1930, at Badgeworth, Strangford-road, Whitstable, Gertrude, widow of David Payne, aged 86.

PEAT.—On July 14, 1930, at Ashe House, Musbury, near Axminster, John Alfred Peat, third son of James Peat, of Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, and dearly loved husband of Muriel E. Peat. Funeral at Musbury, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Friday). (Canadian papers, please copy.)

PRIDIE.—On July 15, 1930, at Clifton, Bristol, Hugh Hampden Pridie, M.B., C.M.

PULLIBLANK.—On July 16, 1930, at Rampisham, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Pullibank, Rector of Rampisham and Canon of Salisbury, aged 87 years. Funeral at Rampisham at 2 p.m., Saturday. No flowers, by request.

ROBERTS.—On July 15, 1930, suddenly, at Salisbury, Arthur H. Roberts, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of West Malling, aged 70. No flowers. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—On July 16, 1930, as a result of an aeroplane accident at Sutton Bridge, Flying Officer Peter Bagwell Rogers, R.A.F., second son of Colonel Rogers, Riverhill, Sevenoaks. Funeral Sevenoaks Parish Church at noon Saturday.

ROGERS.—On July 15, 1930, at "Parler," Stanley Park-road, Carshalton, Alexander Stuart Rogers, formerly First Minister, Zanzibar, aged 67. Funeral, Carshalton Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), 2oon.

DEATHS (continued)

RYDON.—On July 16, 1930, at East Lodge, Awbrook, Scaynes Hill, Sussex, Arthur Hope Rydon, aged 71. Funeral at Wivelsfield (station Haywards Heath) on Saturday, July 19, at 12.30 p.m. R.I.P. No flowers, by special request.

SALTMARSH.—On July 15, 1930, at Bucharest, after a long illness, Edith, wife of H. R. Saltmarsh, of Bucharest.

SIMONS.—On July 15, 1930, at "Cotgrave," Sutton-on-Sea, Lincs, Benjamin Simons, J.P., late of the Grange, Willoughby, aged 69 years. Funeral service Wesleyan Church, Sutton-on-Sea, July 19, 2.15 p.m., and afterwards at St. Clement's Church.

SUTCLIFFE.—On July 16, 1930, at Long Eaton Vicarage, Nottingham, the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Gordon Proctor, Kate Neale, wife of the late Henry Sutcliffe, of Linndale, Ilkley.

WILLIAMS.—On July 4, 1930, after an operation, Ernest Charles Williams, only son of the late Charles and the late Alice Emily Williams, of Apsley House, Richmond, aged 59. Buried at Richmond Cemetery, Friday, July 11.

WILLIAMS.—On July 15, 1930, at 36, Spilman-street, Carmarthen, Dr. Edward Richard Williams M.B.E., aged 70.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HODGE.—In loving memory of Dick, 2nd Lieut., Essex Regiment, killed in France July 17, 1917, aged 19.

SMYTH.—In proud, loving, and fadeless memory of two most gallant and beloved brothers, Br. Lt.-Col. G. R. Ferguson Smyth, D.S.O. with Bar, R.E., murdered at Cork, July 17, 1920; Br. Major G. O. S. Smyth, D.S.O., M.C., R.F.A., murdered in Dublin, Oct. 12, 1920.

WAGER.—In ever loving memory of my husband, Captain A. H. Wager, R.A., killed in action on the Somme, July 16, 1916.—Patsy.

CLARK.—To the dear memory of my husband, Lyonel Edwin Clark, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., who passed away July 17, 1929.

GILL.—In ever-loving memory of Evelyn, dear wife and mother, who left us July 17, 1926.

LINK.—In ever-loving and deeply thankful memory of Juliet Link (*née* Jolly), (the dearly loved and devoted wife of Charles W. Link, of Croydon, who was suddenly "called Home" on Sunday morning, July 17, 1927, at Lossiemouth, Scotland.

PIGGOTT.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Arthur Wellesley Piggott, late of Riverview-mansions, Twickenham, who died suddenly, July 17, 1929. Never to be forgotten.

WELLS.—In ever-loving memory of our darling John.—From Dad and Mum. July 17, 1928.

FUNERAL

ISAMBARD OWEN.—On July 15, 1930, at Glanadda Cemetery, Bangor, the re-interment of the ashes of the late Ethel Lady Owen (died at Paris, June, 1929), widow of Sir Isambard Owen.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England and Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Welbeck 8191.

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BUSINESS OFFERS

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TO OWNERS and AGENTS.—WANTED MAIN ROAD SITES in Central London with vacant possession; minimum frontage 80ft. or corner site 60ft.—Write Box 6456, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COURT DRESSMAKER, long established West End, requires one whose lease is up to join her; must have capital.—Write Box A.1678, The Times, E.C.4.

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RIVIERA.—Lady and gentleman of taste and experience open second Pension, in world famous Continental resort French; capital available; open to any interesting suggestion.—Write Box B.156, The Times, E.C.4.

DETROL SERVICE STATION, near London. Entirely modern, commanding and protected site, fronting a road carrying enormous traffic, and equipped with quickest showroom, repair shop, office, ten pumps, ample storage, and modern facilities. Concrete drives and paths throughout. Ladies' and gentlemen's conveniences. Moderate price freehold, part can remain.—Apply to Mr. Georges Herbert, 14, Berkeley-road, Bromborough, Tel. Bromborough 97.

MOTOR GARAGE BUSINESS for SALE; turnover about £22,000; net profit about £1,000. Accountants' figures available; showroom, garage 24 cars, 12 lock-up garages; Freehold and goodwill, £4,250 with stock at cost. Agents, GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN GENERAL MERCHANTS BUSINESS for SALE. Good connexion and prospects.—Principals write Box A.1679, The Times, E.C.4.

COTTAGE HOUSE, facing sea in favourite Thanet resort. Accommodation for 25 visitors; owner's bed sitting room, dining room, lounge, &c.; nice garden. Lease seven years at only £110. Price, including excellent furniture, &c., £800.—HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

A HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS (home-made cakes and afternoon tea, morning coffees, luncheons and teas), West of England Cathedral city. Attractively equipped premises. Tudor style, seating 100, with good living accommodation attached. Average turnover 1629 and 1930 £4,576 per annum. Audited accounts. Price only £2,500, part of which can remain.—Inspected and recommended by Vendor's Sole Agents, HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., as above.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ADVANCES, any amounts, arranged at once on REVERSIONS, LIFE INTERESTS, ANNUITIES; interest at 4½ to 5 per cent. yearly. Large FUNDS ready; no delay.—Mr. Cooper, 6, Maddox-street, W.

ADVANCES ARRANGED to any amount at 4½ per cent., on reversions, life interests, annuities, &c.—E. F. Smith, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street.

ADVANCES, first or second, on property or reversions. Building projects, businesses, and schemes financed or refunded.—M. 162, Silverleigh-road, Thornton Heath.

BARRISTER (retired) arranges without delay advances upon Reversions, Life Interests, Annuities, &c., at 4½ per cent. net per annum.—S. H. Reed, 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to INVEST up to £3,000 at a minimum of 7½ per cent. interest in old-established firm. Will bear every investigation. Principals only.—Write Box 0370, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LOANS ARRANGED (Town or Country) immediately on REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES, ANNUITIES, Mortgages, &c., BANKERS' RATES of INTEREST. ADVICE GRATIS.—Brookes and Co., 26, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, Regent 0821.

MORTGAGES, First and Second, required for several clients.—P. J. Roberts, Mortgage Broker, 23, Oliver-grove, South Norwood, S.E.25.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1844), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

PERSONAL

NO.—M. says shopping only, therefore I. best how to defeat time consiant thought nothing can alter.—366, G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£20 REWARD for return of GOLD CIGARETTE CASE to Bank of Montreal, Waterloo-place case lost night of July 4; name engraved inside, Edward Pardee Johnston, Toronto.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, BLACK ABERDEEN TERRIER, answers to the name Susie; any one returning to Mrs. Thompson, 45A, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, will receive above reward.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPPY DOG, 5 months old, no collar, from 31, Marryat-road, Wimbledon.

£4 REWARD.—LOST on 10th inst., in West Hampstead district, OVAL DIAMOND BROOCH, SET PLATINUM.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

B. B. CINE-KODAK F 1.9, No. 1701. LOST on June 30th between Euston Yard and Manchester, London-road. £3 REWARD will be paid on restoring it to J. L. T., Cleveland, Bolton.

LOST.—On July 8, a long SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND BROOCH, probably Terrace of House of Commons, or between Bond-street, Grosvenor-street, and Maddox-street. Finder returning same to Forbes Adam, 1, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, will be rewarded.

LOST. CERTIFICATE No. 874, dated 25.6.1929, for 27 shares SUNRAY OIL CORPORATION of DELAWARE, Captain Burlace.—Write Box B.487, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER REQUIRES airy, SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in the West End of London; five to six rooms.—Write full particulars to Box N.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. HUGH'S SOCIETY for CATHOLIC BOYS is giving an American Tea at 21, Queensberry-place, S.W.7, 3.30 to 6.30 to-morrow. All welcome.

ARTISTIC Lady, having spare over £1,000 making most attractive MAISONNETTE (one floor) the last word in comfort and luxury, five minutes Hyde Park, three or four bed rooms, absolutely quiet (one 25 feet), constant hot water, two reception rooms (25ft. long), parquet floors, old beamed dining room, opening on to sunny little Hall in Garden, £600 only for valuable fixtures and electric fittings, &c., and remainder of 15 years' lease. Rent £350 inclusive. Possession September 25th.—Write Box 0323, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOLIDAYS.—Many poor children in Crowded Central London get no annual holiday. For every £1 you can send us, one child will be sent to the Country or Seaside for a fortnight.—THE CHILDREN'S FRESH AIR MISSION, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.1. President: The Marquess of Northampton. Treasurer: Ralph C. Hanbury, Esq., J.P.

FOR SALE near HORSHAM, ideal Brick and Thatched COTTAGE, perfect repair, in fine rural woodland; large lounge, dining alcove and loggia, two double bed rooms, one single, and dressing room, luxurious tiled bath room; central heating; perfect electric plant; large garage. Price £1,750. No agents.—Write Box 6437, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THEIR ONLY PLAYGROUND a back street, their home a wretched hovel. Please help to give these poor children in LONDON'S WORST SLUM a fortnight's holiday (cost £1); hundreds waiting, many delicate, but NO FUNDS.—Rev. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

INDEPENDENT YOUNG LADY or GENTLEMAN with CAR offered congenial OCCUPATION with prospects; good remuneration; Hendon, Finchley district preferred.—Write Box 04646, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Belsize Park.—A lady recommends exceptionally comfortable FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE for two.—Write Box B.188, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, GOOD DRIVER for SMALL CAR. Wages, return board and lodging; country. Box 48, Spottiswoode's, Eton.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished, 2½ years, centre of district; 4 rooms, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; £150 per annum; small premium; possession immediate.—Write Box 6458, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO YACHTSMEN.—Attractive SMALL HOUSE, suitable for week-end cottage, near anchorage at West Mersea; two reception, bath; central heating; on main sewer; garage and nice garden. For SALE by AUCTION at a very low reserve.—Write Box J.691, The Times, E.C.4.

LA SALLE Saloon, 1930 Model, taxed year; 4,800 miles; condition perfect; owner leaving England big game expedition. Price £695, cost new £980.—Write Box B.191, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast, offers VACANCIES for next September at REDUCED FEES. £90 per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.025, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTIST'S FLAT, three good rooms, bath, &c., £160 per annum.—Write Box K.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNINGDALE (Berkshire).—Unfurnished flat to let, 3 bedrooms, 2 large country houses; extensive grounds; tennis court; every modern comfort. Tele., Ascot 378.—Write Box A.1680, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN highly RECOMMENDS ACTION 30 h.p. Saloon for HIRE with his experienced Chauffeur, to end of August.—Write Box A.1671, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA STUDIO (FURNISHED) to be LET August to September; longer, £3 week.—Mrs. Powell, Flaxman 2552 or Kensington 6423.

CHALFONT ST. GILES (near Station and Golf Club), for hunting.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE containing eight bed rooms, two baths, two reception, library; oak panelled dining room, lounge hall; large drawing room with parquet floor; gas, electric light, phone; garage and cottage; well-stocked garden five acres.—Write Box 0223, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.—Old-time Detached THATCHED COTTAGE; easy reach sea; four bed, two reception; garage; delightful garden and orchard over Acre. £875.—Write Box 2929, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

LAKE EIGHT ACRES, woodlands Five Acres; small HOUSE; lovely views; Surrey. Freehold.—Write Box E.2930, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

ANTIQUE SILVER.—Private collector will pay high prices for Antique Silver Coffee Pots, Steeple Cups, Tazzas, &c., dating from 1550 to 1650, or other rare pieces of later date.—Box B.934, The Times, E.C.4.

£20,000 to £40,000 PER ANNUM.—An Insurance Company has £20,000 Mortgage Debenture Bonds to PURCHASE. Immaterial whether derived from agricultural lands, shops, business premises, ground-rents, houses or building estates.—Write Box B.1409, The Times, E.C.4.

1,000 MORE DOCKLAND CHILDREN are looking to us to give them one day's holiday. £5 will pay for 100 of them. Please help us to give these poor children in LONDON'S WORST SLUM a holiday (cost £1); hundreds waiting, many delicate, but NO FUNDS.—Rev. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

MAIDENHEAD.—Exceptionally luxurious HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, for August, and part September if required; tennis court, swimming pool, ball room; garage; high ground; about 15 rooms in all, beautifully furnished and with every modern comfort; servants if desired. Rent 35 guineas weekly.—Write Box 7117, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERT MASSEUR, highly recommended by West End specialist, attends patients at their own homes. Write Box 0446, The Times, E.C.4.

UNDERGRADUATE, Classical exhibitioner Winchester New College, desires TUTORSHIP Aug.-Sept.; keen games, fisherman.—Write Box B.169, The Times, E.C.4.

CANNES.—Delightfully SITUATED FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath; to be LET for six months or longer; five minutes from sea and Casino. Rent £4 per week.—Write Box Z.302, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRYSLER Limousine for HIRE; owner-driver in uniform; town or country; terms moderate; special quotation for touring.—Silverton, 47, Gunnersbury-park, W.3. (Ealing 3100 or Shepherd's Bush 2579.)

TOP of HAMPSTEAD.; fronting beautiful Heath, yet near Tube.—Charming UNFURNISHED FLAT, first floor; 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; rent £90.—Apply 36, East Heath-road, Hampstead (6231).

FLAT.—Bachelor, with small inexpensive flat (Earl's Court), wishes to meet suitable companion to share it; both comfortable; good reason for sale; would let as occasional London residence for suitable lady in country.—Write Box K.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH.—To meet the demand of parents seeking a comfortable home in which their sons may, following upon their Public School education, receive the best tuition in the French language, Mr. WALTER WATNEY, an ex-Public School man, born in France, founded in 1925 an establishment, 45 miles from Paris, on the best university lines. For this purpose the CHATEAU de BOULAINS, situated 12 miles from Fontainebleau, with 70 acres of beautiful park and woods, was acquired. Besides under ideal conditions, students receive the best instruction in French from highly qualified resident French Professors. Healthy examinations and prospectus reported. Only French spoken (compulsory). Ages 16 to 20. Riding, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c. Open only to ex-Public School men. Those wishing to prepare for Responsions, Cambridge Previous, London Matric., College Entrance are coached by resident English graduates. The acceptance of a student is subject to a personal interview with Mr. Watney, and no application can be considered unless it is strongly supported by the candidate's former housemaster. A list of references (names of parents of past pupils) and a prospectus will be forwarded on request.—Apply W. S. Watney, Valence en Brie (S. and M.)

FIRST-CLASS DAY PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Kensington; modern; practically private tuition; M.A. (Cantab.); excellent results.—Write Box K.346, The Times, E.C.4.

LUCRATIVE TOPIC of CONVERSATION with friends and acquaintances, Spare time agency, ladies or gentlemen. Nothing to buy or carry. Only experience required. Commission 5s. per cent.—Write RM/Peiko, London, W.C.1.

WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT of a guinea than with the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged Schools, 32, Johnstreet, W.C.1, for a poor or crippled child's fortnight by the sea?

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‖ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	—	July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Nevasa	15,000	Weeks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
‖Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,000	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Kaiputana	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‖Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡‖Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Chitral	15,000	Rivers	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
‖Chitral	15,000	Sizgers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara	7,000	Smith	Aug. 15	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	—	July 18
Berrima	11,000	—	July 18	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
¶*BURDWAN ..	6,000	—	—	July 18
†*TREWYN ..	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
†*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	9,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
¶ Trans-shipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MANILA	8,303	—	July 19	July 26
‡MERKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MODASA	9,070	—	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,087	Aug. 23	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	Sept. 20
‡MALDA	9,086	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo, Agence Française P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gemmell and Co., Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
‡RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
‡ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Ltd., or J. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From † Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	—	Sept. 3
TAHITI	Sept. 17	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
¶BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 29
BARALONG ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
H.M.S. RENDIGO ..	13,000	—	July 17
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 5	Aug. 11
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Through Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORSOVA	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date	Destination
s City of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
b City of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
s City of London ..	8,936	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
s City of Nagpur ..	10,136	Sept. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
s City of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
b City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
s City of Paris ..	10,002	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
d City of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
b City of Marseilles ..	8,267	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,488	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 27	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application; sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	—	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 12
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 26
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

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(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

34 HOURS by SEA to DUNDEE (The Gateway to the Scottish Highlands). Steamers from London every Wed. and Sat.—The DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

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Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).

†AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES
†Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

*AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
*AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
*Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg.
Homeric .. Thurs., July 17 | Olympic .. Wed., July 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
Cedric .. Sat., July 19 | †(2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26
†Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Dorie .. Fri., July 25 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland	July 19
(5) Lapland	July 26

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	Sat., July 19
(4) Westernland	Sat., Aug. 2

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. July 19 | Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - JULY 19
*CARONIA .. July 19 | BERENGARIA .. July 26
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

***FRANCONIA - - - JULY 19**
†SCYTHIA .. July 26 | *SAMARIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - JULY 19
*AUSONIA .. July 26 | AURANIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - JULY 18
† LETITIA .. July 26 | ANDANIA .. Aug. 1
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By " CARINTHIA " (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.
INANDA Sailing July 18 LONDON
INGOMA Sailing Aug. 15 LONDON
Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	July 26
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9

Full details on request to :—
Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency : 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAR.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	31 JULY
BAHIA	S.S. "ORLEIA"	21 AUG.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4 SEPT.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	18 SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO or BUENOS AIRES	For passage and full information apply to the Agents.	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS., and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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BY ALL ROUTES.

Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.

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(Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.

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NEW YORK	July 19
DEUTSCHLAND	July 26
HAMBURG	Aug. 2
ALBERT BALLIN	Aug. 9

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, July 24, July 31.

PLEASURE CRUISES

to

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, and the BALTIC.

July to September.

Illustrated booklet on application.

To TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco from Southampton	Aug. 13
Magdalena from Southampton	Sept. 10
Grunewald from Plymouth	July 31

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

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Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist) Cabin.	One class only. £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

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Pres. Harding ..	July 24	LEVIATHAN .. July 24
Pres. Roosevelt ..	July 29	Geo. Washington .. Aug. 7

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
BREMEN .. .. .. July 26
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN .. .. .. August 8
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*ZEALSIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Class Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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CAMERONIA .. July 26 | TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 8
COLUMBIA .. Aug. 2 | CALIFORNIA Aug. 30
ANCHOR LINE, 46, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. From London, July 19
GLENOGLE .. From London, Aug. 9
For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

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by

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,357	Aug. 14
OROMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

to

NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	July 19
MONTCALM	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 26
MONTROSE (Via Cobh)	July 31

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (E.)	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (E.)	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.C.)	Aug. 8
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MELITA July 18 DUCHESS OF YORK .. July 26

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool ..	July 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 | AORANGI .. Sept. 17
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
From Southampton, Jan. 14, and Monaco Dec. 19.
From £449, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
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Fares from £38 to £55.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.
†TAHITI	11,620 tons from Southampton	12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10	Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,557 tons from Southampton	7	Nov.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ALMEDA STAR"	From	24	JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	15	AUG.
"AVELOZA STAR"	and	29	AUG.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne.	12	SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 9471); 10, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris : Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates :—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35.

PATROCLUS	19 July	ANCHISES	27 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.	AENEAS	11 Oct.
HECTOR	13 Sept.	AGAMEDON	8 Nov.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	11th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	July 18
‡‖LANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	July 24	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	July 25
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
‖ Via Canary Islands.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL

S.S. Alban from Liverpool .. .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. Aldenham from Liverpool .. .. .. Sept. 16
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2.

BOOTH LINE, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

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FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA

M.S. Baloeran	.. ..	17,000	July 22
S.S. Slamat	.. ..	12,000	Aug. 22

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-ave., London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

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VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
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Regular Sailings from Marseilles to :—
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.
SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA
by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons,
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4494.

SHIPPING (continued)

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By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

Britain's Dream Ship.

Cruising in the "Arandora Star" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here is a luxury liner with the cruising view-point built into her—a liner in

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

RAILWAYS.

CARRIAGE UNDERFRAMES AND WAGONS. (Metre and 2ft. 6in. Gauge.)

The CONSULTING ENGINEERS to the MYSORE RAILWAYS (Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1) invite TENDERS for CARRIAGE UNDERFRAMES and WAGONS.

Specifications and tender forms may be obtained from their office on payment of 5s. (which will not be returned).

Tenders must be submitted not later than Thursday, 7th August, 1930.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894—HEIGHT of BUILDINGS.—Re NEW BUILDING (Lancaster place) on the WESTERN SIDE of WELLINGTON-STREET and the EASTERN SIDE of SAVOY-STREET, W.C. Pursuant to the 48th Section of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DID on the Fourteenth day of July, 1930, CONSENT to the ERECTION of a BUILDING upon a site on the western side of Wellington-street and the eastern side of Savoy-street, W.C., of a GREATER HEIGHT than that PRESCRIBED by the above ACT.

Plans and particulars of the proposed building and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays), at the Office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 14th day of July, 1930.

WILLIAM and EDWARD HUNT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects, Donington House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including CEYLON and BURMA. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo. Birds. Vol. 7 (second edition), 41 10s.—London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including CEYLON and BURMA. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo, with three coloured plates, 134 text illustrations and map. Lepidoptera: Satyridæ. Vol. 4, 21s. 6d.—London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including CEYLON and BURMA. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo, with 221 text illustrations and folding map. Rhynchota. Vol. 1, 21s. 6d.—London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including CEYLON and BURMA. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo, with 201 illustrations and folding map. Coleoptera. Vol. 1, 21s. 6d.—London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.

HOSPITALS SERVICE.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS for APPOINTMENT to POSITIONS at the under-mentioned HOSPITALS:—

(a) WESTERN HOSPITAL, SEAGRAVE-ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.6.

SENIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.—Commencing salary £650 a year. Candidates, if single, will be required to pay for board, lodging, and laundry at the rate of £130 a year. There is accommodation for a married couple to occupy a house rent free according to experience and qualifications. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25-35 years of age, must have had experience in Railway or road contracting engineer's work abroad. Must be able to undertake the construction of earth and gravelled roads, including earthworks, steel, reinforced concrete, and timber bridges and ancillary works. Preferably should have had experience of survey and location works, and preferably should be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2955.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT UNDERGROUND ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT UNDERGROUND ENGINEER in the Telephone Department of the Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephone Administration.

Applicants must be of British nationality and possess the following qualifications:—

(a) Extensive practical experience in the design and make-up of all types of submarine, underground, or aerial cables, of cable laying, of the laying of ducts and the construction of manholes and junction boxes, of cable testing, fault removing and jointing, of use of desiccators and establishment of exchange positions from cable layout.

Salary £E.540 per annum (£E. = approximately £1 0s. 6d.), free of Egyptian Income-tax.

The appointment is subject to medical examination.

The selected candidate will be granted a transfer allowance equal to one month's salary, free passages and allowance from England to Egypt, and also vice versa.

Contract for a period not exceeding 15th August, 1931, commencing on the day of reporting for duty in Cairo.

Candidates' passages and out-of-pocket expenses will be paid to applicants who are requested to attend for interview and/or medical examination.

Application and specimen contract forms may be obtained from the Chief Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government, 41, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1.,

to whom they should be returned, with full particulars as to education, qualifications, previous experience, personal references and copies of certificates or testimonials. Envelopes to be inscribed "Assistant Underground Engineer."

FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the APPOINTMENT of TUBERCULOSIS NURSE at the FULHAM TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY. Salary £200 per annum, rising by varying annual increments to £305 per annum.

Candidates must not be more than 40 years of age and must possess the qualifications of a Health Visitor as prescribed by the Minister of Health. Experience in tuberculosis work will also be essential.

Full particulars of the appointment and form of application will be sent to intending applicants on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. The latest date for receipt of applications is 1st August, 1930.

W. TOWNEND, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6, 15th July, 1930.

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA, which is now vacant. Qualifications: Candidates must have shown high administrative capacity and ability to conduct and direct scientific research and experiment; should possess an honours Degree in Natural Science of a British University or equivalent; and should have agricultural experience, preferably rubber.

Duties to direct research, routine, and publications subject to the control of the Board, and to advise the Board. Agreement for three years in the first instance. Salary, $1,800 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $100 per mensem to $2,000 (£2,520-£140-£2,800 per annum). There are certain allowances attaching to the post. Free quarters with heavy furniture provided in Kuala Lumpur. Free passage for selected candidate and his wife. The selected candidate will be required to take up his appointment as soon as possible and will be expected to join the Provident Fund.

Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2, 3, and 4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY of EDINBURGH (1,006 Beds).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the OFFICE of MEDICAL REGISTRAR to Statistical Research Committee of the Honorary Staff. Whole time appointment. Salary £250 per annum.

Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, should be addressed to The Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

HENRY MAW, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTY of LAW.

READERSHIP in LAW.

The Council of the University invites APPLICATIONS for the whole-time POST of READER in LAW. The stipend offered is £600 a year.

The appointment in the first instance will be for five years, and it may be renewed for a further period.

It is desired that the selected candidate should take up his duties as soon as possible after October 1st, 1930.

Notice of intention to apply must be given to the undersigned not later than the first post on Monday, August 18th.

Ten copies of formal applications, accompanied by ten copies of testimonials, references or other credentials, should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the first post on Friday, September 5th.

Further particulars may be obtained from

C. G. BURTON, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s. 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A Boy with aptitude for commerce is offered opening for intensive business training with progressive firm home and export trade. Premium £300, repayable as salary in two years; permanent position assured to suitable applicant.—Write fully Box Z.363, The Times, E.C.4.

A First-Class Insurance Company requires a limited number of spare time Agents, particularly those who would be prepared to qualify for progressive salaried staff positions; no door-to-door canvassing or collecting.—Write fully, stating age, present occupation, time at disposal, and times at which available for interview, Box N.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opportunity occurs for experienced salesman to join established company, offering a service covering the U.K. Several executive positions are open to men who have first proved their ability with the company on London territory. The proposition is not easy but is made lucrative by hard work.—Write Box A.1674, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Outdoor Representative (Lady) is required for advertising side of daily newspaper. Must reside in the Hampstead district and have some previous experience of travelling, not necessarily for newspapers. Age 25-35. —Write Box N.1390, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHEMIST required in London Patent Agents' Office; working knowledge of French and German essential; salary £300 to £500.—Write, stating age, education, and experience (if any), to Box N.1630, The Times, E.C.4.

CLUB Secretary.—Applications, which will be regarded as confidential, are invited for the post of Secretary to the Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Starting salary £500 per annum, with board and quarters. Candidates must not be less than 30 nor more than 45 years of age.—The prescribed form of application (which can be obtained from the Athenæum) must be accompanied by not more than three testimonials, and must reach the Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1, on or before August 30th, 1930. Envelopes to be marked "A. C. S."

CONVEYANCING Clerk (admitted or unadmitted) required by well-known West End firm; good Conveyancing experience essential; salary by arrangement.—Write Box A.1632, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Gentleman required to act as special representative. Applicants must have the ability to interview and be convincing conversationalists. Position offers to the right man full scope to develop his own individuality and is worth £500 per annum. Full details of past appointments held and age must be stated; undeniable references essential.—Write Box A.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

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FOUR District Managers required by progressive British office for London and the Home Counties. Applicants must be experienced new business producers and applications will only be considered from those who are capable of organising and training an agency force. Expenses and commission will be paid to successful workers.—Write, giving full particulars, in strict confidence, to Manager, Box A.1677, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager required by a world-wide distributing organisation (not specialist) to Cook and Hosiery trade; must be Public School man, of good family; well known among leading business men in Birmingham district; successful sales administrative experience essential; age 32-38; suggested salary £1,000, or by arrangement.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412.

GENTLEMANLY and capable spare-time Wireless Demonstrators required for week-ends. Liberal commission. No canvassing. Apply stating age and experience. Must be able pass guarantee; security pay premium.—Write Box K.1610, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Clerk required by Westminster Engineering firm; shorthand-typist essential.—Write, stating age and full particulars experience, Box K.1591, The Times, E.C.4.

HAIRDRESSER, West End Ladies', required; must be capable of assisting management; exceptional opportunity for first-class man; commencing salary from £400 to £600 per year, according to qualifications and commission.—Write Box A.1681, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Interviewers required, experience not necessary but desirable, to canvass in connexion with Wireless apparatus.—Write, stating age and previous experience, if any, Box K.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required as Representative to an old-established firm of London and Colonial House. The duties are pleasing and congenial.—Call on Mr. Gandy, 2nd Floor, 112, Strand, W.C.2.

LAW.—Wanted in London office, experienced Solicitor or Managing Clerk; thoroughly up in Chancery and Probate practice; must have sound knowledge of Law and able to work without supervision; a good salary paid to a capable man; possible partnership eventually. —Write full particulars to Box 774, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with executives employers in the British Empire overseas. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, but the address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

PRINCESS Alice Home, Sidcup, for disabled Soldiers.—Instructor required at above home to instruct the patients in basket work.—For particulars apply the Secretary, Upton Towers, Sidcup.

REPRESENTATIVE required having connexion with builders and architects; good opportunity for rapid advancement.—Write Box J.642, The Times, E.C.4.

SURVEYOR to take charge of Sales-Seaborne Dry and Treated Grain; London area.—Write Box Z.351, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, for the West Indies, experienced chemist to take full charge of cocoanut oil refinery, deodorising plant and compound lard manufacture.—Write giving age, salary expected, and full details of experience to Box K.1663, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at once, a man of good presence and education aged about 30 to call upon estates large and small, also private residences of reasonable size to sell goods comprising fertilizers, insecticides, & c., also sprayers, hose reels, and other garden goods. The man appointed will be provided with a motor conveyance free. Only men can demonstrate his goods. Reasonable trial period will be allowed. Applicant must possess a knowledge of gardening. First-class terms to first-class man.—Write by Post Only, Box 521, care of Griffiths and Millington, Ltd., 20-22, Wellington-street, London, W.C.2.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

Are you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make big money; five years' good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply, British School of Salesmanship, Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Australia, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Counts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

TO Public School and Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. A, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITORIAL Assistant.—South African daily newspaper has vacancy for young journalist with such literary ability and newspaper experience as would qualify him to act as an Editorial Assistant; permanent position with good prospects.—Reply by letter, stating educational and other qualifications, to Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., Chronicle House, Fleet-street, London.

SUB-EDITOR wanted for weekly class paper; knowledge of local government desirable.—Write at once, stating terms and particulars, Box A.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for a Natal Morning Newspaper, a Junior Reporter, with two or three years' experience.—Apply in writing, stating education and qualifications, to Box A.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANTIQUES.—Unique opportunity for Pupil to acquire a tuition in established London showrooms.—Write Box 046, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist required by large Secretarial office; experienced steel cutter; good prospects; state salary required, also speeds.—Write Box N.1636, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking a private secretarial post? Qualified shorthand-typists are trained by the Institute's postal course to fill secretarial posts. The Appointments Department introduces them to well-paid posts when qualified.—Send to-day for your free copy of "The Personal Secretary" (no obligation), Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PRIVATE Secretaryship.—How best to qualify in leisure time at home. Send to-day for a copy of the informative brochure "Private Secretaryship," offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISERS wishing to make a change desire management (man and wife) of good hotel; thoroughly experienced London and country business; conscientious, smart appearance.—Write Box A.1638, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (44), legal and commercial experience, six years' management of company in Southern Africa, desires employment.—Write Box 04656, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Young Nobleman with successful business record is available for immediate appointment. England or abroad. Previously managing director international firm under contract. Long Continental experience, also U.S.A.; fluent French, German, Spanish. World Traveled; University degree; age 33; distinguished appearance, 6ft. 1in. tall.—Write Box N.1600, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOTH Merchants, dress or furnishing.—Designer employed in the production of designs for woven fabrics desires a change and would prefer a position where his experience could be put to use; age 30.—Write Box B.212, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, 41, mechanical, reinforced concrete and structural, commercial and managerial experience, control labour, wide knowledge foreign and Colonial trade, requires responsible position with prospects, preferably abroad; speaks French and Spanish.—Particulars, write Box N.1583, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (35), good address and personality, conscientious, experienced farming and potato trade, careful car driver, go anywhere, desires position of trust. —Write Box K.1518, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (30) seeks literary, secretarial work; undemanding concentration, care, and method.—Write Box 05149, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN (27), intimate knowledge Malaya, seeks represent first-class firm abroad.—Write Box J.624, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, young, Public School, scratch golfer, desirous of Secretarial work, social or otherwise; can drive car; excellent references; previous experience. —Write Box K.1598, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA, Burma; Englishman many years residence above, engaged mercantile business; intimate knowledge market conditions, invites offers from concerns desiring increase trade or marketing of production; hard, conscientious worker; travelling no objection.—Write Box B.208, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

NURSES, age 25 to 35, are required for Town and country.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£60.—Nurse, under 35, for boy 2; Golders Green; two maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend Useful Sewingmaid, English or foreign, for one lady and daughter of 14 in holidays? Good dressmaker and washer of fine things essential; seaside till October, then London and travelling.—Write Mrs. Tollemache, Jenkyn Place, Bentley, Hants.

TEMPORARY Children's Maid for holidays; country, Notts; good sewer essential; governess kept.—Apply with all particulars to Mrs. Dobson, Scole Cottage, Overstrand, Cromer, Norfolk.

URGENT.—Madame Vivian demande Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Françaises, Suisses, avec expérience, et autres. Bons gages.—308, Regent-street. (Bureau.)

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER: capable and trustworthy; country near Maidenhead; age about 45; good cooking essential; family three; four maids kept, including housemaid; very good wages and comfortable home. —Write Box B.194, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper required for near Malmesbury, age under 50; C. of E.; two and three children in family (two boys at school); staff eight, including groom; good wages.—Reply Mrs. Wilder, Easton Grey, Malmesbury.

WORKING Housekeepers (experienced) wanted for good situations London.—Apply Universal Aunts, Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

COOK, good plain, wanted early in September; four maids kept; four in family; separate bed room; bus top of road.—Write Mrs. M., 10, Calonne-road, Wimbledon.

CAN any lady recommend superior R.C. Cook, good manager and organizer, for country situation near London? Christian preferred; three in kitchen; good salary.—Madame Jurgens, Englefield Green, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED Cook and Young Kitchenmaid required, beginning of August; two in dining room, five maids kept.—Mrs. John Goad, The Cottage, Gatton, Reigate.

FIRST-CLASS superior Woman Cook for small modern house in country, 30 miles London; two in family; very high wages.—Write Box Z.335, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD single-handed Cook; one family; three maids; comfortable home for competent maid; personal reference.—1, Netherhall-gardens, London, N.W.3.

GOOD Cook or Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted; friends preferred; three in family; two maids kept; good wages; excellent references essential. —Write full particulars, Mrs. B., Seafield, Sea View, I.W.

GOOD Plain Cook wanted for flat; two family; 2 maids; good salary and outings.—Norris, 24, Portland-place, W.1.

HEAD and Second Cooks wanted for high-class school (girls); present cooks leaving end of term, one marrying, the other going Canada; really good-class, hard-working maids are required; must be first-rate plain cooks; ages between 25 and 40 years; staff of 12 maids; good holidays and good wages to really good maids.—Write Miss Perks, Glyn House, Broadstairs.

REQUIRED end of August, Cook, Staff Maids, House-maids.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Hawkesworth, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

WANTED, early August, permanent or temporary, thoroughly experienced, economical Cook; Mrs. Rowsell, Ryde, Furze-hill House, Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey.

WANTED now, two ladies (friends) to cook and do work of modern labour-saving house; separate bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; comfortable home in every consideration; joint salary £104.—Lady Odgers, Mott's Hill, Walton-on-the-Hill.

YOUNG Cook, at once (kitchenmaid seeking first cook's post might suit); seaside in August; London, near Baker-street, first help given; gas cooker; good wages according to experience; personal references essential.—Call before 10.30 or after 6, or write, Mrs. Ellison, 36, Devonshire-place, W.1.

COOKS (Single-handed) urgently required; £55-£70; temporary, 25s. to 35s. weekly.—Call, write, or 'phone Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373 and 6034.

COOK-GENERAL, under 40, wanted at once for flat, Victoria; house-parlourmaid kept; good references.—Write Box Z.315, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid required for doctor's house; two in family; good cooking and personal references essential; wages according to capabilities.—Apply 12, Devonshire-place, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; daily help given; four in family, child boarding school; close Redhill; good home; good references essential; good wages.—Mrs. E. G. Tyndale Wood (Cottage, Nutfield, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid at once for newly married couple; good wages, outings; personal references essential.—Apply Chevering, The Ridgings, Courtenay-avenue, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

COOK-General and House-Parlourmaid or married couple.—Mrs. Moore, Upper Norton, Selsey, Chichester.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General, September 1st; two in family; house-parlourmaid kept; separate bed rooms; comfortable situation; state wages.—Mrs. McAndrew, Corner Cottage, Hook Heath, Woking.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General (daily); preferably able to milk cow and make butter; house-parlourmaid kept.—Write, stating particulars and wages, Box J.698, The Times, E.C.4.

TEMPORARY Cook-General; another maid kept; family three; modern house.—Mrs. May, 48, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.

WANTED, immediately, for cottage, Westgate-on-Sea, superior and reliable Cook-General, all duties; highest references and good cooking essential.—Write, stating wages, age, references, to D., 52, Park-avenue, Bromley, Kent.

COOK-GENERAL wanted for Victoria; £52; two in family; two maids; own room; comfortable situation.—Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Victoria 9430. No fee.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID, experienced head, required early in September, in high-class school for young ladies; must be good carver and plate-cleaner; staff of 12 maids; good wages to experienced maid; age about 40 years.—Write Miss Perks, Glyn House, Broadstairs.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid or House-Parlourmaid wanted for Sussex, three miles from seaside town, good bus service; family three, four maids; personal references essential; good wages.—Write particulars Box J.650, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Parlourmaid required for holiday duties, small ladies' club, S.W.1; three weeks from August 26; good personal reference essential; free time daily; comfortable post.—Write now, giving all particulars, to Miss Lees, 67, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

PARLOURMAID; £50; Surrey (near Richmond); two maids.—Apply Young, 5, Cavendish-square, W.1.

REQUIRED end of August, Cook, Staff Maids, Housemaids.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Hawkesworth, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

WANTED, early August, permanent or temporary, thoroughly experienced, economical Cook; Mrs. Rowsell, Ryde, Furze-hill House, Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey.

WANTED now, two ladies (friends) to cook and do work of modern labour-saving house; separate bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; comfortable home in every consideration; joint salary £104.—Lady Odgers, Mott's Hill, Walton-on-the-Hill.

YOUNG Cook, at once (kitchenmaid seeking first cook's post might suit); seaside in August; London, near Baker-street, first help given; gas cooker; good wages according to experience; personal references essential.—Call before 10.30 or after 6, or write, Mrs. Ellison, 36, Devonshire-place, W.1.

HOUSE, KITCHEN, AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID, third of three, staff of seven, family four; 5 minutes station; buses pass door.—Write Lady Fraser, 3, Ffoholme Court, Dorking, Surrey.

HOUSEMAID wanted now; two in family; three maids; could have holiday later; good reference necessary.—Write to Mrs. Colmer, 29, Elthon-road, Kenshead, W.8.

HOUSEMAID, second of three; country house in Ayrshire; excellent references essential; vacant now.—Write Box N.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID, second of three; country and South of France; aged about 22; must have experience and be good needlewoman.—Mrs. Franklin, Chartridge Lodge, Chesham, Bucks.

HOUSEMAIDS, Head and Second of Three, 1st August; country house, Ayrshire, Scotland; excellent references essential.—Write Box N.1637, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse (gentlewoman essential), very experienced, preferably trained, for girl 18 months; good needlewoman; interview London.—Write Box B.201, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse, preferably college-trained, required for complete charge of motherless boy, age 2½.—Write Box O.5605, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER and Nurse required; £ Glos. £120; Ireland £100; Egypt, £96; Vienna, Town, £80; Hungary, £72; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

NURSE required; 12, France and Switzerland, £120; ditto, girl 11, near Vienna, £80; ditto, girl 8, Scotland, about £80-£100; ditto, girl 7, and boy 6, Surrey, £100; ditto, girl 8, Northumberland, up to £100. Very many vacancies for Nursery Governesses, England and abroad, £60-£100, and other vacancies all kinds.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Nurses required: Calcutta (baby), £200; Argentine, U.S.A. (vis essential), France, £120; Surrey, Kent, Town, £100; Egypt, £96; S. Africa, £70.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON.—£60, at once, French or Swiss Nursery Governess, entire charge girls 5-8; good sewer, games, musical preferred.—Write, boy 7, Sept. 1st.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

EXPERIENCED Domestic Help (young); light housework; knowledge cooking, dressmaking; adults; everything labour-saving; wireless; maid.—Fullest particulars, Rosegarth, Gerrards Cross.

EXPERIENCED Mother's Help wanted; three children at day school; good needlewoman; three maids kept; personal interview and references essential.—Write 3, Frognal-lane, Hampstead.

GENTLEWOMAN required as Mother's Help near Oxford; to be fond of children and country life and willing to undertake light domestic duties.—Apply Wright, Guildables Park, Edenbridge.

MOTHER'S Help, refined, wanted immediately for two weeks while Nurse on holiday.—Apply 108, Willesden-lane, N.W.6.

WANTED, middle August, experienced Nurse, baby two months; good needlewoman, knitter, and washer essential.—Apply Mrs. Staikarti, Culmore, Beech-grove, Alverstoke, Hants.

WANTED, Domestic Help, not over 42; daily maid; chauffeur does knives, boots; country; close to station; good wages; personal reference.—Mrs. Coate, Lidlington, Beds.

WANTED, Mother's Help; well educated, good needlewoman; to help with child 18 months; experience with children preferred; small house; two maids kept.—Write Prior, 7, Quernmore-road, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, Aug. 1st, experienced Nurse for children aged 3 years, 2 years, and 2 years.—Send full particulars to Houble, Mrs. Addington, Pendoggett House, Timsbury, near Bath.

NURSE (nursery or college trained) required now for first baby; do nursery daily and baby's washing.—Purchase, 1a, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

CAN lady personally recommend really reliable Nanny, age 30-40, for little girl 4 years and baby from month? Good needlewoman, &c.; country, Sussex.—Write Box B.153, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Children's Nurse wanted July 24th for three children; temporary or permanent.—Hicks, 46, Wildwood-road, N.W.11.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required for delicate baby, 18 months; entire charge; nurseries cleaned and waited on; personal interview and references essential.—Write 3, Frognal-lane, Hampstead.

EXPERIENCED Nurse (under 36) for first baby (middle October); prepared; winter abroad.—Write Box 9287, The Times, 72, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS Nannie required for baby 5 weeks and boy 4 years; both very healthy; must be thoroughly experienced, very conscientious, and kind, and have good long references; age about 40; excellent home and good wages.—Davis, 30, Boileau-road, North Ealing, W.5.

INDIA.—Officer's wife sailing autumn requires Nurse September; one child three years; 25-30; good references; £48; white dresses supplied.—Write Box B.148, The Times, E.C.4.

ABROAD.—Children's Nurse wanted; good home; wages 8s monthly; interview here; sail September.—British Empire Bureau, 37, Edward-road, W.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MARRIED Couple as good Cook and House-Parlourman; non-basement house; family three adults.—Box 72, 11, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

MERICA.—Married Couple required in September as Useful Manservant, wife Maid-Housekeeper; interview now.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 30, Mortimer-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN and Cook-General (married couple) wanted; family two adults; small labour-saving house; salary £90. Only those used to private service need apply.—Sunset Cottage, St. Germains Place, Blackheath, S.E.3.

COMPETENT Married Couple (no children) as Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman, to undertake entire work small household; comfortable quarters; personal references essential.—Apply, giving particulars, R., care of Smith's Library, Hatch End.

HANDYMAN-GARDENER and Wife wanted; own cottage; wife to help work and cook in small labour-saving house adjoining; near station and Croydon; good wages highest reference essential; £100-£120.—States ages, &c., to H. Rackson, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple, Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman wanted for Essex; £100.—National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No fee. Fulham 0222.

FOOTMAN with experience and good references required.—Apply Mrs. Mardon, Newcourt, Topsham, Devon.

TWO Men wanted as Cook-General and House-Parlourman; Huddersfield district; abstainers; age, wage, references.—Write Box K.1100, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, thoroughly good plain Male Cook-General; four months summer near London, eight months London; two in family; house-parlourmaid and chauffeur-handyman; excellent reference essential.—Write fullest particulars to Box P.998, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED, Domestic Manservant, non-resident, for South Kensington Club; ex-Service man preferred; please send copies of references.—Write Box B.224, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

AU Pair.—English lady teacher desires holiday post with French family abroad.—Write Box 6471, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DAILY French Governess wants post September; cheerful, kind girls; present cooks leaving end of term; excellent reference; all subjects.—Mlle. M. R. L., Box 893, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED lady teacher, 27, trained, graduate, desires post as Governess or Companion, help secretarial work; home or abroad; fond children and country life.—Write Box Z.367, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Governess, now in Town, seeks post. Up as Nursery Governess or Lady Help with maid.—Write Box B.209, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED French Governess desires daily or resident post; English subjects.—Mademoiselle, 53, Lupus-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

GIRL, mother tongue French, cultured, experienced in teaching, liking sports, wants situation in a good English family; free from August 1; moderate terms for every consideration; joint salary £104.—Lady Odgers, Mott's Hill, Walton-on-the-Hill.

GOVERNESS, Irish, 21; educated England and Belgium; very accomplished; music, &c.; fond of children; willing to travel; prefer American family.—Reply Pauline Gilmore, Ballindine, co. Mayo, Ireland.

GOVERNESS-NURSE (gentlewoman); speaking German (woman) desires holiday post; experience high-class preparatory school; games, French, nature study, swimming, cycling; no salary, but expenses.—Miss Davies, care Major Dunlop, Bray, Hessenford, Cornwall. London July 23rd.

HOLIDAYS and permanent; experienced Governess (29) desires engagement; usual subjects, languages, music, &c.—Miss "S.," 28, Devonshire-street, London, W.1.

LADY wishes recommend Holiday Governess; very experienced; delightful with children; could take complete charge; speaks perfect French.—Write Box Z.370, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires post Governess, English or French family abroad; four years' experience India.—Write Box K.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY thoroughly recommends her Governess; young, active, experienced; hospital training; willing go abroad.—Miss Burgess, Rose Bank, Miss Mills, "Charlwood," Carshalton-road, Sutton, Surrey.

LADY highly recommends her Governess; good disciplinarian; excellent with health; genuinely fond of children, country.—Write Miss Brignall, Old Manor house, Shepperton.

LADY highly recommends Nursery-Governess (31) just returned U.S.A.; would travel; prefers abroad; free September.—Write all particulars Mrs. Janney, Bolebroke, Hartfield, Sussex.

MISS Haig Micklem highly recommends Governess for holiday post (month August).—Apply Bongard, The Croft, Swallowfield, Berks.

REFINED, experienced Governess seeks daily work; kindergarten to one or more children, ages 7, 10, 12.—London.—Write Box 6469, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SWISS Lady, experienced teaching French, German, fond of children

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Rare Minute Paddington. Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2 guineas weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Rare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45s. 6d. Park 5127.

A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water, excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS.

A Rare 9min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with new sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Inclusive terms; enclosed washbasins. Everything new and first-class. Singles 35s., double 42s., including service and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, exceptionally well furnished; superior private house, first-floor balcony; good attendance.—35, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate Tube. Padd. 4614.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD-RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT.

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold waters), many having private baths, numerous sitting-rooms overlooking tennis lawns and garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone, 0364 Park.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms are reasonable; moderate omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; Exceptional constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing park. Private bath room, lavatory. Service. Breakfast, late dinner; private light. Suit two. Permanency preferred. Other rooms.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose 1528.

A BIT of OXFORD in KENSINGTON; large Common Room, library, and bed rooms for University men.—Write Box B.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

A BRIGHT SPACIOUS SUITE facing gardens, with good Board, for two, £6 6s. Other cosy rooms.—Mrs. Sya, 49, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

KINGSWOOD HOUSE,

KINGSWOOD-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ravenscourse 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort a primary consideration; adjacent station, 20mins. Victoria, City; central heating; gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old world grounds; moderate rates; reduction families.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; a few yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube.—BAYSWATER-ROAD, facing Park, food a specialty; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water basins. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms, with running water; gas fires; billiard table; garage.—25-27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A SUITE of ROOMS or Sitting-Bed Rooms, newly furnished house; breakfast, service.—Welbeck 9778, Walter, 46, Manchester-street, Baker-street, W.1.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5081.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts; eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, spring beds, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; quiet, comfortable, sunny rooms; English food; personal supervision of cooking and service. Special terms from 2½gns. to Bath Club, Hyde Park.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A CCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; boxspring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING and CONVENIENCE. QUIETNESS and SERVICE. HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and electric fires all bed rooms; rooms with private bath; exceptionally appointed throughout. Night porter. Bed, breakfast, &c., and full board 12s. 6d. daily or 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

A IRY, quiet, good class house; every comfort; moderate; meals optional; lounge, dining room; near Earl's Court Tube, 9 mins. Barkston-gdns., Kensington, S.W.5. Frobisher 6093.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS 25s. to 42gns. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfasts, dinners. Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8023.

A MERICAN VISITORS and STUDENTS requiring super comfort ACCOMMODATION combining valet service, wonderful cuisine; gramophone, piano; in young bachelor's flat.—Write Box 05176, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.

LADIES ONLY.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queens-gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.)

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table, from £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

UNFURNISHED SUITES AND ROOMS.

CENTRAL VERY QUIET

From 18/6 to 3gns.

ATTENDANCE and meals obtainable at moderate terms; newly decorated; constant hot water.—12, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 4815.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SITTING BED ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room). Come and see; terms moderate.—82, Porset-street, Baker-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and combination beds and wardrobes, gas fires, coal-effect grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9000 (2 lines).

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 25s., doubles from 42s., including baths, lights, service, gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tube.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9936.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers; from 25s., 29gns. double; 42gns. double; 3 mins. Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0877.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant. —19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished Rooms; quiet, near buses, Tube; 14s. to 25s.; service optional; moderate. —17, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1577.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated and furnished; hot and cold water in all rooms. Terms, including breakfast, baths, and lights, from £2 2s.—41, Manchester-street, W. Welbeck 0259.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, optional; hot water; also private suite; moderate.—76, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 2729.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming sunny house, very quiet yet central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (parlourmaid).—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. Bunnes 15, 7, 86. Park 3417.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, double and single; divan beds; cookers; meals optional; from 25s. to £3 3s. Exceptionally artistic ground-floor flatlet, with own convenience; near Gloucester-road station. 30 bus.—12, Bina-gardens, Kens. 8694.

VICTORIA

A TTRACTIVE up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Phone, Vic. 5357.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS in retired officer's house Hyde Park. From 35s. weekly, including breakfast, baths, and valeting.—Padd. 0495, or write 4 (MOORE), Lonsdale-road, W.11.

AT the ALBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.—En pension, single 2½gns., double from 4gns.; good cuisine; every comfort; bed, breakfast 6s. 6d.—Phone, Western 6172.

THE QUEENS.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something cosy and refreshing from 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (one front room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; gas fires, geyser bath; telephone. Moderate terms.—33, Cambridge-street, W.2.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE for single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C. — Well-furnished Rooms, with hot and cold water at 25/ rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0568.

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station.

Beautiful, bright, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES in a fine corner residence. Furnished with Eastern carpets, pure hair mattresses, lovely and substantial antique and modern furniture, ample wardrobe accommodation; plenty of bath rooms, with constant hot water; valeting and mending; moderate terms.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—A Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, service, baths from 2gns. single to 4gns. double; dinners. Flax 3229.

BACHELOR ACCOMMODATION of the highest order in most charming banking flat; valet-service; excellent cuisine; spacious, sunny, super comfort.—Write Box 0176, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 6063.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BACHELORS' modern single or double BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; telephone, bath room; valeting; 25s., 37s. 6d., 42s., 63s. No extras; close Kensington Gardens.—Phone Kelvin 2343.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR offered large ENTRANCE-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM in exclusive residential quarter; with breakfast, 2½gns. inclusive; meals served in own room as required.—Phone Kens. 5745.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM; telephone, breakfast and bath, 3gns. inclusive.—41, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

BACHELOR'S Furnished Service Rooms; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required. —8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4528.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM to be LET; entrance floor, divan bed; every convenience; large garden; close to buses and trains; board optional.—105, Fellows-road, Swiss Cottage. Phone, Primrose 3111.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6696.

BED ROOM and LARGE SITTING ROOM to be LET to gentleman; telephone; first-rate attendance and valeting.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS at SOUTH KENSINGTON for ladies only; up to date; gas fires; from 25s. 6d. 22, Clareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water. 56, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires and newly decorated; single rooms 25s.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 5062.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, exclusive (divans); breakfast; phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance from 25s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS from 20s. week; board, 50s.; use sitting room, bath, &c.; garage.—57, Devonshire-street, Great Portland-street, W.1. Welbeck 4079.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOM (large); charmingly furnished; own bath room with partial board; suit bachelor; private house.—25, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Single from 30s., double 3gns. —12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BOND-STREET, near.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE and BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior house; modern conveniences; from 3gns., including breakfast.—Mrs. Ellis, Mayfair 3171.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT." XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from three guineas. 'Phone, Rav. 3049.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened. Ground-floor suite and bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gn. Close Station and 'bus. No. 30 bus passes. Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE SUITE, suitable bachelor, ladies' house, S. KENSINGTON, first floor; large sitting room, balcony, overlooking gardens, bed room and bath room; hot water, gas fires; inclusive light, attendance; plain breakfast or could be used as two bed-sitting rooms.—Write Box K.1594, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—Phone, Bay. 84, Peterborough-place, W.2. Park 2148.

35, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS from 2gns., including breakfast, baths, light, attendance; other meals if required. Near Gloucester-road Tube.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 30s.; cleaning service.—33, Cheniston-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE THURLOE.

DELIGHTFULLY situated; lift; hot and cold water every room; special attention to food and cleanliness; run on private house lines; ideal for City gentlemen; terms, doubles from 7gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7152.

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—" Montclair," Beckenham. Phone, Bec. 2138.

CHESTER HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL GUEST HOUSE, all modern improvements; large garden; single and double rooms; terms very moderate.—23, Belsize-avenue. Phone Primrose 3266.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well kept house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric gas fires, rings, and phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (corner Adamson-road, South Park Station).

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms; house to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric; gas fires, rings, and phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (corner Adamson-road, South Park Station).

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms; house to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric; gas fires, rings, and phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (corner Adamson-road, South Park Station).

EBURY-STREET, No. 34, one minute Victoria Street.—BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished; breakfasts; electric light, gas fires; two minutes Victoria.—Phone, Sloane 7397.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive redecorated Guest House, on pension, suites and private baths if desired. Excellent cuisine; personal supervision; certain appreciation if inspected; from 4gns. inclusive. Kensington 7672.

BAKER-STREET.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive BED-SITTING ROOM furniture, giving appearance of sitting room; cosy and comfortable, restful lighting and colour scheme; hot and cold water; 'phone; bath; meals (optional) and service, 25s. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 37, York-street, W.1.

FERNLEIGH COURT.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, ST. JOHN'S-AVENUE; every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, English family; nice house and gardens; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box 8.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

MARBLE ARCH.

FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, next to bath room, every modern convenience; Excellent cuisine, meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4688.

GENTLEFOLK.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS; first floor; service optional; Queen's-gate, Kelvin 8848.—Box 895, Harrod's Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house, short or long periods; double and single from 3gns. each. Kens. 4044.

GROUND-FLOOR SUITE; one reception, two bed rooms; beautifully FURNISHED; good service; catering as desired; geyser bath; 4gns. weekly, long or short let.—59, Longridge-road, Earl's Court. (Frobisher 1466.)

GROUND-FLOOR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with attendance; meals optional; constant hot water.—The Lotus, 6, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED large garden. One minute train, bus. 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Two well-furnished private well-appointed bed-sitting rooms; hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate. "Aventine," 11A, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD (5min. Finchley-road Met.).—Large comfortable ROOMS, single or double, in quiet well-appointed house; boarding terms or meals as desired; personal supervision; special dietary by arrangement.—'Phone Miss Jean Macdonald, Maida Vale 5137, or write Box 02448, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Terms, 3-4gns. and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on This Page.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80 GOWER-STREET, W.C.

RECENTLY OPENED.

Running hot and cold water. Bed room, breakfast and dinner from 3gns. per week. Bed room and breakfast from 7s. 6d. Museum 2041.

HOLLAND LODGE.—Two nicely FURNISHED BED ROOMS; gas fires, use of kitchen; suit Business Ladies; telephone, geyser, bath; within easy reach of City and West End; Tennis Courts, &c., on Estate.—Phone or write, Kirk, 20, Hillway, Holly Lodge, Highgate.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK, 58, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—Well Furnished and decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light. Dinner optional. Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3199.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MARBLE ARCH.—SITTING and BED ROOM adjoining; also large Bed-sitting Room.—4, Porchester-place, Connaught-square, W.2. Padd. 9908.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath; constant hot water.—38, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; second bed room if required; good cooking, valeting; telephone. Also Bed-sitting Room.—33, Charges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; also Single Bed Rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

OAK-HILL, SURBITON.

"OAKENSHAW."—Two acres beautiful grounds; 5min. station, 20 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage; near golf, river; from 2½gns. inclusive. Illustrated brochure.

ONE or TWO nice Unfurnished SERVICE ROOMS, overlooking gardens; second or third floor; full or partial board.—7, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—BED-SITTING ROOM, breakfast, 5s. 6d.; weekly, 30s.; manservant; recommended; new management.—Apply Housekeeper, 25, New Quebec-street. Padd. 9177.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef, full breakfast; 6½gns.; bed-sitting room, 35s.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8890.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, 3gns. weekly; near Chelsea Embankment.—28, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1770.

EXCELLENT ROOMS NEAR BAKER-STREET.

SCOTCH Lady.—34, Upper Gloucester-place. Dorset-square. Padd. 6343.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

SERVICE CHAMBERS.—Suites or single rooms, beautifully Furnished, everything new. Running water in all rooms; personal supervision. Terms from 35s., inclusive of electric light, attendance, and plain breakfast.—12, Petersham-terrace, S.W.7. Western 4736.

SOUTH EAST LONDON; PAYING GUESTS; 30s. house, pleasant garden, 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box B.945, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water; 2 minute stations.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

33, EMPEROR'S-GATE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station. —Select, quiet, no traffic. Gas fires. From 2½gns., double 4gns. Western 3746.

SURBITON. MOUNTCOOMBE.

High elevation, bracing air; home comforts; present party 45; everything best; 32s. 6d., assent from 42s., board-residence hotel; hard tennis courts; billiards; lovely grounds; garages.—Kimbridge 1965.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0596.)

THE AILSA.

9, LANCASTER-GATE, W. One minute Tube, Kensington Gardens. Liberal table, from 55s. inclusive.

TO BE LET, SOUTH KENSINGTON, exceptionally comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE in lady's well-conducted house; every convenience; 4mins. Tube and bus; breakfast from 25s. 6d. week.—Western 1570.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guinea. Personal supervision.

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. Inclusive terms for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors staying by week-end (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATERS AND GAS FIRES.

BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. TWO LIFTS.

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

Full board-residence, bath, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.

Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d.

For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4558.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, good as a flat; newly decorated house; garage in bath; every convenience.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; divan beds; gas fires; constant hot water; lounge; 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional.—Kensington 6342.

BELGRAVE-HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1. British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

7, PALACE-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent food; lift; inclusive terms from 3gns. Western 3721.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

48-50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.

Large unfurnished Service Room vacant, dining room; meals optional; lovely gardens. Tennis. Hampstead 4848.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE. S.W.7.—Fine SERVICE SUITES, Furnished or Unfurnished; excellent cuisine; private bath rooms. Western 7041.

LANCASTER-GATE.

50, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—Reopened under supervision of new Resident Proprietors; redecorated; best food, properly cooked, served really hot. Bed, breakfast, dinner from 5½ to 6 gns.; no extras. Specially catering for visitors and professional and business people.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; Tubes and buses to all parts; tennis; bridge; en pension from 2gns., bed and breakfast 6s. 6d. Park 6497.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72,—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, BATHS. PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, lights, &c.—Tenners, Park 1052.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD; min. Gloucester-road Station; from 37s. 6d.; excellent table; personal supervision; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

A FREE LIST, CALL OR WRITE.

ACCOMMODATION, TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE. Private families, suites, flatlets, boarding houses, hotels, farms; homes for elderly people, invalids, children. Booking Summer and Autumn.—Mary Heather, 123, New Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 2640.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) ARRANGES ACCOMMODATION free. Personally inspected addresses recommended. Bed-sitting rooms, service suites, flats, private families.—Foreign students, overseas visitors call, write.

VISITORS and Others needing advice where to stay.—Town, Country, Seaside. All inspected.—Call or write M. Browne, 35, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 6477.

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED. Kensington. Private families, boarding house; bachelor, 3gns.; lady, 2½gns.; partial board. Elderly lady, active, 4-5gns. —Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN (24), of good family, wishes to be received as SOLE PAYING GUEST with a private English family in a suburb of London for about eight months, to converse only in English.—Write Box A.1658, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN wishes to stay with an English family near London.—Write Alberto Ricaurte, Kensington Palace-mansions, W.8.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED; near tennis and bathing.—Write Shakespeare, Arden.

BEXHILL, ST. CATHERINE'S, 34, SEA-ROAD; 1 minute sea; close golf; excellent cuisine; highly recommended; moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone 1299.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA. — BOARD-RESIDENCE; detached house, close sea; garden lawn; bathing from house; 3½gns.—Write Box N.1619, The Times, E.C.4.

BOGNOR (best part).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; modern private house, quiet situation; first-class cooking and food; comfort assured; garage.—" Malvern," Marshall-avenue. 'Phone 305.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Stay at WHEATON LODGE. Branksome Wood-road; for ideal comfort; close sea and attractions; families catered for; terms moderate.

QUORN HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH. Richmond-gardens.—Beautifully situated in own grounds; excellent cuisine; near sea. Pavilion, &c. From 3½gns. 'Phone 1080.

ROTHERFELL COURT,

BOURNEMOUTH. BODORGAN-ROAD; in own grounds; exceptionally comfortable; excellent cuisine; few minutes sea and all attractions. From 2½gns.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature. A guest house of distinction. From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF, GARRIVOE, Durley Chine.—Beautifully appointed bed rooms; hot, cold water; hard court; garage; from 3½gns.—'Phone 2155.

TORBAY, WEST CLIFF,

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Law Report, July 16

SUMMARY

The President and a special jury continued the hearing of the probate action concerning the will of Dr. Abraham Wallace, who died on January 23, 1930, aged 80 years, leaving estate worth about £10,000. The plaintiff, Mrs. Rosa Florence Perkins, propounds, as executrix, an alleged will of November 22, 1929, by which the residue of Dr. Wallace's estate was left to her. The defendants, children of Dr. Wallace, say that he had for many years been interested in spiritualism and psychic phenomena and that, after 1926, he became so obsessed with spiritualism that he suffered from delusions. They say that he was not of sound disposing mind and put the plaintiff to proof of the righteousness of the transaction. (PERKINS v. WALLACE AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DOCTOR'S WILL DISPUTE: INTEREST IN SPIRITUALISM
PERKINS v. WALLACE AND ANOTHER

(Before the PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the probate action concerning the will of Dr. Abraham Wallace, of Wallacefield, Bellevue-road, Paignton, Devon, who died on January 23, 1930, a widower, aged 80 years, leaving estate worth about £10,000.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Rosa Florence Perkins, of the above address, propounds, as executrix, an alleged will of Dr. Wallace, dated November 22, 1929, by which the residue of his estate was left to her. The defendants, Mr. Arthur Gordon Wallace, of Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, and Miss Margaret Irene Rae Wallace, of Wendela, Sudbury-hill, Middlesex, children of Dr. Wallace, say, by their defence, that the will of November, 1929, and an earlier will of December 4, 1928, by which also the plaintiff was made a legatee, were not duly executed; that Dr. Wallace was not of sound disposing mind, and that he did not know and approve of the contents of either document. They claim letters of administration to the estate on intestacy.

The defendants allege that the testator's signature on the will of November, 1929, was not made nor acknowledged by him in the presence of two witnesses present at the same time. They also say that Dr. Wallace, who had for many years been interested in spiritualism and psychic phenomena, became so obsessed after 1926 with spiritualism that he suffered from delusions, and that after his wife's death on November 1, 1928, his mind became so unbalanced in that respect that he was not fit to make a will. They put the plaintiff to proof of the righteousness of the transaction.

Mr. James Montague Wallace, a bacteriologist, also a son of Dr. Wallace, intervenes and adopts the defence.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., Mr. T. Bucknill, and Mr. Victor Williams appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Clifford Mortimer, and Mr. F. S. H. Bryant for the defendants; and Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. A. Richard Ellis for the intervener.

Further evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiff.

"A FASCINATING PERSONALITY."

Dr. R. Julyan George, of Ithaca, Paignton, medical officer of health, said that he had several conversations with Dr. Wallace towards the end of 1929. They were both graduates of Edinburgh University, and Dr. Wallace discussed his early days with Lister, Annandale, and other famous medical men. He never discussed spiritualism with him (the witness). He was a strong-minded and capable man, and a fascinating personality. There was no sign that his mind was warped or twisted by his spiritualistic beliefs so that he could not give a sound judgment on anything.

In cross-examination, Dr. George said that he himself was a student of spiritualism and a seeker after the truth. If every student of psychical research was to be branded as suffering from delusions, and a Court of law upheld it, then a very serious state of affairs would have been reached.

Mr. Herbert E. Batten, surgeon, of Park-crescent, N.W., said that in May, 1929, Dr. Wallace was absolutely sound in his mind. When Dr. Wallace came to see him in 1923 about taking a consulting room he said: "I hope I shan't put you off, but I've been told to come here by the other side." Before giving up the consulting room to go to Devon, Dr. Wallace said that his dead wife had come to him and said that Paignton would be best for him because he would not have to go to the South of France in the winter time. In the witness's opinion Dr. Wallace's spiritualistic beliefs had not warped his mind.

Mr. James Sterling Stewart, a farmer, of the Old Parsonage, Galmpton, Kingsbridge, said that Dr. Wallace's mental condition up to six weeks before his death was sound. He (Mr. Stewart) attended a spiritualist séance at which Dr. Wallace and others were present, and in a letter dated December 29, 1928, he wrote to Dr. Wallace with reference to that séance:—

> The wonder of that sitting has left me speechless. As you say, "Nothing is ever left to chance": it must be so, and those on the other side must have planned and arranged it all.

In cross-examination Mr. Stewart's attention was drawn to the plaintiff's evidence that the séance took place in a darkened room, that the medium, Mr. Evan Powell, was tied up, that voices were heard, and that the name Black Hawk was mentioned. Mr. Stewart explained that every spiritualistic medium seemed to have some assistance called "control," to whom a name was given. The voice of the control might say: "Good evening. I am Black Hawk."

NOTES OF SÉANCES

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS read a transcript of shorthand notes made by Dr. Wallace of two séances which he attended. In his note on a séance on December 11, 1928, Dr. Wallace referred to the appearance of certain phenomena and also to his wife, and wrote: "She spoke to Mrs. Perkins and asked her to look after me." In his note on a séance on December 17, 1928, he wrote:—

> Soon the medium, after being tied up by Mr. Stewart, passed under the control of Black Hawk. Luminous effects were soon manifested. One spot of light had violet ruddy-orange colour. Sometimes two colours together, as if one light shined through the other. . . . luminous sparkle came to me with flares visible on its surface, and through the flares her voice came. and indicated that she had been a little unkind some time before passing over, for which she said she was sorry.

Mr. Stewart said that at séances he had seen a medium's mouth filled with dental plasticine so that he could not speak, and there was no difference in the voice heard. He saw the luminous effects described by Dr. Wallace in his note.

Two nurses gave evidence about Dr. Wallace's last illness, and Miss Gwendoline Teague, who was a servant at Dr. Wallace's house between July, 1929, and January, 1930, was questioned about the execution of the alleged will of December, 1929. She said that the signature, as attesting witness, was hers, but she did not see Dr. Wallace sign the document.

Miss Milly Teague, younger sister of the last witness, said that she was in service with her at Dr. Wallace's house in December, 1929. Three pages of paper were put before her, which she signed, but she did not see Dr. Wallace sign anything.

In reply to SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining, she said that Mrs. Perkins led her to suppose that Dr. Wallace's family were horrid people, and that they had turned Dr. Wallace out of his home at Harrow.

THE DEFENCE

The plaintiff's case having been closed, SIR PATRICK HASTINGS submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury as to the due execution of the last alleged will.

His LORDSHIP said that he could not hold there was no evidence.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, opening the case for the defence, said that it was a pity that the medium, Mr. Evan Powell, who had been so frequently referred to, had not been called as a witness, although he had been in Court. He submitted that the alleged will could not stand.

Mr. Arthur Gordon Wallace, one of the defendants, said that at first he used to attend spiritualistic séances with his father. The doctor was then rather sceptical, but after 1925 his belief was stronger.

Mr. Wallace said that his mother very much objected to Dr. Wallace's association with Mrs. Perkins. There was no need for Dr. Wallace to leave the home at Harrow when Mrs. Wallace died. His going to Paignton was his own doing. In March, 1929, he (the witness) wrote as follows to the trustee of his grandfather's will on the question whether a discretion to give Dr. Wallace £5,000 should be exercised:—

> Of late years father has become more and more absorbed in the study of spiritualism, and, to be quite frank, his absorption has been rather a bone of contention in our family. Whatever there may be of truth in the beliefs of spiritualists, there can be no doubt that among their ranks there are a large proportion of charlatans and frauds, and we feel that there is a great danger with his advancing years of father being imposed upon by some of them. Therefore we don't think it advisable for him to have the complete control or the disposal of as large a sum as £5,000.

About Christmas, 1928, Dr. Wallace told him (the witness) that he had spoken to "Mother," who had apologized to Mrs. Perkins for the way that she had treated, or regarded, her during her (Mrs. Wallace's) lifetime. He also said that his wife had patted Mrs. Perkins on the back. He added that he was not satisfied as to the face or the body, but Mrs. Perkins had recognized the face.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sole, Sawbridge, and Co.; Messrs. Bentley and Jones.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MOTOR-CAR INSURANCE POLICY: THIRD PARTY CLAIMS
ROGERSON v. SCOTTISH AUTOMOBILE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Before Mr. Justice Roche)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. Rogerson, in this action. Mr. Rogerson had been sued for damages in consequence of a motor-car accident. He had insured with the defendants, Scottish Automobile and General Insurance Company, Limited, and referred the claim to them. The defendants repudiated liability, and the plaintiff now brought this action against them for damages for alleged breach of contract and for a declaration that they were liable to indemnify him against any sums which he might have to pay in the action which had been brought against him.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. N. Fox-Andrews appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. G. O. Slade for the defendants.

The material facts were as follows:—By a policy dated May 23, 1928, renewed from time to time, the defendants contracted to indemnify the plaintiff against, *inter alia*,

> all sums which the assured (the plaintiff) shall become legally liable to pay as compensation for . . . bodily injury . . . caused to any person or persons by a motor-car described in the schedule hereto.

The car was thereinafter referred to as "the insured car." The policy further provided that

> this insurance shall cover the legal liability as aforesaid of the assured in respect of the use by the assured of any motor-car (other than a hired car) provided that such car is at the time of the accident being used instead of the insured car.

On July 28, 1929, while the plaintiff was using a Lancia car, an accident occurred which caused personal injuries to a third person. At the time of the accident the plaintiff was using a car which was not "the insured car" originally covered by the policy, but he contended that the car which he was using was one covered by the words in the policy "any car . . . being used instead of the insured car."

Mr. SCHILLER, in opening, said that the plaintiff in May, 1929, wanted to have the hood of his old car repaired, but on finding how much it would cost he decided to buy a new car instead. He then handed over his old car and paid £100 in addition and became the owner of the car in this case. A telephone message was sent to his brokers to have the insurance of the old car transferred to the new, but, unfortunately, they did not carry out their instructions.

Mr. GODDARD said that the question was what was the meaning of "instead of the insured car" in the policy. A large high-powered car was considered to be a most dangerous weapon in the hands of a driver. If the plaintiff's contention was right, a motorist might insure in respect of a small car of low power, sell it next day, and then obtain a large, full-powered car instead. Insurance companies fixed their premiums on a combination of horse-power and value, the risk being considered the greater in the case of a large car. This policy insured the owner of the insured car, and if the owner sold that car and bought another he could not be said to be using that other car "instead of" the first.

When the insured car had been sold and was being used by someone else it would no longer be used for the assured's personal purposes, and under clause 4 of the policy the defendants would not be liable.

In any case the provision in the policy allowing the use of a car instead of the insured car could only be co-extensive with the insurance of the insured car, and when the insured car was sold the insurance covering the substituted car would automatically cease.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice ROCHE, in giving judgment, said that the old car was a Lancia with a torpedo body, and the new one was a Lancia of similar power with a saloon body. To get the new car insured, as a car, it would admittedly have been necessary to have a new agreement with the defendants; but the plaintiff claimed that he was still protected in respect of third-party claims, because he used the new car "instead of" the old. It was said for the defendants that the whole scope of the policy was the insurance of the plaintiff as owner of the old car, and that as soon as he ceased to be owner of that car the liability of the defendants came to an end.

It might be, though it was not necessary to decide, that if the plaintiff had used a car of an entirely different type instead of the insured car—if, for instance, the insured car had been a baby Austin and he had used a Rolls-Royce—he could not have been said to be using the new car "instead of" the old. But in this case the old car and the new were of similar type, and he (his Lordship) held that in fact the plaintiff used the new one "instead of" the old.

There was no express term in the policy, and he held that none should be implied, that continuance of ownership of the car originally insured was necessary for continuance of the liability of the defendants in respect of third-party claims. Suppose that the original car had been destroyed by fire during the currency of the policy and the plaintiff had borrowed or bought another to take its place, he would still be covered against third-party claims so long as he could properly be said to be using the substituted car instead of the old one.

The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to succeed in the action. There were no damages in fact, but he must have the declaration for which he asked, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. William Charles Crocker; Messrs. Stanley Evans and Co.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 17

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45:—Appeal.—The Shell Company of Australia, Ltd. v. the Federal Commissioner of Taxation (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—The Bank of Montreal v. the Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company. Petition.—Khan Bahadur Mehrban Khan v. Mashna, since decd., and ors. Appeals.—Annamalai Chettiar and ors. v. A. M. K. C. T. Muthukaruppan Chettiar and anr., and connected appeal (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Seth Motilal and ors. v. Seth Nanhelal and anr.; the Firm of Senaji Kapurchand and ors. v. the Firm of Pannaji Devichand.

Court of Appeal

COURT I (the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, GREER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—Attorney-General v. Farrell (pt. hd.) (1); Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. the Trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke (registered) (1).; (Revenue Paper—Intermediate List).—Attorney-General v. Greenhill (1). (Revenue Paper—Final List).—Johnstone (Inspector of Taxes) v. the Consolidated London Properties, Ltd. (5); Towle (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) v. the Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd., and the Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. v. Towle (8).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (Naumann v. Edward Nathan and Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (2). (Final and New Trial List).—Burrell v. Evans (21); Thomas v. Vint's Theatres, Ltd. (27).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Turner's Settlement Trusts (Public Trustee v. Turner) (in camera) (61); re Johnson's Marriage Settlement (Ellcart v. Johnson) (3); re Hill's Settlement Trusts (Ellcart v. Hill) (4); re Kingham Public Trustee v. Kingham) (pt. hd.) (17); re Boyce and Sweetland's Contract; and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (pt. hd.) (40); re Howard Blackadder v. Howard (48). At 3:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Ridsdale.—Re Candy, dec.; re Arnold, dec.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Rogers v. Ice-Drome (Hammersmith), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (18); The Thames Valley Development Co., Ltd. v. Ice-Drome (Hammersmith), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (for Maugham, J.) (34).—Adjourned Summons.—(For Farwell, J.).—Re Kenshole (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Kenshole).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—The Franc Strohmenger Cowan (Inc.) v. Peter Robinson, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11). Not before 2:—Attorney-General v. Manchester Corpn. (witnesses need not attend to-day) (12).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Taylor v. Batcheller (pt. hd.) (22); Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd. v. Pomerantz (50).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Moxon (Udall v. Porchin (pt. hd.) (17); re Macpherson's Settlement (Macpherson v. Brooke) (50); re Adamson's Will Trusts (Coltee v. Adamson) (pt. hd.) (44); re Lopes (Bence-Jones v. Zoological Society of London) (51); re Flersheim (Public Trustee v. Pearson) (49); re Fincgold and re Judgments Act, 1864 (48).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Re Stoneman (Stoneman v. Cole) (pt. hd.) (18); Jackson v. Arnold (29); Nathan v. Llewellyn (21).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, TALBOT, and WRIGHT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Re a Solicitor (pt. hd.) (4); Glamorgan County Valuation Committee v. Barry Area Assessment Committee (34); The King v. Licensing Justices for Borough of Maldon (ex parte Lawrence) (30); The King v. Licensing Justices for Borough of Maldon (ex parte Lawrence) (40); Re Carroll, an infant (94); The King v. Licensing Justices of the Forest Division of Berks (ex parte Galloway) (42).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Sterling v. Barclays Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (211); Wyn-Taylor v. Forsyth (860).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not attended by Counsel.—J. K. Roy v. Pulbrook; Custer v. F. E. Valsecchi. Not before 10.45:—Non-Jury.—Cronan v. Brown and anr.; Same v. Same (pt. hd.) (864).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Oakes v. Dance (1545); Robinson v. Fernan (1648).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Order xiv., Rule 8a.—Maple and Co., Ltd., v. Stewart (2145); Filograph (Parent) Co., Ltd., v. Potter and anr. (2161); Sackville v. Kenyon (2231); Cohen v. Press and ors. (2352).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. are discharged from attendance.

Railway and Canal Commission

KING'S BENCH COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J., Sir FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and Sir FRANCIS DUKE).—At 10.30:—Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923 and 1925 and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (1); re the application of Sir Dennis Lowndes and Cadeby Main Collieries, Ltd.; Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and the Mining Industry Act, 1926, and re the application of the Ocean Coal Company, Ltd. v. Sidney Roden of Rotherhill.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Perkins v. Wallace and anr. (pt. hd.) (14).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Eisen, J. v. Eisen, R. (Goldberg intervening). Same, E. v. Eisen, D. (Goldberg intervening) (pt. hd.) (45).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Security.—1930. Folio 31 (Owners of ss. Forth v. Owners of Steam Tug Security), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.). Not before 12:—Gefion.—1930. Folio 31 (Owners, master and crew of Steam Trawler Gefion v. Owners of Danish Auxiliary Schooner Gefion, cargo and freight), action for trial with witnesses (with one Trinity Master).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (Sir FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Rumsey v. Overington.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 757 (J. F. STIRLING, Scott).—At 10.30:—Scieries Tongroises Société Anonyme v. Martin Raphael and Co., Ltd. At 10.45:—Kensington v. Snell and Co.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Sir WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Roberts v. Green and ors; Saunders v. Culling.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Harrison, S.; Goorwitch, J.; Joseph, V.; Huntley, H. A.; Hyams, A. (orse. Frank Hardy); Hoey, F. W. C.; Goldberg, M.

IN CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Adjd. Petitions (425, 580, 433, and 505 of 1930); Petitions (607, 610, and 628 of 1930); Petition (disputed (618 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions (110, 316, 367, and 517 of 1930); Adjd. appln. to set aside Bankruptcy Notice (5 of 1930). At 12:—Wells, T. A.; Same; Walden, E. J. jr. (orse. Walden and King). At 2.15:—Underwood, L. C.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First. Floor. At 11:—Bower, A. first meeting. At 11.30:—Bird, M., ditto. At 12:—Citreon, M., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Robinson, T. H., first meeting. At 11.30:—Sall, J. H., ditto. At 12:—Sleap, J., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Companies Court (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Six parte Applications. At 11.30:—Snapshots (1928), Ltd. At 11.30:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 12:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations Ltd.). At 12.30:—F. Hammett and Wright, Ltd. At 2.15:—Clyno Engineering Co. (1922), Ltd. (examn. of witness). Room 56.—At 11:—Duophone Syndicate, Ltd. Room 67.—At 12.30:—Charterhouse Caterers, Ltd. At 2.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). Room 87.—At 2.30:—Associated Cotton Ginners of Egypt, Ltd. At 3:—Baines and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Russian Lloyd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—C. D. Gabell, Ltd. At 2.30:—George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd. (Everitt v. George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Shanks (Shop-fitters), Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Beaver Brand, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Armstrong and Co. (London), Ltd., meeting of committee of inspection.

MASTERS SITTING.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simmer, Baker, and Mosedale.

TAXING MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE SITTING.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Bacon (in Vacation Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) E. V. Wall (pt. hd.); (2) S. C. Beveridge. Not before 2:—(3) L. Turkington.

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—(1) J. Marlow, H. Rabon; (2) J. Harrison; (3) H. Collins. For application only (witnesses not to attend):—(4) A. J. Clark.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—(1) F. H. Peacock, W. F. Manlow, G. E. Gifford (pt. hd.); (2) A. Gentry, M. Gentry, H. J. Lewis; (3) J. McCartan; (4) D. T. Honyeman. Not before 2:—(5) B. Orton.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GARROOD).—At 10.30:—(1) A. Bye (pt. hd.); (2) G. Johnson, A. E. Evans; (3) J. Edwards; (4) M. A. Barker; (5) T. F. Harris. W. J. Pitfield.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

REVIEW OF 20 YEARS' WORK

MEDICAL RESEARCH

A meeting of the Trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research was recently held for the election of Fellows and other business. The resignation as a trustee of Lord Clarendon, in view of his appointment as Governor-General of South Africa, was received with regret.

The annual report, presented by Sir James K. Fowler, trustee and honorary secretary, was as follows:—

The Beit Fellowships for Research in Medicine and the Allied Sciences, open to graduates in any faculty in a British university, were founded in December, 1909; a review of the work of the Trust during the first 20 years may therefore suitably replace the usual form of the annual report.

In 1909 there were in England possibly half a dozen studentships and scholarships which would enable a man who had no independent means to turn aside for a few years from the practice of his profession and devote himself to research in medicine; those of the Grocers' Company deserve mention.

Sir Otto Beit's gift of £230,000 was of a magnitude that had no precedent in English medicine and the annual income derived therefrom has ever since been applied to the endowment of men and women, and none of it has been spent upon the erection of buildings. In its first year the Trust created 10 new Fellowships, and within three years there were 30 Fellows engaged in medical research, the openings to which were thus increased almost threefold.

The Fellowships are whole-time appointments, although teaching work relating to the allied branch of science is permitted, but private medical practice is forbidden. No candidate selects the subject of his research and in submitting it gives an account of his previous career and names referees who can give evidence of his fitness for the work. The object in view has been to ensure that he should be well trained and his ambition in life should be to share in the advancement of medicine by research.

A copy of the Book of Regulations, which is sent in reply to every request for a form of application, contains a list of the Fellows from the foundation of the Trust, with the nature of their authorized research, and an outline of their previous and after career. From this he learns the kind of problem likely to find favour and the standing of the company which he desires to join.

In the earlier years the value of a Fellowship was £250 per annum, and the tenure three years, with a possible extension to a fourth year in cases where marked distinction had been shown. In 1922, to meet the objection that three, or possibly four, years was too short a time to enable a man to give such evidence of capacity for research as would be likely to attract attention and thus to open up a prospect of a career, the Fellowships were reorganized and designated Junior (three years), fourth year, and Senior (three years), thus providing for seven years of continuous research, a period rightly regarded as adequate for a man of marked ability to give proof of his fitness for a higher post—*e.g.*, a Professorship.

The values of the Fellowships were then fixed at Junior Fellows, £350 per annum; fourth year, £400; and Senior, £500. In 1927 the stipends were again revised and increased to £400, £500, and £700 respectively; at these values they have since remained.

YELLOW FEVER RESEARCH RESULTS

In 1927 a Senior Fellowship, value £1,000 per annum for five years for research in tropical medicine, was created. To this Dr. Edward Hindle, whose research on yellow fever has been referred to in favourable terms in recent annual reports, was appointed. This research has already afforded an answer to several questions of great practical importance in connexion with yellow fever. It has been shown that:—

(1) A vaccine prepared from the organs of monkeys of a certain species infected with the virus of yellow fever will give protection to other animals of the same species.

(2) That animals thus protected can withstand a dose of the virus a million times as great as that which is fatal to the unprotected.

(3) That, although this vaccine prepared from monkeys is protective to monkeys, it has not yet proved possible by similar methods to immunize human beings.

(4) That Europeans may suffer from a mild disease not clinically recognizable as yellow fever, and that subsequent examination of their blood may prove that all the accepted tests of immunity are present.

If this is also true of natives, it may be the answer to the most important of all the questions connected with yellow fever—namely, "Where is the virus between the occurrence of epidemics?" and "How is the continued existence of the disease maintained?" The late Sir Rubert Boyce believed that the disease was kept going by the occurrence of mild and unrecognized cases among the natives.

In view of the dangers of this work, the trustees have decided not to continue the research under present conditions.

It may be mentioned here that during the War various grants for scientific purposes were made to officers at the Front, and also that in 1919, as it appeared that the Balfour Research Laboratories at Cambridge—then in the occupation of the Bio-chemical Department—were in danger of being sold and used as a cinema, the trustees acquired a lease of the property for five years at an annual rental of £275, with the option of purchase. The erection of the Sir William Dunn Institute for Bio-chemistry rendered the exercise of the option unnecessary.

The total number of Fellows elected up to and including 1930 is 138. But for the War this number would have been greatly increased, as in 1914 all the Fellows resigned in order to undertake work of more immediate national importance, and during its continuance no new appointments were made. In 1919 all those who applied were reinstated.

PERSONNEL OF THE FELLOWS

Excluding those whose appointments are of too recent date to justify their inclusion, and taking the year 1925 as a convenient limit, it appears that the total number of Fellows elected up to then was 101, of whom 79 were men and 22 women; of the men seven died at a relatively early age, but none of the women.

Considering first the careers of the 72 men, it appears that four have received the F.R.S., the greatest distinction in science, and 16 have been appointed to University Professorships, a high proportion considering that the group includes many who are still young. Most of the remainder occupy whole-time posts for teaching, research, or scientific work and have steadily continued the career upon which many entered when first elected to a Beit Fellowship.

Of the total of 52 who held medical qualifications when appointed, 13 have passed into medical practice, consulting or otherwise, but the majority of these are continuing scientific work and are thus influencing the character of the art in which they are now engaged.

Of the 22 women a few have married, but all continued for many years the work of research and many are still thus engaged. That they hold, or have held, such positions as members of the scientific staff of the Lister Institute, University Lectureships in Biochemistry; pathologist and bacteriologist to General Hospitals and Boards of Health; head of a department in an Institute for Medical Research; principal of a Horticultural College; physicians to Children's Hospitals, and holders of Rockefeller Medical Fellowships, is sufficient proof of the value to them of their training when engaged in research as Beit Fellows and also of the services which they were thus enabled subsequently to render to the community, both in this country and abroad.

VALUE OF THE WORK

As the separate problems upon which the Fellows, men and women, have been engaged exceed 180 in number it is unlikely that any single individual, and certainly not the writer, is competent to form a trustworthy estimate of the effect which this work, covering so many and such diverse fields of knowledge, has had upon the advances made by these various sciences during the period in question.

It is, however, permissible to mention two names, Thomas Lewis and Edward Mellanby, both of whom were appointed at the first election in 1909. During the last 15 years England has made no more conspicuous contributions to the knowledge that guides practical medicine than those which lie in the analysis of disorders of the heart by Sir Thomas Lewis, F.R.S., and in the experimental proof that rickets is due to vitamin deficiency by Professor Edward Mellanby, F.R.S.

Although the possession of an adequate stipend is obviously the first necessity for one who proposes to devote his life to research, a place wherein his work can be carried on is hardly less so. The Beit Fellows have been singularly fortunate in this respect; they have been welcomed in many laboratories and institutes not only in this country but on the Continent and in America, but so many have enjoyed the hospitality of the Bio-Chemical Laboratories at Cambridge under Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S., and of the Lister Institute, Chelsea-gardens, under Sir Charles Martin, F.R.S., that it would be ungrateful in this review not to give them individual mention.

Only a brief reference is possible to the work of the past year. The same expressions of approval by the directors of laboratories under whom the Fellows have been working, as to the zeal and ability which they have shown, has again marked their reports. By the untimely death of Archibald Roderick Fee research has lost a young man of great promise.

In the opinion of the Advisory Board the founder has every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained during the first 20 years of the life of the Trust which was born of his munificence in 1909.

ELECTIONS TO FELLOWSHIPS

The following elections were made:—

SENIOR FELLOWSHIP (value £700 p.a).
Richard James Lythgoe, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.).

FOURTH YEAR FELLOWSHIPS (value £500 p.a.)

1. Philip Eggleton, M.Sc.Lond.
2. Frank Robert Winton, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.).

JUNIOR FELLOWSHIPS (value £400 p.a.)

FREDERICK HORACE SMIRK

M.R., Ch.B. (Manchester), First Class Hons., first place, July, 1925; M.D., Gold Medal, June, 1927; M.R.C.P. (Lond.), October, 1928.

Original Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—*Biochem. Journ.*, xxi. 1.27, p. 31; xxi. 1.27, p. 36; xxii. 1.38, p. 201; and xxii. 3.28, p. 739; *Journ. Exp. Pathol.*, ix. 28, p. 81. Unpublished: Studies of the Biochemical Changes in Blood and Urine during water, urea and caffeine diuresis in normal subjects and patients with primary and secondary renal deficiency; Studies of the Blood, Urine, and Tissue changes during diuresis in animals.

Present Occupation and how engaged since Graduation.—March, 1930.—Full-time research work, Pharmakologisches Institut, Wien. Expects shortly to spend about one-third of time in visiting clinics and other scientific departments. February, 1929-February, 1930.—Resident medical officer, Manchester Royal Infirmary; full time clinical work. August, 1926-January, 1929.—Medical Registrar, Manchester Royal Infirmary; half-time clinical work and teaching; half-time research. August, 1925-February, 1926.—House physician to Professor Craven Moore; one-third time research work.

General Character of Proposed Research.—1. To study the functional pathology and physiology of diuresis from a biochemical standpoint. 2. To study the functional pathology of plethoras, anaemias, and oedemas.

Place of Research.—The Medical Unit of University College Hospital, London.

GORDON ROY CAMERON

M.B., B.S. (Melbourne), 1922; D.Sc. (Melbourne), 1929.

Original Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—A Note on the Enzymes of the Hytadid Cyst. *Austral. Journ. Exper. Biol.*, Vol. III., 1926, II.; The Effect of Thyroid Feeding on the Oestrous Cycle of Guinea-pig and Mouse, *Ibid.* 17; The Influence of Thyroid Feeding on the Islets of Langerhans in the Guinea-pig, *Journ. Pathol.*, 1926, XXIX.; An Epidemic Affecting Rabbits (with A. Lorrain Williams), *Journ. Pathol.*, 1926, XXIX.; Compensatory Renal Hypertrophy (with C. H. Kellaway), *Austris. Journ. Exper. Biol.*, IV., 1927; Regeneration of the Pancreas, *Journ. Pathol.*, XXX., 1927; Multiple Acute Lecture Hyperplasia of the Liver (with L. E. Hurley), *Quart. Jour. Med.*, XX., July, 1927; Die Beziehungen der Pars Tuberalis hypophysis zum Hypophysenapparat. *Veroffentlichungen aus der Kriegs-und Konstitutions Pathologie*, Bd. 5, H.4, 1929.

Present Occupation and how engaged since Graduation.—Present: Graham Scholar in Pathology, University of London, since 1928. Stewart Lecturer in Pathology, University of Melbourne, 1923-1925. Medical Tutor and Fellow, Queen's College, University of Melbourne, 1923-1927. First Assistant, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, Melbourne, 1925-1926. Volunteer Assistant," Pathological Institute, Freiburg, Germany, 1927-28.

General Character of Proposed Research.—To complete work on the histological identification of calcium salts in pathological deposits and to commence study of inflammation in invertebrates. Proposes to investigate reaction of tissues or earthworm to foreign bodies, parasites and bacteria.

Place of Research.—Graham Laboratory, Department of Pathology, University College Hospital Medical School.

JOHN McMICHAEL

M.B., Ch.B. Hons., Edinburgh University, 1927 (passed Examination for M.R.C.P., Edinburgh, April, 1930, election to membership in July).

Original Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—Pulse Rate and Range in Health and Disease during Childhood (with G. Sutherland). *Quart. Journ. Med.*, 1929, XXII., p. 519-529. A Case of Extensive Visceral Endarteritis obliterans in a young child. Arrives of Disease in Childhood, 1930, V., p. 165-169.

Present Occupation and how engaged since Graduation.—House Physician, Royal Infirmary, Bradford (to Professor W. Burnet Leedle), November, 1928-May, 1928. House Physician to Paddington Green Children's Hospital (to Drs. G. A. Sutherland and Reginald Miller), May, 1928-April, 1929; House Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh (to Professor D. P. D. Wilkie), October, 1929-1929; (since October last has been engaged in a clinical and pathological study of splenic anaemia in the Departments of Surgery and Pathology, Edinburgh University).

General Character of Proposed Research.—A continuation of present studies on the inter-relationships of liver and splenic disease. Diseases of portal vessels and other vessel changes in liver disease. Methods: Mainly clinical and pathological. Animal experiments.

Place of Research.—Department of Medicine, University of Aberdeen.

ROBERT PERCIVAL COOK

B.Sc., Melbourne (Physiology), December, 1925; Ph.D., Cambridge (Biochemistry), March, 1930.

Original Contributions to Science, Medicine, and Research.—"The Formation of Glycine by Methylene Blue," *J. Physiol.*, 1926, 62, 160. "The Deamination and Synthesis of l-Aspartic Acid in the Presence of Bacteria," Cook and Wolf, *Biochem. J.*, 1928, 22, 474. "Bacterial Oxidations by Molecular Oxygen," Cook and Stephenson, *Biochem. J.*, 1928, 22, 1368. "Oxidation-reduction Potentials of the Deoxyg

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING

THERESINA WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second July Meeting was continued at Newmarket yesterday in dull, showery weather. Some rain had fallen during the night, and although the ground was still hard it was appreciably better than on the previous afternoon. The attendance of visitors was also better than on Tuesday afternoon.

Considerable interest was taken in the Kirtling Claiming and Selling Race, the first of its kind to be run in this country for a long time. The conditions have already been explained in these Notes. In spite of the fact that many owners and trainers asserted that such races were not wanted, there were no fewer than 32 entries and 23 starters. None of them was claimed, the claiming conditions not yet being properly understood, or else no one considering that any one of them was worth £400. As a race the innovation was a distinct success, for after a really interesting race a Knockando filly, Valerie K, won nicely from Motor-boat, with Blue Lightning third. The second and third were always prominent on the far side of the course, and it was not until close home that the winner came through and won decisively. Elliott rode an excellent race on Valerie K, and is most certainly one of the best riders of the present day. After the race the winner was sold for 410 guineas.

Apprentice races generally come at the end of a day's racing, but the Apprentices' Plate on yesterday's card began the afternoon's proceedings. It was won cleverly by Old Dromore, on whom a small boy named Furze rode a really excellent race. His orders, I understand, were to wait and then come with one run up the hill. Unlike some more fashionable jockeys he obeyed his orders and, riding a really admirably judged finish, he caught Garnock near the winning-post and won by a neck. Spinner's Cottage was third. The start for the race for the Zetland Stakes was delayed owing to Latchford charging the tapes. Having broken the tapes, he dashed away across the heath and was last seen vanishing into the town. His small rider, Simpson, was thrown back from the tapes as from a catapult, but, luckily, was not hurt. The race was won by Hephaestus, whose chance on his Ascot form seemed fairly obvious. Ridden by Weston he won, I thought, rather more easily than it might have appeared from the stands. Weston was certainly riding him hard, but he is apparently a colt who has to be driven hard. He stays well and won from Collingham and First Shot. The expensive Callonby was very prominent for a long way, but either did not stay or is soft. The winner is by Golden Myth, who may yet make good as a sire if only his owner will wait with his stock.

Grand Rock won the Two-Year-Old Sale Stakes by a neck from The Veil colt, with the favourite, Artemus, a head away third. Artemus, who belongs to Mr. Austen, was giving the winner 24lb. and the second 13lb. Grand Rock is not of much account, but he will win again in rather better company when the weights are level. The winner was sold to Sir A. Sattar, an Indian owner, for 230 guineas. I thought the winner very expensive. The July Handicap was another good race to watch. Friarvine was not among the starters, and in his absence Camacha, who many people thought had won at Salisbury, was made favourite. There was also sound support for Frankchase and Fingle Bridge. None of them could win, however, Sister Clover, who had run so well in the One Thousand Guineas, catching Fingle Bridge close home and winning cleverly with Camacha third. Camacha was always being held by Fingle Bridge. Sister Clover is by Friar Marcus and one of his best three-year-olds.

Quite a good afternoon's racing was concluded with the Falmouth Stakes, for which Fly-leaf was made favourite. She made the early running from Edelweiss and Theresina, both of whom, however, passed her at about half-way. Edelweiss was beaten a furlong from the finish, and Theresina, holding off a challenge from Flute up the hill, went on to win comfortably by a length and a half from Flute, with Fly-leaf two lengths away third. Edelweiss was fourth and Rose of England, the winner of the Oaks, sixth.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—REACH SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This is a very good two-year-old selling plate with several horses in it who have been running quite well in much better class races than this. Bundaberg is a good plater, but no better than that, and there should be something else in the race of rather better class. I shall take a chance with SHY BABY, who ran well at Chester. Princetown is another with a chance. In the absence of Shy Baby my selection would be BUNDABERG.

2.30.—MIDSUMMER STAKES (1m.).—Fair Isle could not have been herself at Epsom in the Oaks. She is certain to run better here, at her home meeting, for she will not have to travel, and it was the travelling which upset her before. Still, on his best form, she is not 11lb. in front of Roral, who was trying to achieve the impossible when he was running against Flying Argosy at Ascot. He, in turn, on the Free Handicap weights, has not so good a chance as Lovat Scout. Both should have the beating of Rapahannock at the weights. Grandma, on Ascot form, seems to have too much to do. I like best the chance of LOVAT SCOUT, who seems to have a pound or two the best of the weights.

2.0.—HISTON THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP (7f.).—This is an interesting problem. Poor Lad, I think, has too much weight, for he would seem to be much the same horse as Cleveland, whom I should have put in this race with much the same weight as Woodchuck. Further, through Sir Cosmo, it would not seem unfair to handicap Woodchuck and Poor Lad at the same weight, while, as a matter of fact, Poor Lad has been set to give 7lb. to Woodchuck, whose best performance was at the last meeting here, when she very nearly beat Burgee, who was backed as if defeat were impossible. Gashmu, on this year's form, is fairly handicapped and has the better of the weights with Triptych on Ascot running, but on last year's form he is not well in with either Woodchuck or Somerset. On the Free Handicap weights Woodchuck is very much better in than either Gashmu or Somerset. Junior Counsel and Cyllarus, the latter on his form of last year, have their chances, but the winner on the handicap surely is WOODCHUCK, who would, I feel convinced, have had more weight if this handicap had been made after his last race.

2.30.—SUMMER HANDICAP (2m. 24yds.).—Jugo has a better chance at Sandown Park later in the week. Buoyant Bachelor is fairly handicapped and must have a chance, as has West Wicklow, but he is not an easy horse to ride. Over this distance I prefer the chance of Buoyant Bachelor to that of Paul Caret, although they are accurately handicapped on their Newbury form. Boldero does not run, but Tankerton has a nice chance on his best form, at York. Blissful runs and has a chance on some form, while, on Salisbury running, Sterforth is very well handicapped indeed. On Chester form Joyous Greeting is also very kindly handicapped, and must have a chance, for he stays well. He may win, but I shall give another chance to WEST WICKLOW, who is probably better now than he has been all the season. He ran really well at Newcastle.

3.0.—CHESTERFIELD STAKES (6f.).—On known form the probable winner here is surely LEMNARCHUS, who must be one of the best of his year. If there is a newcomer in the field who is really fancied the market will no doubt indicate the fact.

3.30.—BUSY HANDICAP (5f.).—This is another of Mr. Dawkins's puzzling handicaps, and, to make it worse, it is the last race of the meeting, a race which the majority of backers consider should not be allowed to exist. In spite of his weight Oratorium has a chance, but Holikoki has a much better chance later in the week when he can meet Oratorium on 10lb. better terms. Fascicle seems nicely handicapped, but Livid is hardly so well in as he was at Alexandra Park, where, however, he was apparently not too lucky. Merry Lassie is another with a chance. I do not like the race, for it is a very good and rather puzzling handicap. Perhaps the winner will be FASCICLE.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Reach Selling Plate we have several useful two-year-olds. Shy Baby and Princetown are both very useful, and I believe the winner will be one of these two. I take SHY BABY to prove best.

For the Midsummer Stakes I cannot find many runners. FAIR ISLE has been kept in strong work, and looked wonderfully well after her gallop on Saturday. I select her to win with confidence.

In the Histon Three-Year-Old Handicap I had intended to select Junior Counsel, but I hear he may not be started. In his absence GAY FRIAR may prove best. The change in the going will suit him, and he is useful.

The Summer Handicap will bring out quite a nice field. Buoyant Bachelor has done well since his Newbury race, and in spite of his big weight he will not be easily beaten, if at all. Saracen is a very useful horse over a distance of ground, but he must have the ground on the soft side, and I am afraid the rain has come too late for him. WEST WICKLOW seems to be always ready when wanted. He is now at the top of his form, and whatever wins this race will have him to beat. Boldero and Libertine II. are fancied.

In the Chesterfield Stakes Formentor will prove Gilpin's best. POSTBOY is the best of the Palace House two-year-olds, and I like his chance best of ours.

In the Bury Handicap Oratorium, a very useful horse, is up to the weight he has to carry. Castellane may not be beaten, even with his penalty, but nothing in Hogg's string has been showing better form than LIVID recently, and I make him my selection.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The **APPRENTICES' PLATE** (handicap) of 150 sovs. M. ... Dromore, b g. by Devizes—Helenora (Mrs. C. Lewis), 5 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ... F. Furze 1
GARNOCK, b h. by Stedfast—Garpal (Sir C. Hyde). 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ... R. Jones 2
SPINNER'S COTTAGE, ch c. by Cottage—First Spinner (Mr. G. Beighton), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... C. Dowdall 3
Dundrave (Major D. Dixon), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... W. Bowler 0
Lemin (Mr. B. Jarvis), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ... E. Orme 0
Brer Fox (Mr. W. P. Carr), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. W. Brown 0
Flat Lieutenant (Sir A. Bailey), 4 yrs, 6st. ... G. Archibald 0
Pompeia (Mr. W. Walters), 3 yrs, 6st. ... J. Owen 0
Fulfilment (Mrs. A. James), 3 yrs, 6st. ... T. McCafferty 0
(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

Starting Price.—3 to 1 agst Garnock, 7 to 2 Spinner's Cottage, 4 to 1 Lemin, 5 to 1 Brer Fox, 8 to 1 Old Dromore, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 19s. 2d.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,017 units; total place pool, 6,410 units.

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. First Lieutenant was fourth and Pompeia last.

2.30 (2.35).—The **ZETLAND STAKES** of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. One mile and a half.

HEPHAESTUS, b c. by Golden Myth—Ocean Light (Mrs. C. W. Gordon), 7st. 12lb. ... T. Weston 1
COLLINGHAM, br c. by Rose Prince—Wharfedale (Lord Harewood), 7st. 12lb. (car. 8st. 7lb.) ... C. Elliott 2
FIRST SHOT, b c. by Son-in-Law—Well Shot (Mr. T. Davidson), 8st. 2lb. ... R. Perryman 3
Marlborough (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 12lb. ... H. Wragg 0
Chelmarsh (Mr. A. J. Boston), 8st. 2lb. ... H. Wragg 0
Three Roses (Mr. J. K. Macomber), 8st. ... G. Baines 0
Lafterford (Mr. J. M. Clayton), 8st. 2lb. ... G. Bellamy 0
Culloden (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 7st. 12lb. ... R. Simpson 0
Forum II. (Mr. C. Boyd-Rochfort), 7st. 12lb. ... R. James 0
Callonby (Lord Woodstock), 7st. 12lb. G. Richards 0
Barnster (Mr. S. B. Joel), 7st. 9lb. ... F. Fox 0
Gala (Lord Penrhyn), 7st. 9lb. ... W. Stephenson 0
Jacko's Watch (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 7st. ... Bensley 0
Ken Wood (Mr. S. Tattersall), 7st. 12lb. ... F. Lane 0
(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

Starting Prices.—5 to 2 agst Hephaestus, 11 to 2 Collingham, 9 to 2 Callonby, 13 to 2 Forum II., 8 to 1 Marlborough, 100 to 8 Ken Wood, 100 to 6 First Shot, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 6s.; places 3s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,690 units; total place pool, 9,130 units.

Won by a length; one length and a half separated second and third. Culloden was fourth and Gala last.

3.0 (3.3).—The **TWO-YEAR-OLD SALE STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Five furlongs and 140 yards.

GRAND ROCK, br f. by Grand Parade—Tuscar Rock (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 7st. 2lb. ... T. Lowrey 1
THE VEIL COLT, by Craig an Eran (Mr. C. S. Ambrose), 8st. ... R. James 2
ARTEMUS, b g. by Greenback—Mariana (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 12lb. ... Bensley 3
Hampworth (Mrs. Dennis), 8st. ... H. Jelliss 0
Offertory (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. ... H. Wragg 0
Lemnon Lass f. by St. Louis (Mrs. R. W. Foster), 7st. 11lb. ... W. Brown 0
(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

Starting Prices.—11 to 8 agst Artemus, 2 to 1 Offertory, 100 to 30 Grand Rock, 100 to 8 Veil colt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 2s. 2d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,074 units; total place pool, 5,737 units.

Won by a neck; a head separated second and third. Offertory was fourth and Lemnon Lass fifty last. The winner was sold to Sir A. Sattar for 230 guineas.

3.30 (3.31).—The **KIRKLING CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

VALKERIE, ch c. by Knockando—Valeurreuse (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 8lb. ... C. Elliott 1
MOTOR-BOAT, ch c. by Limosin—Argosine (Mrs. Dodd), 8st. 11lb. ... J. Leach 2
BLUE LIGHTNING, b f. by Blue Ensign—Highland Daisy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 2lb. ... R. Smyth 3
Glitter Mac (Mr. T. S. Gosling), 8st. 11lb. ... R. Jones 0
Like Magic c. by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan), 8st. 11lb. ... F. Lane 0
Filly by Athlone or Orb, dam by Rhodesian—Passover (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 8lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Irish Orb f. by Happy Man (Mr. R. V. Boyce), 8st. 8lb. ... J. Dines 0
Queen's County (Lady A. Compton-Vyner), 8st. 8lb. ... Bensley 0
Astolin (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd), 8st. 8lb. ... H. Wragg 0
Radiostat (Mr. R. Day), 8st. 8lb. ... G. Archibald 0
Bijou (Colonel R. C. Fairfax), 8st. 6lb. ... W. Stephenson 0
Gorse f. by Ellangowan (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 8st. 6lb. ... G. Richards 0
Cold Blast (Lord Glanely), 8st. 8lb. ... H. Jelliss 0
Bole (Mr. Walter Griggs), 8st. 3lb. ... G. Richards 0
Habibi f. by Santorb (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 3lb. ... B. Carslake 0
Blush Rambler (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 8lb. ... H. James 0
Goosander (Mr. V. Malcolm), 8st. 8lb. ... H. Leach 0
Clebborne (Captain L. Montagu), 8st. 3lb. ... C. Bray 0
Alfresco (Mr. H. E. Ray), 8st. 3lb. ... H. Bensley 0
Roubinky f. by Centavo (Mr. D. Stewart), 8st. 3lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Soonerseken (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 8lb. ... S. Heslop 0
Silver Sea (Mr. C. Viner), 8st. 8lb. ... G. Wyatt 0
Fosse Volante f. by Mountaineer (Mrs. V. Yorke), 8st. 3lb. ... T. Lowrey 0
(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket)

Starting Prices.—6 to 1 each agst Bole and Valerie K., 7 to 1 Blue Lightning, 8 to 1 Gorse filly, 10 to 1 each agst Motor-boat, Cold Blast, and Habibi filly, 100 to 8 each Soonerseken and Goosander, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 5s., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,690 units; total place pool, 9,130 units.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Bijou was fourth and Julia Mannering last.

Before the start for the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate at Bath yesterday afternoon Mishap, who was weighed out for by C. Richards, unseated his rider and bolted. The gelding then attempted to jump a wall, and in doing so broke his back and had to be destroyed.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket)

1.0.—The **REACH SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	St lb
aGLASSBREEN (Sir K. Fraser) ... Fred Butters	8 11
aSALMON LADDER (Mr. A. W. Gordon) ... F. Leader	8 11
aGLADLY (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ... C. Cannon	8 11
aROSE (Mr. Walter Griggs) ... Walter Griggs	8 3
IRISH MINT C. by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8 3
DON PATRICK (Sir H. Hirst) ... Templeman	8 1
aDEFENDER (Mr. A. Lorgy) ... Hugh Pownev	8 1
MONGOLIAN (Mrs. W. Murray) ... C. Cottrill	8 1
aSUNBONNET F. by Happy Man (Mr. G. T. Ansell) ... R. J. Colling	7 12
BUNDABERG (Mr. J. P. Arkwright) ... Perse	7 12
aARGULA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ... C. Wauch	7 12
aJACKAL (Sir A. Bailey) ... R. Day	7 12
aSWISS NAVY (Lady Cheshain) ... Darling	7 12
aJAWBREAKER (Mr. R. J. Colling) ... R. J. Colling	7 12
aSAY BABY (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ... Walter Griggs	7 12
aPRINCETOWN (Mr. C. Leader) ... C. Leader	7 12
aCASTOR SUGAR (Mr. Lees) ... R. Colling	7 12
aGOLDEN SHOWER (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ... S. Darling	7 12
aPAULA F. by Herodote (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ... Kirk	7 12
aTROWELL ELEGANCE (Mr. H. J. Simms) ... F. Leader	7 12
LEVANON (Captain C. H. Tremayne) ... Cottrill	7 12
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. W. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	7 12

Each to be sold for £300, except Glashbeinn, Salmon Ladder and Escolta Real.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FALSE DOCTRINE, R. James; JACKAL, R. Perryman; SWISS NAVY, R. Richards; DEERPARK, ——; GOLDEN SHOWER, P. Willett; PAULA FILLY, H. Wragg; IRISH MINT COLT, ——.

1.30.—The **MIDSUMMER STAKES** of 20 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by July 8, or 5 sovs. if declared by March 25, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds. B.M.

	St lb
DIOLITE (Sir H. Hirst) ... Templeman	9 7
PRESS GANG (Lord Woolavington) ... F. Darling	9 7
aFAIR ISLE (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	9 4
aREAR-ADMIRAL (Commodore F. W. Ponsonby) ... Talbot	9 0
RORAL (Sir A. Bailey) ... Perse	8 7
aSCARDROY (Major H. T. Barclay) ... Cottrill	8 7
CENTAUR (Lord Carnarvon) ... J. Cannon	8 7
LOVAT SCOUT (Mr. A. Dewar) ... R. Dawson	8 7
RAPAHANNOCK (Sir R. Sheffield) ... F. Darling	8 7
POLYPHONTA (Lady V. Henderson) ... Hulge	8 7
aGREY RACHEL (Mr. C. Lowry) ... Snelling	8 7
aGREVY SLYNE (Lord Woolavington) ... Hugh Pownev	8 7
aGRANDMA (Lord Glanely) ... Gilpin	8 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FAIR ISLE, T. Weston; RORAL, R. Perryman; SCARDROY, Jellis; CENTAUR, R. Beary; LOVAT SCOUT, F. Fox; RAPAHANNOCK, H. Beasley; POLYPHONTA, S. Donoghue; GREY RACHEL, J. Sirett; GRANDMA, Lawson.

2.0.—The **HISTON THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP**; a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit if declared by July 8, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Beaufort Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

	St lb
POOR LAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... O. Bell	9 0
aTRIPTYCH (Lord H. de Walden) ... D. Waugh	8 8
aWOODCHUCK (Mr. E. Esmond) ... J. Jarvis	8 7
aGASHMU (Mr. J. S. Austen) ... C. Wauch	8 4
aKNIGHT OF THE VALE (Mr. G. Noble) ... Whitaker	8 4
aSPILSBY (Mr. J. St. V. Fox) ... J. Jarvis	8 4
JENNIFER (Mr. A. R. Cox) ... Lawson	8 4
aGAY FRIAR (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gunnessy) ... H. Jarvis	8 4
aTENTAUT (Sir J. Rutherford) ... Lord Glanely	8 2
ACCOMPTANT (Lord Derby) ... M. Beary	8 2
aSARAFAN (Major H. C. Bailey) ... Hogg	8 2
aTOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ... J. Cannon	7 13
AYLAND (Lord Harewood) ... Gilpin	7 7
aJUNIOR COUNSEL (Lady Yadlow) ... W. Jarvis	7 7
CYLLARUS (Mr. W. Wilson) ... Watts	7 7
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birch) ... Gwilt	7 5
aGUNDA DIN (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ... Leach, sen.	7 4
... Digby	7 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

POOR LAD, H. Wragg; WOODCHUCK, M. Jellis; GASHMU, Childs; KNIGHT OF THE VALE, F. Fox; SPILSBY, Elliott; TENTAUT, R. Perryman; SOMERSET, G. Richards; SARAFAN, S. Wragg; TOUAREG, J. Dines; ELAND, T. Lowrey; CYLLARUS, T. Weston; GUNDA DIN, J. Leeson; JUNIOR COUNSEL, ——.

2.30.—The **SUMMER HANDICAP**, a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit, with 600 sovs. added for the winner, 70 sovs. for the second, and 30 sovs. for the third. Summer Course (two miles and 24 yards).

	Yrs st lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ...	
JUGO (Mr. T. Richards) ... W. Nightingall	6 9 9
aBUOYANT BACHELOR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ... W. Nightingall	6 9 7
aSARACEN (Major J. S. Courtauld) ... J. Jarvis	5 9 2
aWEST WICKLOW (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	5 9 0
PAUL CARET (7th. ex.) (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... R. Day	6 9 9
aRICHBOROUGH (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	4 8 11
ARCTIC LIGHT (Sir H. Wilson) ... Tabor	5 8 2
aBOLDERO (Mr. J. S. Austen) ... C. Wauch	5 8 1
aTANKERTON HASTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... O. Bell	5 8 1
GROOLO (Captain G. Peden) ... O. Bell	5 7 11
APTAB (The Aga Khan) ... Leach, jun.	4 7 10
LIBERTINE II. (M. E. de St. Alary) ... Dawson	4 7 10
aJAWBREAKER II. (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ... Lawson	4 7 9
aNORLAND (7lb. ex.) (Lord Derby) ... Gilpin	4 7 9
ROSE-KNOT (Mr. V. P. Miss) ... Frank Butters	3 7 9
aTANKERS (Lord Glanely) ... Smyth	3 7 7
aALACRITY (Mr. A. Markham) ... Hogg	4 7 5
JOYOUS GREETING (Mrs. C. Glorney) ... Barling	4 7 5
HOSTESS (Lord Astor) ... Lawson	4 7 5
CHERRY KING (Mr. J. Murray) ... Cottrill	4 7 4
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	5 7 4
STEERFORTH (Sir W. Cooke) ... Cottrill	4 7 4
aVIZELLES (Mr. R. W. Sharples) ... Read	4 7 3
aHOT COPPERS (Lord Harewood) ... Boyd-Rochfort	4 7 0
aKINGDOWN (Sir R. Garton) ... W. Walters	4 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR, ——; BUOYANT BACHELOR, H. Jellis; WEST WICKLOW, ——; BOLDERO, R. Perryman; ALACRITY, F. Fox; JOYOUS GREETING, C. Richards; HOSTESS, ——; BLISSFUL, J. Sirett; STEERFORTH, Adley; HOT COPPERS, J. Simpson; KIRKSTOWN, W. Alford.

3.0.—The **CHESTERFIELD STAKES** of 30 sovs. each, 20 sovs. forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running (July 8); for two-year-olds; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. and of the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	St lb
LEMNARCHUS (Lord Rillesmere) ... F. Darling	9 3
MISS MATTY C. by Golden Myth (Sir A. Bailey) ... M. Beary	8 10
THYESTES (Major D. McAlmont) ... R. Day	8 10
CORNERSTONE (Mr. E. de St. Alary) ... Perse	8 10
aPALAMEDE (Mr. C. Goldwin) ... Gilpin	8 10
aBALAKANE (Lord Woolavington) ... Gilpin	8 10
aPOSTBOY (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... Gilpin	8 10
MAVIS (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	8 7
aTETARI (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Frank Butters	8 7
aYES (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	8 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEMNARCHUS, F. Fox; MISS MATTY COLT, R. Carslake; POSTBOY, R. Perryman; TETARI, H. Wragg; EYES OFF, T. Weston.

3.30.—The **BURY HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	Yrs st lb
aOBATORIUM (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Beatty	4 9 1
FOURTH FORM (Mr. H. C. Cottrill) ... Cottrill	4 9 1
HOLIKOKI (Mr. A. H. Walker) ... Pope	4 9 1
THUNDER SQUALL (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	4 9 1
aW EARING A CROWN (10lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ... Leach, jun.	5 8 11
aCASTELLANE (10lb. ex.) (Major H. C. Bailey) ... H. Leader	5 8 9
aFASCICLE (Lady Rosebery) ... H. Jarvis	5 8 7
ANN BRIDGET (Mr. E. A. Wigan) ... F. Hartigan	5 8 4
aPANPLONA (Mr. J. P. Hornung) ... H. Jarvis	5 8 4
aDIUS MERMAID (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ... Walter Griggs	5 8 4
aTROCHEE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ... Digby	5 8 3
aLIVID (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	5 8 3
JOCK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey) ... T. Cannon	6 8 1
aGOLDEN VENTURE (10lb. ex.) (Sir J. B. Jardine) ... Leach, jun.	5 8 1
aMERRY LASSIE (Sir A. Bailey) ... R. Day	3 7 12
aGRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	3 7 12
WELSH DAME (Mr. A. Williams) ... Digby	4 7 11
aSERGEANT CUSTARD (Lord Glanely) ... Hogg	4 7 10
aGOLDEN CORSAGE (Major J. Dull) ... Hogg	4 7 10
aIRISH TALE (Mr. R. L. Kirkwood) ... Harry Pownev	3 7 7
aNOREEN (Sir A. Bailey) ... Perse	3 7 7
aSALTCELLAR (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ... J. Cannon	3 7 7
aFRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. E. Faulkner) ... Leach, jun.	3 7 4
aPHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ... Leach, jun.	3 7 3
aBACK O' THE BAR (Mr. S. D. Pickering) ... Pickering	3 7 1
aPRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ... R. Day	3 7 1
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birch) ... Gwilt	3 7 0
aVIVIEN ROSALIE (Mr. G. F. Leader) ... Leach, sen.	3 7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ORATORIUM, T. Weston; FASCICLE, H. Wragg; BLUE MERMAID, Gilpin; CASTELLANE, Leader; GOLDEN VENTURE, H. Leader; GRANDIFLORA, G. Richards; GOLDEN CORSAGE, ——; ADLEY, ——; NOREEN, J. Dines; SALTCELLAR, J. Simpson; FRIAR'S FLUTTER, F. Powell; VIVIEN ROSALIE, T. Lowrey.

NEWMARKET SALES

YEARLINGS

PROPERTY OF THE MISSES SHAW

	Gns.
Bay colt, by Transcendent—Maritza (Mr. Stedall) ...	100
Brown colt, by Grand Parade—Seamaid (Mr. M. Markham) ...	170
Bay filly, by Grand Parade—Scala (Mr. D. Waugh) ...	200
Bay colt, by Polyphontes—Killala (Colonel Foljambe) ...	170
Chestnut colt, by Blue Ensign—Grand Flier (Sir Walter Gilbey) ...	500
Bay colt, by Grand Parade—Skylove (Major Bardwell) ...	145

PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. HENRY SCARLE FACINGS, br f. by Royal Lancer—Lady's Blush (Captain Hubbard) ... 170

PROPERTY OF MIDDLETON PARK STUD, IRELAND

Bay colt, by Orb—Lady Lady (Lord Adare) ...	200

PROPERTY OF THE NUNNERY STUD, THETFORD, NORFOLK

Bay colt, by Tolgus—Earna (Captain L. Montagu) ...	260

PROPERTY OF THE ASTWICK STUD

Roan or grey filly, by Purple Shade—Brandy Snap (Mr. M. Beary) ...	140
Bay or brown filly, by Purple Shade—Princess Agnes (Mr. L. Pearson) ...	180

TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP

Brown colt, by Craig an Eran—Sold Again (Mr. S. McGregor) ...	200

TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP

Bay colt, by Hyphoon II.—Myra Gray (Mr. C. Waugh) ...	240

PROPERTY OF MR. D. SULLIVAN

Chestnut filly, by Winalot—Lady Earn (Major Sacyd) ...	510
Bay filly, by Warden of the Marches—Resplendent (Mr. E. F. Hay) ...	1,300

FROM THE MEDDLER STUD

Chestnut filly, by Tremola—Anglian Queen (Mr. H. Leader) ...	115
Chestnut colt, by Tremola—Radium Queen (Mr. M. Beary) ...	115

THE PROPERTY OF SIR KEITH FRASER

Brown filly, by Bucks Husar—Melaina (British Bloodstock Agency) ...	115

THE PROPERTY OF LORD CARNARVON

Bay colt, by Ellangowan—Athelona (Mr. S. Beer) ...	120
Chestnut colt, by Warden of the Marches—Vilna (Mr. Stedall) ...	200
Bay colt, by Diophon—Cambric (Major W. V. Beatty) ...	300
Bay filly, by Salmon-Trout—Oasis (British Blood Stock Agency) ...	370
Chestnut filly, by Diomedes—Wild Arum (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ...	105
Bay filly, by Salmon-Trout—Motherwell (Captain H. Musk) ...	530

THE PROPERTY OF THE BROADMEADOWS STUD

Bay colt, by Scherzo—Spellbinder (Captain G. Bell) ...	300

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. W. A. HARRIS

Bay colt, by Beresford—Sweetness (Mr. W. McGregor) ...	510

THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. COOPER BLAND

Bay filly by Obliterate—Wheelbarrow (Mr. Lycett) ...	110

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHILDWICK BURY STUD COMPANY, LIMITED

Chestnut or grey filly, by Odish—Totem Dance (Mr. Darling) ...	200
Chestnut filly, by Black Jester or Odish—Silverware (Mrs. Lewis) ...	130
Chestnut colt, by Cloudbank—Star Grass (Mr. Cottrill) ...	175

PROPERTY OF LADY LOCHORE

Black filly, by Tremola—Lady of the Veil (Mr. H. Leader) ...	145
Chestnut filly, by Tremola—Fountain Lilly (Captain Hubbard) ...	420
Bay colt, by Lancegaye—Clare House (Mr. F. Thrale) ...	420
Chestnut colt, by King Sol—Spearfish (Mr. Walter Griggs) ...	135

FROM THE ASLACRE STUD, NEWMARKET

Bay colt, by Friar Marcus—Maid Mark (Mr. J. Cullings) ...	125
Bay colt, by Hurstwood—Muscari (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ...	610

BATH RESULTS

2.0 (2.3).—The **BRISTOL SELLING HANDICAP**, a plate of 100 sovs. Six furlongs.

ALONE, b f. by Aldegond—Countess Delia (Mr. A. Hughes), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ... P. Fleming 1
BENEDICTUS, b h. by Sir Berkeley—Gem of Bermuda (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ... M. Wing 2
CRETAN LASSIE, b m. by Tantallon—Polycreta (Mrs. P. Lyall), 6 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ... H. Gunn 3
Quack Quack (Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake), 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb. ... E. Forsyth 0
Taxing Master (Major H. Peel), aged, 8st. 5lb. ... R. Dick 0
Water Dean (Mr. H. E. Andrew), 4 yrs, 8st. ... L. Tidey 0
Obedience (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ... H. Graves 0
Kurdi (Mr. G. H. U. Miller), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ... K. Robertson 0
Jack Whitehouse (Mr. W. H. Whitehouse), 5 yrs, 7st. 6lb. (car. 8st. 7lb.) ... G. Walsh 0
Mira Monte (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 6st 11lb. (car. 7st.) ... B. Rook 0
Lonely Simon (Mr. A. Edwards), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ... F. Sharpe 0
The Caster (Mr. A. S. Galtrey), 3 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS

A GOOD BEGINNING

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

Quite a number of us who live in the South-West postal district of London must plead guilty to the charge of displaying a certain lack of charity towards the eminent cricketers selected to take part in the Gentlemen and Players match at Lord's. We knew that some rain had fallen, but we did not suppose that it would prevent the game from starting at the appointed hour. When we got to the ground and were told there would be no play before luncheon, we told one another that the men who had played in the Test Match were physically and mentally tired and meant to stay in the pavilion as long as possible. We maligned them, as many critics have maligned Hobbs and Sutcliffe for appealing needlessly against the light at Leeds. We have unimpeachable authority for stating that conditions in the middle of the ground were not at all what they seemed to be to people sitting in the ring. So at Lord's, when the Players went out on to the presumably dry pitch, Larwood slipped about all over the crease and had to give up the attempt to bowl; Tate and Freeman used up their first ration of sawdust in the bowling of four overs, and had to send for a second supply. The implication that onlookers do not always see most of the game, and are not necessarily the best judges of it, is most disconcerting. At the close of play the Gentlemen had scored 215 for 3 wickets, with K. S. Duleepsinhji not out 97.

Chapman won the toss and, electing to bat, wrote out rather a surprising batting order. He had on his side one recognized opening batsman, M. D. Lyon. We, the wiseacres in the ring, wondered whom he would send in with him. Most of us plumped for R. E. S. Wyatt. Probably none was prepared to see G. O. Allen accompany Wyatt to the wicket. Larwood (pavilion end) and Tate were the bowlers. By this time of year every wicket at Lord's has been played on at least twice, and the feet of the bowlers have worn away the grass at both ends. No great amount of rain on the bare clay is needed to produce something like a skating rink. In the conditions Larwood could hurt nobody but himself, so Tate changed ends and Freeman had the use of the still new ball. Allen is usually a quick scorer, whereas Wyatt is one of those batsmen who seek safety first. But on this occasion it was Wyatt who carried the fight to his opponents. He made two runs to his partner's one, mainly because he got the pace of the wicket at once and timed his forcing strokes to the on-side perfectly. Allen found little difficulty in defence, but when he tried to force the game Freeman had a chance to take a hard return with his left hand, and Woolley put down a comparatively easy catch at slip off Geary. Geary's arm must be appreciably higher than it is supposed to be, for he could make the ball rise steeply, and he discreetly bowled slower than usual to suit the pace of the ground. When Allen had a second try to cut him for four, he again cut under the ball and was audibly caught at the wicket.

K. S. Duleepsinhji began what was destined to develop into a very good innings as if he were tired out, even more exhausted in spirit than in body. He was for this turn careless in footwork and, consequently, twice played forward to the slow bowling with his bat at anything but a right angle with the ground and travelling visibly across the line of the ball—which each time struck the exact centre of it. Hobbs tried all the bowlers on his side except Hammond, but could not find the man for the day. Freeman's tricks failed to impose on either batsman. Neither Wyatt nor K. S. Duleepsinhji seemed to find any difficulty in distinguishing the leg break from the googly. The ground being slow the good length afea for slow bowling was small and Freeman was not particularly successful in pitching on it. When he dropped the ball short he was severely hooked, and, to make matters worse for him, K. S. Duleepsinhji began to lie back and slash some of the long-hops through the covers to the mound stand. It was not till Leyland was tried that the wicket was made to appear anything but dead and easy. Leyland made the ball break back, and do its work abruptly, after the manner of the illustrious left-handed bowlers in the Yorkshire XI. Wyatt was beaten by a horrid ball that pitched on his leg-stump. Probably he achieved merit by touching it and Duckworth by making the catch. The next ball was equally horrid and B. H. Lyon, bound to play at it, placed it straight to backward point.

Then, to tell the unpleasant truth, Leyland, after looking as if he could run through any side, allowed the attack to pass to the batsmen. He offered them five monstrous long-hops and almost as many full pitches. K. S. Duleepsinhji was now interested in his innings and playing masterly, and the Gentlemen's chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Parsons, gave a delightful display of rather old-fashioned batting. He would stand up to the full of his height to play his back stroke, and played it hard enough to make the off-side fielders work. At intervals he flashed out the straight drive so seldom seen nowadays, and when he did Sutcliffe at long-off could not cut off the ball before it rattled up against the screen. Hobbs tried frequent changes of bowling, but could discover no one who could keep the runs down, much less look like breaking the partnership. The ball was, it is true, not infrequently in the air. But, except on rare occasions, it was meant to be.

Seeing that another Test Match is due to start next week, it was rather disconcerting to see the chosen professional bowlers so inept on a wicket which certainly did not give the batsmen a preponderating advantage over them. The old stagers were asking one another what would have happened if X had been bowling at one end, Y at the other. Between them they must have named half a dozen Xs and almost as many Ys. But on one point all were agreed—that such inability to avoid bowling long-hops as was seen yesterday afternoon would have been considered criminal in their time.

Score:—

GENTLEMEN.—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Duckworth, b. Leyland	44
G. O. Allen, c. Duckworth, b. Geary	16
K. S. Duleepsinhji, not out	97
B. H. Lyon, c. Hendren, b. Leyland	0
Rev. J. H. Parsons, not out	49
Byes, 8; l.-b., 1	9
Total (3 wkts.)	215

A. P. F. Chapman, M. D. Lyon, R. W. V. Robins, J. C. White, L. A. R. Peebles, and M. J. C. Allom to go in.

PLAYERS.—Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Tate, Duckworth, Leyland, Hendren, Woolley (F. E.), Larwood, Freeman, and Geary (G.).

UMPIRES.—Young and Morton

FAIRFAX RECOVERING

A. Fairfax, the Australian cricketer, who was operated on in Nottingham a fortnight ago, hopes to leave the nursing home in a few days. There are doubts whether he will be sufficiently well to take part in the next Test Match, which will be begun at Manchester on Friday, July 25.

SURREY'S POOR START

GOOD INNINGS BY SANDHAM

Surrey won the toss against Somerset at the Oval and, batting first on a pitch which was never easy, lost seven wickets in two and a half hours' cricket for 211 runs.

So wet was the outfield after the heavy rain of Tuesday night and yesterday morning that there was not a possibility of play before luncheon, a fact which was realized quite early in the morning. The wicket was inspected, more as a formality than anything else, at 2.15, and, quite seriously, at 3.15. It was then decided that play might be begun, if no more rain fell, at 4 o'clock and at that hour the match was started, the wind having dried the ground more quickly than could have been expected. The feature of the day's play was the batting of Sandham, whose 49 runs were worth more than many a hundred, and the pertinacity with which J. W. Lee and Young pitched the ball up to the batsmen when once they found that they could make the ball bite, and also get up rather straight, and at quite a fast pace, on the drying pitch.

The wicket was rather dead when play was begun, but it seemed that it was the difficulty the bowlers had in finding a foothold and the general treachery of the ground that was responsible for the late start rather than the actual wet on the pitch. R. A. Ingle put on his faster bowlers, Wellard and Andrews, first, and both of them could at least get enough life out of the pitch to make the scoring of runs a difficult matter. Wellard found a difficulty, at the Vauxhall-road end, in keeping his feet, and he also bowled two very short balls with no-balls, but both made the ball come at different paces off the wicket, and Andrews looked to be bowling really well. Sandham is very nearly, if not quite, a great player when Hobbs is not at the other end making a hundred. It seemed curious to see Sandham batting at the Oval yesterday when the Gentlemen v. Players' match was in progress at Lord's, for it is only just over a fortnight ago that Sandham was twelfth man for England, in the second Test Match, at Lord's. Surrey needed Sandham badly yesterday, and his innings of 49 proved to be an even better one than it seemed when he was playing it. Barling, the other first-wicket batsman, was tied down to purely defensive cricket, but Sandham, even though the ball travelled along the ground as if there were a brake on it, made runs from the start at a fair pace. He scored 13 of the first 16 runs made in half an hour, though one off Wellard was perilously near a catch to either first or second slip; as a matter of fact, the ball went through untouched by either of them. At 22, of which he had made three, Barling was beaten and bowled by a really good ball from Andrews, which cut through very quickly off the pitch. Only 33 runs were made in the first hour, of which Sandham scored 28. J. W. Lee was put on for Wellard, and he bowled Ducat, who looked as if he might make a lot of runs, with a well pitched-up ball which whipped back quickly off the pitch and did enough to beat the bat and take the leg stump. Shepherd was never quite confident, and, after making 14 runs in a manner far from his best, he was leg-before-wicket to Lee.

The wicket had put on 32 runs and the score was 74 when Shepherd was out. In the next over Surrey had a worse shock, for Sandham appeared to be taken in by the flight of a ball from Young, played a little inside it, and was caught at short slip. Sandham was batting just under two hours and made 49 out of the 74 runs scored when he was in and he hit three 4's and four 3's. P. G. H. Fender might have knocked the slow bowlers off their length, but in trying to slash Lee square past point for 4 he hit just under a rising ball and was well caught at the wicket. Squires tried to hook a short ball which deserved to be hooked, but, hitting perhaps too hard at the ball, he got it on the edge of the bat and skied it to mid-on, who caught it very easily. Lock was promoted in the batting order, but he was out first ball, playing the ball gently into Ingle's hands at forward silly short leg. Brooke had to wait for an over before he took the third ball of what might have been a hat-trick. This ball he left alone, as he did some others; those he did play were with the deadest of bats. On the other hand, he came out and beat the pitch almost savagely after the ball was dead. He and Gregory, who had been in half an hour for 9, stayed together for a horrid 10 minutes before stumps were drawn for the day.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	49
Barling, b. Andrews	3
Ducat, b. Lee (J. W.)	6
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. Lee (J. W.)	14
Gregory, not out	9
P. G. H. Fender, c. Marshall, b. Lee (J. W.)	3
Squires, c. Andrews, b. Young	0
Lock, c. Ingle, b. Young	0
Brooke, not out	1
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; w., 1	6
Total (7 wkts.)	91

Gover and Peach to go in.

SOMERSET.—R. A. Ingle, E. F. Longrigg, R. P. Northway, C. C. Case, A. G. Marshall, H. D. Burrough, Young, Lee (F. S.), Lee (J. W.), Wellard, and Andrews.

UMPIRES.—Parry and King

STEADY SCORING AT NORTHAMPTON

Owing to the bad state of the wicket at Northampton yesterday the match between Northamptonshire and Essex was not begun until 10 minutes to 3. At the close of play Northamptonshire had scored 175 for three wickets.

A strong wind blew, and, with the sun shining at intervals, the wicket dried rapidly. After scoring 11 out of the first 12, Woolley was caught at slip in Nichols's third over, and at the end of an hour's play only 32 runs had been scored. The rate improved and after tea Bakewell and A. P. R. Hawtin increased the total to 119, when Russell, the sixth bowler to be tried, broke up the partnership by getting Bakewell caught at the wicket. Hawtin, who hit six 4's, gave square-leg a simple catch with the score at 145, but Timms and V. W. C. Jupp stayed in until the close.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Bray, b. Nichols	11
Bakewell, st. Sheffield, b. Russell	64
A. P. R. Hawtin, c. Pope, b. Smith	54
Timms (J. E.), not out	26
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	13
Byes	7
Total (3 wkts.)	175

Bellamy, Liddell, Cox, Matthews, Thomas, and Partridge to go in.

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, C. Bray, A. G. Daer, Cutmore, Pope, O'Connor, Russell, Nichols, Sheffield, Hipkin, and Smith (P.).

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Chester

MINOR COUNTIES DO WELL

The weather interfered with the cricket at Old Trafford yesterday where an eleven of the Minor Counties met Lancashire. Owing to the wet state of the wicket play was not begun until 2 o'clock, and at the close of play the Minor Counties had scored 145 for the loss of four wickets.

W. T. Cook and W. T. Brindley made several delightful strokes, but at 27 Brindley was bowled. After 39 had been scored in just under an hour a shower caused another delay. When the game was continued Iddon failed to take an easy catch from Cook, but Hopwood, the bowler to suffer, in his next over dismissed Woollatt. This wicket fell at 49, and, after another delay, when the game was continued in a very poor light only eight runs were added before Horridge returned a ball to Hopwood, while the next ball dismissed Rawlins, who gave R. Tyldesley at silly mid-on an easy catch. Cook reached his 50 in just under two hours. Dobson showed splendid form also, and when rain fell again at 5 minutes to six and caused play to be abandoned for the day the unfinished stand for the fifth wicket had realized 88 runs in 70 minutes.

Score:—

MINOR COUNTIES.—First Innings

W. T. Cook, not out	75
W. T. Brindley, b. Hodgson	11
R. J. Woollatt, b. Hopwood	12
Horridge, c. and b. Hopwood	7
F. Rawlins, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hopwood	0
T. K. Dobson, not out	30
Bye, 1; l.b., 6; w., 1; n.b., 1	9
Total (4 wkts.)	145

F. W. Beattie, Walters (C.), F. Hartley, W. W. Ince, and Smith (J.), to go in.

LANCASHIRE.—T. Eckersley, Paynter, Iddon, Hopwood, Hallows, Taylor, Sibbles, Farrimond, Hodgson, Tyldesley (R.), and Latchford.

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Dolphin.

NO PLAY IN TWO MATCHES

Heavy rain, which fell on Tuesday night and continued yesterday, completely saturated two wickets prepared at Pontypridd, but as the weather showed some signs of improving yesterday morning it was not until after luncheon that a start in the match between Glamorgan and Sussex was postponed until to-day.

Not a ball could be bowled yesterday at Worcester, where the return match between Worcestershire and Leicestershire was due to begin. Rain fell heavily during the night and a drizzle started at half-past 12 o'clock, and although the weather later was fine the turf had been so soaked that at 4 o'clock it was decided to postpone the start till this morning.

YORKSHIRE AT BRISTOL

OLDROYD'S CENTURY

It was particularly unfortunate that the match at Bristol between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, which may well go a long way to deciding the County Championship, should have been interfered with by rain yesterday. After a late start and in between the showers, however, Yorkshire found time in which to score 266 for the loss of three wickets, Oldroyd's share being an exceedingly good century.

All day the weather played the most aggravating pranks with the game. No sooner had the two captains agreed that a high wind had dried the pitch sufficiently for play than the rain again began to fall. This delayed the start until shortly before 2 o'clock, when Gloucestershire took the field under the captaincy of D. N. Moore. Holmes's first scoring stroke off Sinfield showed how slow and easy the pitch was, but how dead also was the outfield. On the balance the batting side had the better of it, though it was only by really good driving that the Yorkshiremen obtained their runs at such a creditable rate. Parker and the other Gloucestershire bowlers certainly received no help.

The pitch and the fall of several heavy showers during the afternoon was a further handicap. It was not clear whether the gusts of wind which repeatedly blew the bails off the stumps troubled the batting or the fielding side the more. Goddard's bowling on the leg side served little purpose, for both Oldroyd and Holmes were not afraid of the leg trap and hit out hard at nearly every ball off the wicket that they did not ignore. It is probable that these two men would have cost Gloucestershire many more runs than they did if at the end of two hours' batting, in the course of which 150 runs were scored, Holmes had not been run out rather unluckily. Holmes had obtained a single run off Goddard's bowling and a wide return to the wicket by Goddard hurriedly invited the second run. This time the fielding was much more effective, for Ford threw down the wicket from 60 yards' range.

After Holmes's dismissal the tea interval was taken with the score standing at 152 for one wicket. The showers continued to disturb everybody after the interval, but the spectators appreciated the fact that the players were not easily driven in to the pavilion. Oldroyd reached his 100 in less than two hours and a half, which, considering everything, represented a fine effort and placed Yorkshire in a strong position to obtain something better than first-innings points in an important match. Oldroyd eventually was bowled by Sinfield, who recently had been taking quite a large proportion of wickets. Mitchell, who helped Oldroyd to put on 97 runs for the second wicket, was out leg-before-wicket to Parker soon after reaching his 50. His most notable stroke was a 6.

The only Yorkshire batsmen not to appear at home with the bowling were A. T. Barber and F. Greenwood, to whom fell the task of playing out time.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	57
Oldroyd, b. Sinfield	127
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	55
A. T. Barber, not out	13
F. E. Greenwood, not out	5
Byes, 2; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	9
Total (3 wkts.)	266

Rhodes, Macaulay, Dennis, Wood, Robinson, and Verity to go in.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—D. N. Moore, Dipper, Sinfield, Dacre, Neale, Barnett, Stephens, Parker, Goddard, and Ford.

UMPIRES.—Nash and Walden.

LADIES' MATCH AT BECKENHAM

NORTH BEAT SOUTH

The Women's Cricket Association, carrying on their excellent pioneering, held a ladies' match on the Beckenham ground yesterday, lent for the occasion by the Beckenham Cricket Club. The two teams were called North and South, and in the end the North triumphed. Actually they won by four wickets, but they continued their innings, and at the end of a very interesting and instructive day's cricket had scored 178 for the loss of nine wickets to the 106 of the South.

This was a similar match to that held on the same ground last year, when London and District played the Rest of England. As on that occasion, the teams were arranged not so much as a test, but, by putting two well-balanced sides against each other, to show that cricket was a game suitable for women, and that women understood it and could play it as it should be played. In this the two sides were very happily successful, and those who watched the cricket from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night came away delighted with all they had seen.

There was some good batting and bowling, and even better fielding, in which the throwing-in, whether from the deep field or from the danger zone, was remarkable in its quickness and accuracy, and wicket-keeping that was really astonishing in its excellence. For the South Miss A. F. Bull made 48 out of the total of 106, hitting ten 4's in the process—a percentage that Bradman would be well satisfied with—in spite of having to face the bowling of Miss C. M. Edge, who took six wickets for 34 runs. For the North Miss M. E. Haddelsey and Miss M. J. Haddelsey made 25 and 36 respectively, and the square-leg hit for 6 by the latter was such as would have rejoiced E. M. Grace. In this innings, however, the chief honours went to Miss K. Doman, who, going in sixth, first tired the bowling out and then made 58 undefeated. She and Mrs. Scott Bowden actually took the score from 122 to 178 before the close of play.

Score:—

THE SOUTH

M. Bland, run out	6
J. Partridge, b. K. Doman	6
K. Tatham-Warter, c. M. E. Haddelsey, b. A. M. Edge	5
A. F. Bull, l.-b.-w., b. Edge	48
M. Charteris, hit wkt., b. M. Lowe	6
J. Thomas, hit wkt., b. M. Lowe	0
M. Child, c. M. A. Pollard, b. Edge	17
S. Anderson, b. Edge	0
B. Hewlett, c. Lowe, b. Edge	10
C. Valentine, st. Snowball, b. Edge	1
E. Forrest, not out	1
Byes, &c.	6
Total	106

THE NORTH

M. E. Haddelsey, run out	25
H. Douglas-Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Valentine	4
E. A. Snowball, c. Forrest, b. Valentine	4
M. J. Haddelsey, c. Child, b. Charteris	8
M. A. Pollard, l.-b.-w., b. Valentine	36
K. Doman, not out	58
M. Lowe, l.-b.-w., b. Bull	0
E. Archdale, c. and b. Valentine	4
M. Turner, run out	5
C. M. Edge, b. Valentine	3
Mrs. Scott-Bowden, not out	21
Byes, &c.	10
Total (9 wkts.)	178

H.A.C. v. HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

The match between the H.A.C. and the Household Brigade, which was played at the Armoury House, Finsbury, yesterday, resulted in a win for the H.A.C. by 44 runs. For the Brigade Captain I. D. Erskine took six wickets for 38, D. W. Forbes two for 26, and Sir J. Child one for two. The Household Brigade never recovered from a bad start, and were all out in an hour and 45 minutes for 98 runs. Bowling unchanged S. Taylor took five wickets for 39 and P. H. Riseley four for 52.

Score:—

H.A.C.

L. A. Dunthorne, c. J. Forbes, b. Erskine	59
T. A. Needham, b. D. Forbes	8
M. H. Lee, b. D. Forbes	3
S. Taylor, c. Millbank, b. Erskine	4
W. Potter-Mackinrot, c. and b. Erskine	0
J. G. C. Mackintosh, b. Erskine	12
P. L. Frith, c. and b. Erskine	3
A. Moller, c. J. Forbes, b. Child	3
P. H. Riseley, c. Hogarth, b. Erskine	5
J. L. Cape, not out	10
S. Palmer, run out	10
Byes, &c.	20
Total	142

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

Captain J. N. Hogarth, c. Dunthorne, b. Riseley	5
Captain T. Bevan, c. Mackinrot, b. Taylor	12
Captain A. C. Wilkinson, run out	31
Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer, c. Dunthorne, b. Riseley	10
Sir J. Child, c. sub, b. Riseley	0
J. O. Forbes, c. Palmer, b. Taylor	0
Captain G. Frith, c. and b. Riseley	11
Captain C. M. D. V. Llewellyn, not out	16
D. W. Forbes, l.-b.-w., b. Taylor	1
Captain I. D. Erskine, b. Taylor	5
M. V. Millbank, b. Taylor	0
Byes, &c.	7
Total	98

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Gentlemen v. Players (continued).
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Somerset (continued).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire (continued).
PONTYPRIDD.—Glamorgan v. Sussex.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Essex (continued).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Leicestershire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Minor Counties (continued).
EDINBURGH.—Scotland v. Australians (continued).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Newton College v. South Devon.
Rydal School v. W. H. Rowland's XI.

AUSTRALIANS IN SCOTLAND

A SHORT DAY'S PLAY

Scotland made a good start in their game with the Australians at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, yesterday, but unfortunately rain interfered with the play. When the game was abandoned for the day Scotland had scored 129 for three wickets.

J. Kerr and G. W. A. Alexander, the Scottish captain, batted very well in opening their side's innings, obtaining 53 while they were together at the rate of one run a minute, and after Kerr's dismissal Alexander found another sound partner in A. K. McTavish. When he had made 36 Alexander gave a hard chance off Grimmett to à Beckett at silly mid-on, but he made no other mistake, and, driving with power, completed his 50 in 80 minutes. Having scored 51 out of 89, with six 4's as his chief hits, Alexander was leg-before, and luncheon was then taken. With B. R. Tod as his partner McTavish afterwards hit cleanly. The 100 appeared without further loss, and the score was 121 when, at a quarter to 3, heavy rain caused a delay of 25 minutes. McTavish, who hit six 4's, was bowled before a run had been added. In 10 minutes eight more runs were scored, and then rain caused play to be abandoned for the day.

Score:—

SCOTLAND.—First Innings

J. Kerr, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	20
G. W. A. Alexander, l.-b.-w., b. à Beckett	51
A. K. McTavish, b. Grimmett	35
B. R. Tod, not out	10
W. Nicholson, not out	2
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2	11
Total (3 wkts.)	129

W. Anderson, A. D. Baxter, J. F. Jones, R. W. Sievwright, A. R. Simpson, and T. Watson to go in.

AUSTRALIANS.—W. M. Woodfull, V. Y. Richardson, W. H. Ponsford, A. Jackson, D. G. Bradman, A. F. Kippax, E. L. à Beckett, C. V. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, A. Hurwood, and C. W. Walker.

UMPIRES.—R. A. Heywood and G. Deyes.

WEST KENT v. I ZINGARI

The match between West Kent and I Zingari, at Chislehurst, was left drawn.

Score:—

WEST KENT

A. P. Bowler, c. Patterson, b. Capel Cure	88
H. McMaster, b. Millbank	0
G. A. E. Collins, c. and b. Cobbold	45
A. L. Hilder, c. Bennett, b. Capel Cure	4
J. W. Bowley, c. Cobbold, b. Sheepshanks	21
F. St. G. Hewetson, b. Capel Cure	0
The Hon. C. Lyttelton, not out	34
R. T. Vaughan, c. Tattersall, b. Capel Cure	0
Captain M. Britton, st. Tattersall, b. Capel Cure	1
L. T. Jackson, not out	20
Byes, &c.	9
Total (8 wkts.)	*229

*Innings declared closed.

C. Berens did not go in.

I ZINGARI

C. T. Bennett, c. McMaster, b. Berens	0
C. R. Patterson, not out	28
F. E. Sheepshanks, b. Hilder	19
G. N. Capel Cure, c. Lyttelton, b. Hilder	2
R. H. Cobbold, c. Jackson, b. A. P. Bowley	14
A sub., c. and b. A. P. Bowley	4
C. B. Ormerod, c. Collins, b. Berens	1
E. H. Tattersall, c. Hilder, b. Berens	1
C. R. Millbank, c. Collins, b. Berens	3
C. H. Ebden, c. and b. A. P. Bowley	0
Byes, &c.	9
Total (9 wkts.)	91

WEST KENT v. BLACKHEATH

West Kent and Blackheath played a drawn match at Chislehurst.

Score:—

WEST KENT

J. A. Deed, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	161
G. A. K. Collins, b. Tucker	1
Hon. C. Lyttelton, l.-b.-w., b. Taylor	17
C. Tress, b. Hollis	27
J. W. Bowley, c. Gardiner, b. Hollis	4
Captain M. Brittan, b. Tucker	8
H. McMaster, c. Day, b. Taylor	7
T. L. Jackson, st. Valentine, b. Hollis	6
W. E. Pratten, b. Hollis	1
C. Berens, b. Taylor	4
F. Devitt, not out	9
Byes, &c.	20
Total	260

BLACKHEATH

B. H. Valentine, c. Brittan, b. Tress	46
T. F. Mitchell, c. Bowley, b. Berens	15
L. B. Hilder, run out	88
N. Christopherson, l.-b.-w., b. Tress	7
J. P. Mihaffy, b. Tress	4
H. Taylor, c. Deed, b. Tress	27
D. E. Morris, b. Bowley	9
K. J. Gardiner, b. Tress	0
H. L. Hollis, c. Devitt, b. Tress	23
A. P. Day, not out	2
Byes, &c.	11
Total (8 wkts.)	232

C. W. D. Tucker did not go in.

QUIDNUNCS AT PORTSMOUTH

The Quidnuncs and the Royal Navy and Royal Marines played a drawn match at Portsmouth, there being no play after luncheon on the first day.

Score:—

R.N. AND R.M.

Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Kershaw, c. and b. A. N. Morgan	24
Lieutenant R. H. Stokes-Rees, l.-b.-w., b. J. T. Morgan	13
The Rev. H. Venn, l.-b.-w., b. A. N. Morgan	0
Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall, b. J. T. Morgan	42
Commander N. V. Grace, c. Collis-Browne, b. Butterworth	11
Major R. A. D. Brooks, b. Human	22
Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley, not out	85
Lieutenant T. Lee, c. A. N. Morgan, b. J. T. Morgan	9
Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, c. Fabian, b. Human	0
Lieutenant-Commander T. B. R. Woodroffe, not out	5
Byes, &c.	17
Total (8 wkts.)	*228

*Innings declared closed.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer did not go in.

QUIDNUNCS

H. R. W. Butterworth, b. Plumer	12
T. W. T. Baines, b. Grace	41
C. M. Andrese, run out	88
R. H. C. Human, c. sub., b. Woodroffe	45
G. C. Adams, l.-b.-w., b. Woodroffe	6
A. H. Fabian, not out	13
M. B. S. Bower, c. Woodroffe, b. Plumer	3
G. E. M. Pennyfather, c. Bartley, b. Woodroffe	13
A. N. Morgan, c. Plumer, b. Woodroffe	0
W. H. M. Collis-Browne, b. Brooks	6
J. T. Morgan, l.-b.-w., b. Woodroffe	3
Byes, &c.	5
Total	235

UMPIRES—Scoffin and Mountfield.

HIGHGATE v. MILL HILL

Highgate beat Mill Hill at Highgate by five wickets.

Score:—

MILL HILL SCHOOL

H. J. Alsh, l.-b.-w., b. Bemister	0
E. W. Blackwell, c. Boulanger, b. Westerby	51
R. G. Hurn, c. Ellis, b. Westerby	24
J. F. Tippett, st. Mackie, b. Crane	4
E. A. Wotton, st. Mackie, b. Crane	1
A. R. K. Dyer, b. Hayles	7
W. J. Wright, c. Crane, b. Westerby	5
J. T. Autty, run out	0
D. V. Saunders, c. Whitaker, b. Crane	20
A. A. Herman, run out	3
E. H. Tucker, not out	0
Byes, &c.	7
Total	121

HIGHGATE SCHOOL

T. H. Whitaker, l.-b.-w., b. Wotton	42
F. W. Westerby, c. Tucker, b. Heyman	9
N. H. Bemister, st. Autty, b. Heyman	8
A. S. R. Hayles, b. Heyman	48
A. H. Goodwin, run out	9
F. R. Crane, not out	3
Byes, &c.	6
Total (5 wkts.)	125

P. C. Boulanger, J. Mackie, K. A. F. Frost, J. H. Ellis, and G. Herbert did not go in.

SHERBORNE BEAT WESTMINSTER

Sherborne beat Westminster at Sherborne by an innings and 37 runs. Score:—

SHERBORNE

D. H. D. Alexander, c. Matthews, b. Milne	35
A. A. E. Morgan, run out	4
D. E. Carey, c. Matthews, b. Wells	0
P. H. F. Mermagen, c. Evetts, b. Johnson	153
E. J. Brown, c. Johnson, b. Evetts	73
J. E. V. Innes, run out	0
M. G. Buttenshaw, b. Wells	17
D. Evans, not out	24
C. J. M. Snowden, b. Wells	3
G. D. Lean, b. Milne	8
J. F. B. Carey, b. Milne	19
Byes, &c.	26
Total	390

WESTMINSTER

First Innings		Second Innings	
J. A. Evetts, l.-b.-w., b. Mermagen	10	c. J. F. B. Carey, b. Lean	52
I. L. Milne, b. Lean	0	b. Evans	0
W. H. D. Wakely, b. Mermagen	0	b. Buttenshaw	24
C. H. Hunter, c. Morgan, b. Snowden	4	b. Buttenshaw	0
J. S. Brown, b. Evans	21	st. J. F. B. Carey, b. Morgan	21
S. E. Mangeot, l.-b.-w., b. Evans	14	l.-b.-w., b. Evans	39
M. Broadhurst, l.-b.-w., b. Evans	71	b. Evans	9
W. T. Wells, b. Evans	5	b. Mermagen	0
A. C. Johnson, b. Evans	3	not out	0
D. P. Evetts, b. Evans	4	b. Mermagen	0
M. H. Matthews, not out	22	l.-b.-w., b. Mermagen	6
Byes, &c.	46	Byes, &c.	2
Total	200	Total	153

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

NOTTS 2ND XI. v. STAFFORDSHIRE.—NOTTS 2ND XI., 130 for five wickets (Hardstaff 41 not out, Gunn (G. V.) 37). At Mansfield.

BERKSHIRE v. HERTFORDSHIRE.—HERTFORDSHIRE, 300 (F. C. F. Kingsley, 153, C. R. Fordham 59); BERKSHIRE, 147 (R. H. C. Human 82 not out). At Reading.

KENT 2ND XI. v. NORFOLK.—NORFOLK, 156 (Watt 5 wickets for 41 runs); KENT 2ND XI., 22 for one wicket. At Canterbury.

YORKSHIRE 2ND XI. v. CHESHIRE.—YORKSHIRE 2ND XI., 48 (Halstead 16, Wilson 7 wickets for 22); CHESHIRE, 14 for 1 wicket. At Thornaby.

MONMOUTHSHIRE v. DORSET.—MONMOUTHSHIRE, 125 for five wickets (Clay 48, Hugh Jones 28 not out, Raikes 21 not out). At Chepstow.

SCHOOL AND CLUB CRICKET

WESTMINSTER V. LORDS AND COMMONS

The Lords and Commons beat Westminster School at Vincent-square by 26 runs. Johnson took seven wickets for 52, and Cartwright six for 21. The School were without J. A. Evetts, the captain.

Score:—

LORDS AND COMMONS

Captain A. Hope, b. Johnson	27
G. W. Hickox, c. and b. Johnson	31
Major G. Cartwright, c. Page, b. Johnson	0
Lord Dalkeith, b. Wells	7
Lord Ebbisham, b. Brown	6
Captain The Hon. H. Guest, b. Johnson	0
Captain V. W. Nicholson, c. Page, b. Johnson	5
R. Young, b. Wakely	39
E. Thurle, c. Wells, b. Johnson	18
E. T. Campbell, not out	9
J. Mills, st. Matthews, b. Johnson	0
Byes, &c.	8
Total	150

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

J. K. Munro, b. Young	3
M. Broadhurst, b. Dalkeith	48
W. H. Wakely, c. Ebbisham, b. Young	8
C. H. Hunter, b. Young	26
J. S. Brown, st. Nicholson, b. Cartwright	8
M. Angelo, l.-b.-w., b. Cartwright	9
W. T. Wells, b. Cartwright	1
A. J. Page, l.-b.-w., b. Cartwright	5
M. Matthews, c. Smith, b. Cartwright	4
A. C. Johnson, not out	1
D. P. Evetts, b. Cartwright	0
Byes, &c.	11
Total	124

LEYS v. MILL HILL

Mill Hill School beat Leys School at Cambridge by 43 runs. Wright took eight wickets for 47 runs for Mill Hill. Score:—

MILL HILL SCHOOL

W. J. Wright, st. Whiston, b. Cooke	13
E. W. Blackwell, c. Skinner, b. Cooke	8
A. K. R. Dyer, c. Stead, b. Cooke	5
H. J. Alsh, b. Skinner	81
E. P. Morley, l.-b.-w., b. Skinner	58
E. A. Wotton, st. Whiston, b. Skinner	5
J. F. Tippett, b. Plant	27
R. G. Hurn, run out	13
G. T. Auty, b. Plant	0
D. V. Saunders, not out	7
Byes, &c.	15

Parliament

EGYPT

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE

MR. BALDWIN'S ATTACK

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

LORD NOEL-BUXTON took the oath and subscribed the roll on his elevation to the peerage.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, replying to a question by the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, read the statement on Egypt which had been made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

BILLS ADVANCED

The Housing (Scotland) Bill and the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Invergordon Water Supply Bill, which has passed through the Commons, was read a second time.

LORD PARMOOR announced that the Committee stage of the Housing (No. 2) Bill would be taken at 3.45 on Monday next.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

VISCOUNT ASTOR moved: "That in view of the attainment of women to full enfranchisement, to membership of the House of Commons, to Cabinet and Ministerial rank in his Majesty's Government and in view of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, this House would welcome a measure admitting them to the House on the same terms as men."

The noble lord said that the whole tendency of legislation in the country for a long time had been in favour of removing the bar of sex as far as the holding of public office was concerned. There was an increasing number of women in the House of Commons—both the Unionist and the Labour parties had had lady ministers—and at the present moment there was a lady Cabinet minister.

When he had raised this question before, some noble lords had objected that a woman's point of view was different from a man's. It was for that very reason that he was in favour of the proposal he made. His proposal would bring in only 20 or 22 peeresses, and that was a very small number in comparison with the 100 or 200 peers who had not yet taken their seats. Parliament had recognized increasingly that they should remove the bar of sex from the holding of public office, and by doing so they would bring themselves into line with the whole trend of modern opinion. He was not bringing an actual Bill before their lordships' House on this occasion because on former occasions objection had been taken to it on Committee points. He was submitting just a broad question of principle. He hoped that noble lords would vote on the motion as members of the Upper House, with a full sense of responsibility. On previous occasions certain noble lords had spoken as if they were in effect a club deciding whether to admit or blackball persons. Here, they were dealing with a great question of political principle and not a question of whether they liked or disliked a person. The Dominion of Canada had now admitted women to the Senate; Australia and Ireland had also done so. We should not be behind our Dominions.

LORD HANWORTH, opposing the motion, said that their lordships were not members of the House because of some statutory enactment, but because, either in the recent past or in the far-off past, there had been an exercise of the Royal Prerogative. There could be at the present moment no single measure under which there would be an admission of ladies to the House of Lords. If ladies were admitted on the same terms as men that could only be done by the creation of peerages, and if those peerages were conferred on ladies in their own right the succession would be to their daughters, and not only to their sons. This matter was considered by the Committee of Privileges, who decided by something like 26 to 4 that the Sex Disqualification Removal Act did not have the effect of giving women the right to sit in that House. In any effort to reform their lordships' House, care would have to be taken to safeguard both its history and its hereditary system. The suggestion in the motion now before them would merely make confusion more confounded and prevent any possibility of real reform.

The EARL of MIDLETON said the motion was ill-timed and unlikely to effect the purpose which Lord Astor had in view. Twice within the last three years their lordships, by very large majorities, had expressed their desire for a complete reform of the House, and in those circumstances they had no right to demand these small and partial changes, which could not redress the inequalities of the House and were calculated to retard the much more general reform which was necessary. He had, however, not the slightest desire to exclude women from the House when the circumstances and changes in the House made it possible.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that the only way thir lordships' House would ever be reformed was by one step at a time, and one of the most advantageous steps would be the introduction of women qualified to sit there. The last Bill on this subject was defeated because reform of the House was imminent. The imminence of reform had vanished. If that reason was taken away, what was left? There could be only one reason—the disqualification of sex, which was the very thing that the Disqualification of Sex Act was intended to remove.

LORD DICKINSON supported the motion.

The EARL of BIRKENHEAD said he was not able to share Lord Dickinson's sure and certain conviction that it had been of great advantage to the State that women should receive the vote. He had been a member of a Government which put forward proposals for the reform of the House of Lords. In relation to the difficulty of the question, they thought that those proposals were good ones—certainly so far as the concessions to be made to their lordships' House were concerned they were of a very remarkable character—but no enthusiasm whatever was shown for them in any quarter. But with the responsibility which belonged to them as leaders they took the view that the reform of the House of Lords was required in the public interest. He would repeat that night the vote which he had so often given, in the conviction that the arguments which influenced him before ought to influence him now. It required long consideration before they laid it down that women were suitable for these purposes or that they had so greatly improved the tribunals to which they already belonged.

LORD DANESFORT supported the motion.

VISCOUNT CECIL of CHELWOOD said that if it was possible to say that the opinion of the country had been declared on any subject it had surely been declared in favour of equality between men and women in the holding of public positions. He had heard no valid argument advanced in that debate against Lord Astor's motion.

LORD PARMOOR said that at the present moment they could not expect any general measure of reform dealing with the whole constitution and status of their lordships' House. He wished it were possible. As regarded the motion, objections had been answered and the claim had been sustained. Why should that House, of all bodies in the world, deny what was on clear grounds the just claim of women to sit there on the same basis as men? The disqualification ought to be removed and equality of sex in this matter ought to be established.

The motion was defeated by 53 votes to 49—majority against, 4.

Their lordships rose at half-past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The London Building Bill, the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, and the Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge) Bill were read the third time.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary (Burnley), replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.), said that since he replied to a question on the subject on June 30, there had been no important political developments in China. The efforts to reach a compromise as regards the Customs at Tientsin appeared to have failed. He hoped that the situation would permit of detailed proposals on the subject of extraterritoriality being communicated to the Chinese Government before long.

DEAD SEA SALTS

Mr. TILLETT (Salford, N., Lab.) asked whether the Government had yet reached a decision on the question of submitting to arbitration, as requested by the French Government, the dispute regarding the concession to utilize the Dead Sea salts.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Yes, Sir. I have informed the French Ambassador that his Majesty's Government are prepared, if his Government accept certain conditions, to refer this question to arbitration.

THE WHITE HORSE

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air whether, with regard to the proposal to acquire an area of land on the Berkshire Downs south of the White Horse for bombing practice, he was aware that the White Horse had been scheduled as a national monument and was a favourite holiday resort, and whether some more suitable area was available for bombing practice

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary of State for Air (Islington, W.).—Yes, Sir, but in the event of the establishment of a range in this area there would not be the smallest likelihood of any damage whatever to the White Horse. Apart from the fact that only smoke bombs would be used, the distance between the outer edge of the bombing area and the White Horse is nearly a mile and a half and the bombing area and the White Horse are on opposite sides of the hill. As regards the second part of the question the whole matter is under consideration and no decision has yet been reached.

INDIAN ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his Majesty's Government intend to summon the Round-Table Conference even if there was no prospect of representative Hindu politicians accepting nomination to such conference or before the civil disobedience campaign has terminated.

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.).—The policy of his Majesty's Government in relation to the Conference is contained in the Viceroy's Speech of July 9. Nothing has occurred since then to suggest any need for qualifying his statement.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. GILLETT, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), replying to Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.), said:—The Economic Mission to South Africa will consist, in addition to Lord Kirkley, the chairman, of Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, C.B.E., J.P., Mr. John Morgan, and Mr. Robert Waddington. Mr. J. W. Brigden, his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom at Johannesburg, will act as secretary to the Mission.

THE RIOTS IN EGYPT

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he had any statement to make on Egypt.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—When the present constitutional crisis in Egypt first showed signs of developing, the British Government instructed the High Commissioner that his attitude must be one of strict neutrality, though, consistently with that position, it was left to his discretion to remind both parties to the dispute that we at this end were doing all in our power to maintain the good atmosphere in which the Treaty negotiations had terminated. Sir Percy Loraine made statements in that sense both to King Fuad and Nahas Pasha, who expressed gratification. Since the formation of the present Government, Sir Percy Loraine has made it clear that his Majesty's Government intend to adhere to their attitude of neutrality and non-intervention in what appeared to them to be a purely internal issue for the Egyptians themselves to decide. No other attitude was consistent with the declared intention of his Majesty's Government in 1922, and we shall continue to maintain it to the extent compatible with our international responsibilities. Before the news of the deplorable events in Alexandria had reached London, the High Commissioner was instructed to make it quite plain that his Majesty's Government did not intend to be used as an instrument for an attack on the Egyptian Constitution. (Cheers.) In consequence, they could be no party to an alteration to the electoral law, even if precluded by their declaration in 1922 from actual intervention in an internal issue of this nature. In view of yesterday's events, Sir Percy Loraine has been instructed to inform Sidky Pasha that we must hold him responsible for the protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt. Sir Percy Loraine has also been told to inform Nahas Pasha that internal Egyptian difficulties must be solved without endangering foreign lives and interests, and that we shall hold him equally responsible with the Government if foreign lives and interests are endangered. In the meantime, in view of the menace to foreign lives and property in Alexandria, his Majesty's Government have ordered two ships to proceed to that port. (Cheers.)

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.).—May I ask the Prime Minister how many Europeans have lost their lives or have been injured, and whether this does not show how inadvisable it is to enter into any treaty which would remove our troops from Cairo? (Unionist cheers).

Mr. MAC DONALD.—We are still awaiting definite and official information on the first point of the supplementary question. With reference to the troops being removed from Cairo, I am sure the hon. member will observe that this trouble took place at Alexandria (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—Is the Prime Minister aware that the action of his Majesty's Government in sending these two ships to Alexandria is likely to be interpreted by the Egyptian people—— (Opposition cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that the hon. member was asking for an expression of opinion.

Mr. THURTLE.—May I put this point, Sir? Is the Prime Minister aware that the Government, by sending these two ships to Alexandria —— (Opposition cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER was understood to say that they could not have expressions of opinion.

Mr. THURTLE.—I am not asking for an expression of opinion.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member is asking whether the Prime Minister is aware of certain things.

Mr. THURTLE.—May I submit that I am asking, not for an expression of opinion, but for an elucidation of Government policy? May I ask the Prime Minister whether the Government, in taking this action of sending two warships to Alexandria, have taken into consideration the effect that such action is calculated—— (Opposition cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER again intervened.

Mr. THURTLE.—I rise to a point of order. I do not wish to give or to ask for an expression of opinion. May I ask, on this point, whether it is the intention of the Government to support by armed force a King who is flouting Parliamentary authority? (Loud Opposition cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER made an observation which was not heard in the Reporters' Gallery.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—May I draw your attention, Sir, very respectfully, to the question of the hon. member for Devonport with regard to the troops in Egypt, and ask you whether that kind of question is helpful at the present time?

The SPEAKER, without replying, called on the next Order.

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) asked for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal section 2, subsection (1) of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

Leave was given and the Bill was brought in.

VOTE OF CENSURE

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Mr. BALDWIN moved:—

"That this House, believing that a return to prosperity can best be promoted by safeguarding the home market against unfair foreign competition and by expanding the export market by reciprocal trade agreements with the Empire overseas, regrets that the Government has reversed the policy of safeguarding instead of extending it and has arbitrarily excluded from consideration the imposition of duties upon foreign foodstuffs devised to obtain equivalent advantages for British manufactures and agriculture in British markets and elsewhere."

He said:—I want to examine for a few moments the claim that is made by the Government that the present conditions of unemployment are due to world causes. I should like to know when the world causes first made themselves felt, because we know that at the time of the last election the Prime Minister took the line that the Conservative Government had refused to take steps to check the occurrence of unemployment. At that time world causes obviously were not in play, nor were they in play when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer said in the *Daily Herald* on June 3 last year:—"In our first Session we shall deal with unemployment, and bring relief and hope to the workers of the land." (Laughter.) "We shall not disappoint those who have shown a belief in us." It is a great comfort to feel that were that promise made to-day far fewer would be disappointed. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not know whether the right hon. gentleman is as fond of Louis Stevenson as I am, but if he is there are words which must have recurred to his mind many times since making that promise:—"It is a far better thing to travel hopefully than to arrive." (Laughter.) The claim made to-day is that the whole problem presents a totally new character. Is it due to the Labour Government, asked the Prime Minister. I need hardly say he answered the question in the negative. He said that there are new industrial conditions, and that the problem is a totally different one. He said that on May 21. Is it totally different? What world causes are in existence to-day were surely not unexistent when we were in office. I pass over as a question of taste the year 1926, when there were local causes. Let us take two or three of the countries principally affected by world causes. There is China. The figures of 1929 show that we exported to China £4,000,000 worth of goods more than we had exported two years previously. In 1926 we exported to India £81,750,000 and last year £78,250,000—a trifling decline, which is more than balanced by the increase in the exports to China. When we came into office things were very troublesome in Egypt. Sir Lee Stack was murdered almost at the time that we took office. The Government claim that they have made relations better and easier with Egypt, and the latest export figures to Egypt are slightly better than they have been for the last three years. So, through these great countries in the East and the Near East, it does not seem to me, in the want of further knowledge, that there is any serious trouble that this Government have to contend with that we did not enjoy to the full when we were in office. (Laughter.) In Belgium and France, consistently and for some time, unemployment has been negligible. In Italy it is less than it was two years ago. In Germany in March of this year unemployment stands at practically the same figure as in March, 1926. In the interval it has been up and down; in 1925 and 1928 the figures showed a very remarkable improvement. We alone maintain and persist in that deadweight of unemployment with which we are so familiar.

You have your own words on the opposite side. In the House in September or October the Lord Privy Seal, as he then was, said: "I am confident that when February comes the unemployment figures will be far different and better than the figures of the late Government." I have no doubt he meant that at the time, but the fact that he said it shows that in his mind, at least, there was no idea then that there were world causes in operation in this matter. (Laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Budget seemed to have forgotten for the moment the world causes, and intimated to us that he hoped that things might be better. I have often said that if it is world causes then we are struggling in vain. If there be other than world causes, there are some steps perhaps that we may take. Years ago, before this Government came in, they were full of ideas of how to deal with unemployment.

"A BRAIN FOR THINKING."

Shortly before the election the Prime Minister said:—"We propose, as it were, to organize a brain for thinking. (Opposition laughter.) I say the time has come for us to co-ordinate things by a committee, over which the Prime Minister himself must preside, which will consist of a nucleus of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Labour, moulded exactly on the basis of the Committee of Imperial Defence." Immediately the Government took office, on June 7, he said:—"I went to Downing-street to set moving the organization of the work connected with the first real handling of the unemployment problem. The work has already begun." That brain did not consist of the Ministers whose names I have read out. The brain was organized, but the three component parts were the Lord Privy Seal, as he then was, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as he then was, and the First Commissioner of Works, as he now is. (Laughter.) Before that brain produced anything there was a lesion in it (laughter), and the Chancellor of the Duchy became defunct. The First Commissioner of Works I do not think ever functioned, and the whole brain was left to be worked by the Lord Privy Seal, who finally gave it up, or had to give it up, and transferred himself or has been transferred to what, at the moment, is one of the most important positions in the whole Government, that of Secretary of State for the Dominions. We do not know to-day who is specially charged with looking after unemployment.

I will examine for a moment the attitude of the Government, and how that has acted and reacted on trade. As I have said before, one of the things that has caused a good deal of uncertainty in trade has been the handling by the Government, and particularly by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the safeguarded industries. (Opposition cheers.) A doubt has been caused, in spite of the definite statement that all the safeguarding duties and McKenna duties are going to come off. That doubt has certainly caused a bad reaction, because it has been coupled with doubt in a different line of country, which has been raised in the industrial world by seeing the taxation of the country going up. That has again caused grave doubt, because there can be no guarantee, when the Government embark on legislation that needs fresh taxation, that at any given point they may stop. They may desire to do so, but it is extraordinarily difficult. There is no certainty, and the psychological effect of an increase of taxation at this moment, 12 years after the peace, has probably done more than any single action on the part of the Government to knock the heart out of the industrial community.

It is somewhat unfortunate, with the Imperial Conference coming on, that while the heart was being knocked out of the producers at home there should have been a backhander at the producers of Colonial sugar. (Opposition cheers.) That was a difficult question when we were in, and I have no doubt, although we decided at the time—here I am sure the Government will sympathize with us because they have done so much of it—to watch the situation for a year (laughter), that had we been in we should have had to take active steps to go to their help. The position of our Colonial sugar people is very grave, while at the same moment the Government, under the export credits scheme, is granting a credit to Russia which she does not need financially. (Opposition cheers.) What for? Not for the purchase of Colonial sugar, but for the purchase of sugar in Cuba, which is controlled by the wealthiest sugar interests in the United States of America. When the Colonial growers see that kind of thing going on is it any wonder if their hearts are knocked out, just the same as the hearts of our home producers?

"THE PARTING OF THE WAYS"

We put down this resolution largely because this is almost the last chance of debate we shall have before the Imperial Conference is upon us, and we are as a country to-day at the parting of the ways. I want the Chancellor of the Exchequer to tell us which path we are going to take, because such evidence as I have before me leads me to no definite conclusion. This is rather ancient history, but I have a quotation from "Labour and the Nation," which represented at the time the official policy of the party. It said:—"The Labour Party is opposed to protective tariffs as both harmful to trade and unfair in their incidence, and to raising income by the taxation of food or other necessaries of life." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, last July, "I hope that before we leave office, if ever we do leave office, we shall have swept away all duties upon food—upon sugar, dried fruits, and upon all articles of food which are subject to duty at the present time and on which there are preferences; and, of course, when those duties are swept away, the preferences will naturally go with them." I have no fault to find with that. It is unequivocal, clear, and understandable. But the odd thing is that in a Supply debate on June 26 of this year the present Secretary of State for the Dominions said:—"Speaking for myself and the Government we will enter this Imperial Conference and exclude nothing from our consideration. We will object to nothing. We will discuss everything on its merits and with a single-minded desire to do all that is possible not only in the interests of our country but in the interests of the Empire as a whole. I look forward to the Imperial Conference with interest because I believe there never was a time when a more thorough and impartial consideration should be given to all our problems than at this moment, because I believe the present state of our own country is such that nothing ought to prevent any individual or party from examining anything and everything that will tend to mitigate, ease, or help our problems." Speaking at Colchester on the 5th of this month he said:—"It is because of that knowledge that on behalf of the Government I announced that we intended to enter this Conference free and unfettered, free to consider every problem on its merits, unfettered by prejudice or bias, and prepared with a single-minded desire to try and find a solution of the problem." Of course, that is diametrically opposed to the first two statements. (Cheers.) I want to know in the first place which of those two represents the policy of the Government.

What is the position to-day in which the Imperial Conference is going to be held? The position is that the unemployment in this country has very nearly touched, in a summer month, the appalling figure of 2,000,000, and, what is worse than that, look at the trade returns for the first six months of 1930. Our total exports have fallen by nearly £54,000,000 and our total export of manufactured goods by £45,000,000. What is worse than that is that for the first time, according to the figures in *The Times* to-day, the German exports exceed our own—£310,000,000 to £304,000,000—one of the most alarming statements I have ever seen, especially when you have regard to the fact that the Germany that has beaten our exports is a smaller Germany than before the War, and a highly protected Germany. (Hear, hear.) Now I propose to say a word about the three-party conference. I am the last man in this country who would treat this matter on party and not national lines if I saw any chance to do it—(cheers)—and I would gladly have gone into a conference if it had not been quite clear that, to my mind, the only method of wrestling with this subject lies through arrangement with the Dominions and through tariffs. That subject I understood was ruled out, and it was perfectly impossible to get any further so long as these subjects could not be thrashed out. (Cheers.) Here, if I may, rather by way of propitiating the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I should like to give him a quotation of a very candid writer, as great an authority on free trade as himself, and one whose brains are filled with as much of the milk of human kindness—(laughter)—and that is John Stuart Mill. This will please him. It is sound sense. "Protectionists often reason extremely ill, but it is an injustice to them to suppose that their protectionist creed rests on nothing superior to an economic blunder. Many of them have been led to it much more by consideration for the higher interests of humanity than by purely economic reasons." (Cheers.) That is absolutely true, because many of us on this side believe that the only way in which you can maintain at the present time, or improve in the future, our standard of life lies through that method which Mill condemns intellectually and sympathizes with in another direction. (Cheers.)

If what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has said and not what the Secretary of State for the Dominions has said is the declared policy of the Government to-day, then indeed the Government's mind is closed, and it is a curious thing that their minds should be closed at the very moment when everybody else's mind is opening. After many long years, some of the most politically timid minds in the country, the minds of the bankers, are opening—(Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers)—the mind of the Federation of British Industries—and they have been asked for their views by the Government regarding the forthcoming Conference—is opening. The mind of the Chambers of Commerce is opening, and the mind of the Trade Union Council is also opening. The Government will go down alone and unmourned as the people with an eternally closed mind.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

I come to the Imperial Conference which is going to take place in October. I ask the House to bear in mind once more those words of the Secretary of State for the Dominions:—"Speaking for myself and the Government we will enter this Imperial Conference and exclude nothing from our considerations." On that there arise two or three obvious questions. Does that mean what it says? Does it mean that no subject is barred? We will assume it does. But does it mean that any conclusion will be come to and if conclusions are come to that those conclusions will be given effect to? That is to say, if you have an open discussion you are bound to discuss the question of tariffs, of preferences, the question of the primary products in the Dominions, and whether, in certain circumstances, you will have taxes upon them in this country. Are those questions going to be raised? And if any conclusions are reached, what then is going to be the mind of the Government?

It may be of some assistance to the Government if I tell them what I would do if I were meeting the Imperial Conference this October. I would take for my text the words of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. I would begin by giving the Conference an assurance of the continuation of preference as it has existed within the limits of our fiscal system. That is an assurance that they want very badly. These are times of uncertainty. They have been told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that when he has the opportunity the preferences are going. Unless the Dominions are assured that the preferences are here to stay that may affect their policy in the future. They may look elsewhere than this country for the growth of their own trade and the trade with other countries. (Hear, hear.)

I would then, at the Conference, explain to the Dominions that I was going in for a wide extension of safeguarding and that in every case preference would be given to the Dominions. That would be of the greatest assistance to them because it would help in the industrialization of the Dominions, which I think to be a matter of the first importance—important in this way, that the more demand you get for skill oversea and skilled labour in the Dominions, the better chances there are of a happy and a healthy migration from this country and the better chances there are of the markets growing and developing for the reception of British goods. (Cheers.) Then it will help also the process of which I have spoken in this House before—the process of Imperial rationalization.

I would advocate, what I am glad to see has been touched upon both by the Federation of British Industries and that most interesting document published by the Trade Union Council, the setting up of a permanent economic Council of the Empire with representatives from the different parts of the Empire, to sit all the year round in London and to be financed by all the countries taking part in it. These economic inter-Imperial questions might constantly be under review. The work would be invaluable, and it would facilitate the work of each Imperial Conference as it came along. With regard to primary products, I would have a completely open mind. I would let everything be discussed, and if it were possible to make any arrangement by which we could increase in this country our consumption and purchase of the primary products from the Dominions—articles of food or any other primary product—then I would seek to see what I could get for that, and if it were a deal that satisfied me, then I should be content.

Then I would go straight to the country and put the whole thing to it. That would be my position, because if I did that the party opposite would be against me. But what a chance you have got! (Cheers.) You have a chance which no Government ever had in this country before. You are in a happy position. If you act upon what the Secretary of State for the Dominions has put forward, if you act in the spirit of the motion that we have put down, if you will act nationally instead of in a party spirit, then, I promise you, I will support you in this House in all that you do, and I believe I can speak for every one on this side. (Cheers.) You would then have what in effect would be a national mandate. What power could be greater than such an endorsement by the House of Commons? You need not go to the country, and you would enter the New Year, with a fresh hope—a hope such as it has not had in the lifetime of any one of us. (Loud cheers.)

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

NO FOOD TAXES OR SAFEGUARDING

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—In the concluding words of the right hon. gentleman's speech he made an offer of cooperation with this party provided we would accept his policy. It would not be difficult on any occasion for one side to get cooperation with the other provided the other were to sacrifice all its own principles and agree with those who have made conditions. On the conditions laid down by the right hon. gentleman there can be no cooperation between his party and ours. It is high time that the right hon. gentleman and his party made up their mind where they stand and upon what policy they are going to the country. I know, of course, that if the right hon. gentleman definitely and clearly laid down a policy to-day that that is no guarantee that it would be his policy and the policy of the party in seven days from now because the right hon. gentleman is a modern Jim Crow:

"He twists about and twirls about and it is just so,
And every time he turns about he jumps Jim Crow."

(Laughter.)

The right hon. gentleman quoted from a statement which the Dominions Secretary made in this House some time ago, a statement in regard to the policy of the Government at the approaching Imperial Conference, and with that statement he expressed his entire satisfaction. If that be so why then is there put into this Vote of Censure a criticism and condemnation of the Government for having excluded from the consideration the imposition of duties and so on upon foreign foodstuffs. According to the right hon. gentleman he is perfectly satisfied with the statement of Government policy at the Imperial Conference as set forth by my right hon. friend the Dominions Secretary.

The earlier part of the right hon. gentleman's speech dealt with the question of world causes as an aggravation of the problem of unemployment, and he asked if these causes were something new, something which had arisen within comparatively recent times. There are always world causes operating and having their effect upon trade conditions and the economic and financial position of nations, and they always will exist and act disastrously under the present chaotic capitalist system. (Ministerial cheers.) But world crises are not new. There is such a thing as cycles in trade. Some economists have written learned treatises showing that these world crises occur about every 10 or 11 years, but the right hon. gentleman ignores altogether what has happened during the last six or nine months and that the present condition of world trade is in a considerable measure due to the happenings of this period. In the autumn of last year there had been no financial crisis in America. The phenomenal fall in world prices had not then occurred, and these two factors mainly, others in a minor degree contributing, are responsible for the present abnormal condition of world trade.

The first claim in this motion is that a policy of safeguarding may ensure the home market. I contest that point. Mr. Baldwin quoted the Prime Minister that we were going to organize a brain. Well, if we did that it would certainly be a departure from the policy of the late Government. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) He went on to say that increased taxation—and I do not deny it—has a psychological effect upon trade. But the right hon. gentleman and his Government must take the main responsibility for the increased taxation which has become inevitable. (Opposition laughter.) The right hon. gentleman quoted an extract from John Stuart Mill about Protectionists. The correct inference from that quotation is that protectionists are moved by their hearts and not by their heads. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman quoted a clear declaration of the attitude of the Labour Party on protective duties. It showed that we were opposed to taxation of food and to protective duties of the kind included in the safeguarding proposals of the party opposite. In this respect, do the party opposite expect us to conform to or to abandon our election policy? Having made a declaration that we were opposed to food taxes and protective duties, do the party opposite now ask us to impose food taxes? Do they ask us, as indeed they do in this Vote of Censure, to carry out a policy of safeguarding? Well, if they want an answer to that I will give them an answer. We shall do no such thing. (Ministerial cheers.) We shall be no party (Opposition Members.—"Who are we?")—I am speaking for the Government—we shall be no party to the imposition of food taxes, of taxes upon raw materials, nor of protective duties.

We shall enter the Imperial Conference barring no question from discussion (Opposition laughter), but it will be made abundantly clear, as I have said just now, that we shall approve no final conclusion which involves this country in a food taxation policy or a general protectionist policy. Outside that, there are plenty of questions of great importance which the Imperial Conference can discuss. I believe some Dominions have already handed in for consideration at the Conference the question of bulk purchases. There is the question of import boards. (Ministerial cheers.) If those questions be raised, we shall discuss them with an open mind (Opposition laughter), without prejudice, and if upon either or both of these matters a practical policy can be agreed, then we shall be prepared to accept it. The only thing that I would say in regard to import boards is that it is a matter to which the Government have given long consideration. The practical difficulties are great, and if this question be considered solely from the point of view of the interests of the producer—that is, the exploitation of the consumer by the producer—then any such scheme is foredoomed to failure.

"UNFAIR COMPETITION"

The right hon. gentleman has said that he would offer to the Dominions Safeguarding. How in the world is Safeguarding going to help the Dominions? With the exception of Canada, no Dominion sends manufactured articles to this country. Suppose that you encouraged by duties, or by a tariff, the importation of Canadian manufactures into this country, how is that going to help the British manufacturers? I saw a day or two ago a statement made by the chairman of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold, in which he said that there had recently been imported into South Wales pig iron from India at a price below the cost of manufacture in South Wales. How are you going to deal with a question like that under your safeguarding proposals, under your policy of Empire protection, under which all Empire produce is to be admitted into this country free? Are you still going to permit India to send pig iron into this country at a price below the cost of production here? Is that the policy that the right hon. gentleman would put before the Imperial Conference if he were in our position? (Ministerial cheers.)

I turn now to the first part of this Vote of Censure, which says that the return of prosperity can best be promoted by safeguarding the home market against unfair competition. What does he mean by "unfair competition"? Does he mean lower wages in other countries? Does he mean imports that are supported by bounties in the country of production? If he means either or both of those things, and if a policy can be devised for stopping imports into this country which are produced under conditions in regard to wages which are inferior to those in this country, or imports which are entirely free from bounty, then all imports into this country, practically, except from the United States of America, would be completely stopped. How is this going to touch the Dominions? Australian exports are very largely bounty-fed. It is that bounty policy in Australia which is in a considerable measure responsible for their present trade, economic, and financial condition.

THE HOME MARKET

The Vote of Censure says that the home market can best be safeguarded by protection. There seems to be an impression in the minds of the party opposite that we have not got the home market now. Let me give two or three instances. Take engineering. According to the census of production, we have 90 per cent. of the home market for our home production in engineering. Take cotton. There is a miserable importation of £10,000,000 worth of cotton goods a year, specialities which the manufacturers in this country would never think of producing. Forty million pounds worth of cotton goods were retained in the home market, and we sent last year £135,000,000 worth of cotton goods abroad. Take wool. Half of the wool textile products are sent abroad, while £50,000,000 worth are retained at home. The total imports are about £13,000,000 worth. Therefore, we not only keep the vast part of the home market, but we supply foreign markets to the average of £700,000,000 worth a year.

I hope the House will pay particular attention to what I am about to say now, because in my view this one fact alone needs no addition as a complete answer to the protectionist case. The United States of America exported manufactures last year to the value of £562,000,000, and we exported manufactured articles to the value of £583,000,000. We imported manufactured articles to the value of £335,000,000. The United States of America, which has the policy that we are asked to adopt as a means of bringing prosperity to the home market, has the highest protective tariff in the world. Has that tariff secured the home market for the United States? Last year the United States imported more manufactured articles than we imported into this country. We often hear from the party opposite that imports throw British workmen out of work. If that be so, what happened to the United States last year when they imported £372,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures? We export twice as many goods of manufactured classes as we import, and, therefore, if there was anything in that fantastic statement about imports depriving workmen at home of employment, we are taking work from two foreigners for every British workman who is displaced. (Ministerial cheers and Unionist laughter.) If exports be dumping, then we are the greatest dumpers in the world. (Cheers.) If this country alone were suffering from bad trade and unemployment then I admit there would be a *prima facie* case for inquiry as to whether our different fiscal policy was not in large measure responsible. If, as is claimed in this Vote of Censure, protection will secure the home market and prevent unemployment, and if it had done it elsewhere, there could be no defence for our present fiscal policy. But all the facts are against it. The two newest countries in the world, the United States of America and Australia, with inexhaustible natural resources, are to-day suffering more from trade depression and unemployment than any countries in the world, and both are the most highly protected countries in the world.

I am not going to enter into the question in any detail as to what has happened under the little experiments in safeguarding we have had during the last five years. It is no use quibbling as to whether in one of these protected industries the number of persons employed has risen by 100 or fallen by 100. There is one broad fact which is indisputable, and it is this, that you cannot point in any of these safeguarded industries to any marked effect which these duties have had in improving the condition of the trade. One fact which we do know and which is beyond dispute, because we have it upon the authority of the employers themselves, is that in the lace trade the effect of the duty has been in the Leaver's section to send 25 per cent. of the manufacturers into bankruptcy or liquidation and to reduce the number of machines by 25 per cent. With regard to artificial silk its condition is known to every one who follows the reports about that industry.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

I have had supplied to me by the Central Conservative Office, over which Mr. Neville Chamberlain presides, a brief against Empire free trade. (Laughter.) I am not going to deal with it at great length, but I will summarize it. This brief from the Conservative Headquarters says, first of all, that it is no use talking about Empire free trade because the Dominions will not have it. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman who has submitted this Vote of Censure says the same thing. This is what the right hon. gentleman said as recently as last February. Of course I know that that is a long time ago, and he has said a great many things since then on this matter—(laughter)—but in February he said:—

"As a practical policy, however, Empire free trade is impossible, and no responsible statesman will go to the country and tell the electorate that it will be introduced if he were returned to power. It cannot be done. The Dominions will not have it, and they have said so in the clearest terms. In the face of such declarations from the Dominions, declarations in which they are in complete unanimity, no political party in this country can honestly adopt Empire free trade as a platform on which to fight the next General Election." Therefore, I think I may say that any Tory candidate who stands at the next election upon that policy is not only dishonest according to the right hon. gentleman, but, to use his own elegant phrase, he will be "a stinking candidate." (Loud Ministerial laughter and cheers.)

My Tory brief goes on to say that the Dominions and the Colonies cannot possibly accept it because it would mean the sacrifice of a large part of their revenue; that we

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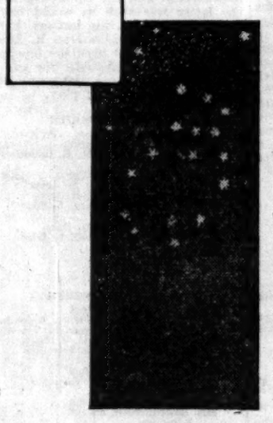

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

should have to denounce commercial treaties which are very valuable to this country; and, then, most disastrous of all, this Tory brief says that this policy would tend to disunite the various parts of the Empire. It also deals with the point that if you are going to encourage the importation of wheat from the Dominions, how is that going to help the British farmer? (Cheers.) The other parts of the British Empire are increasingly dependent on their trade outside the Empire. Are they going to sacrifice what may be called their foreign trade for the sake of any little advantage that we might give them in this market? There is another point which is not very often made, but which is of considerable importance. There is no possibility within a reasonable time of any considerable increase in the trade with the Dominions.

I put this question:—Are they going to sacrifice what is the larger part of their trade, that is, with foreign countries, for the sake of any little advantage that they might hope to get by an extension of their market here? They cannot. Canada last year took from this country less than £40,000,000 worth of goods, but she sent to the United States over £100,000,000 worth of goods. Is Canada going to fall in with any plan which would involve the sacrifice of that huge trade with the United States? Not much! Take Australia. Australia sent to this country £52,000,000 worth of goods. She sent to foreign countries £68,000,000 worth of goods. Her main export is wool. We could not in any conceivable circumstances take the whole of the Australian wool. We take £20,000,000 worth of the crop, but she sends £42,000,000 worth of the crop to foreign countries. Those are facts.

I will take another which has a bearing on this, and it is one well within the knowledge of every one who talks to Australians. They tell you in the plainest terms that their purpose is to build up their own manufacturing industries in Australia. They have put it to me as plainly as this: "We are imposing these high tariffs to keep out British imports in order to force British manufacturers to bring their factories into Australia." That is their deliberate policy and they are pursuing it most ruthlessly. I am not blaming them; I am simply stating the facts. What have they done since 1925? Have they pursued a policy which lends encouragement to the expectation that we can make reciprocal trade agreements which would alter the policy of Australia? There has been a constant succession of tariff increases.

AN ATTACK ON WAGES

There are just two other points I wish to refer to arising out of this Vote of Censure. I remind the House once more that it asserts that safeguarding will secure the home market and bring prosperity to British trade. But that is not the inwardness of this protectionist campaign. The real motive and purpose of it is hidden. (Opposition laughter.) You cannot go among Tory business men without hearing that costs of production are too high, that wages are too high, that wages must come down, that taxation, as the right hon. gentleman said, is too high; the income-tax is too high. That is the inwardness of this protectionist campaign. It is an attack upon wages. (Loud cheers.) They dare not make a frontal attack on wages, so, by protection, they are seeking to reduce the real value of wages. The right hon. gentleman himself has repeatedly given support to that fact.

"Taxation is too high." Mr. Baldwin told us so this afternoon, but Mr. Churchill, in the course of our long debates on the Budget a few weeks ago, suggested revenue taxes as a substitute for direct taxation. There you have it. (Cheers.) Put £100,000,000 of taxation upon the articles which are in common use and reduce the income-tax by 2s. in the £; that is what this means. (Cheers.) All this talk about safeguarding, encouraging British industry and securing the home market is all a screen to hide the real purpose which is behind it.

We shall face the division upon this issue with perfect confidence, and when the General Election comes, if by then the party opposite have reconciled their differences so as to present an agreed policy to the country, and if it be this policy, we shall face the country with equal confidence. (Cheers and Opposition laughter.) The country has had to face this issue before. I know that the present conditions are favourable to a campaign of protection. (Opposition cries of "Why?") Someone has said that it needs only three years of bad trade to convert the country to protection. The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain started his campaign during a period of trade depression, but in a year or two the "ruined industries" had miraculously recovered. Of course, when a person is suffering from some ailment, some illness, some disorder, he flies to every and any quack remedy that anybody can suggest. We are told that our fiscal policy, Cobdenism, is a discredited policy. But Cobdenism, as they call it, arose out of the failure and the discredit of protection. (Cheers.) It is not our policy which is the old policy; it is protection which is the old policy. It has been tried and has been found disastrous.

There can be no disputing the fact that the present world trade depression is in a very large measure due to the tariffs of other countries. The remedy of hon. members opposite, when a person is being poisoned by certain medicines, is to increase the dose of the poison. Let me just say this in proof of what I said just now in regard to world trade depression being due to the tariffs of other countries. It must be so. Take those figures which were given by the right hon. gentleman opposite as to wages in protected countries. They show that they have a low purchasing power, and that is what the world is suffering from to-day—the low purchasing power of tens and hundreds of millions. Tariffs produce that. The same thing is happening in America just now. The cost of living has gone up by 10 per cent. as a result of the tariff which has just come into operation, reducing the general purchasing power of the people. Adopt the policy which is suggested on the other side of the House, and not only real wages, but actual wages, would be reduced to the level of those in protectionist countries, with disastrous consequences upon our trade. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) said he wished to correct a misapprehension which might result from misleading figures given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman had said that the effect of the safeguarding duty on lace had been to drive 25 per cent. of the manufacturers in the Leaver's lace section into bankruptcy. The right hon. gentleman was right that the number of manufacturers and machines had been reduced. But the number of employees at the machines increased from 1,524 to 1,644; the amount of wages and salaries paid increased from £42,296 to £55,800; and the number of single racks of 1,920 motions per rack increased from 499,490 to 673,828. These figures were the strongest possible argument for the efficacy of safeguarding.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

"A PARTY MANOEUVRE"

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon, L.) said that of the many votes of censure which he had seen in that House, including some to which he had been subjected, this was the most extraordinary and inexplicable. The Leader of the Opposition, in introducing it, quoted with approval a statement by the Minister who was to take charge of the Imperial Conference, and said that he would not say anything beyond that. Yet the right hon. gentleman condemned the Government because they were not prepared to say something that he himself had constantly repudiated. In this motion he condemned the Government because they had excluded the taxation of foreign food. So had the right hon. gentleman (Ministerial cheers), and he was condemning the Government for doing exactly what he had repeatedly done himself in many speeches. If not, what was the quarrel between him and Lord Beaverbrook? A vote of censure was moved on a Government because they had done the things that they ought not to have done, or because they had left undone the things they ought to have done; but they were now to be censured because they had not done something which the right hon. gentleman himself had repeatedly said he would not do. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had asked two questions—What path were the Government going to take on these subjects, and what were they going to do? He had announced that a General Election would come very soon. It was, therefore, a matter of very great interest, as he also announced the other day that he and his party were going to be the alternative, that he should answer those two questions himself. What path was the right hon. gentleman pursuing? What was he going to do? He had not said so to-day.

Why did he not explain to the House of Commons what he meant? continued Mr. Lloyd George. It is because he does not know what he means. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) He has altered his position so frequently, he has turned round so rapidly, and so have hon. members behind him, and so often, that he has become perfectly muzzy. (Loud laughter.) The right hon. gentleman made a speech about a fortnight ago—a very heroic speech—in which he hurled defiance against the Press lords. He said: "I stand where I did." What does that mean? (Laughter.) He has been on a sliding staircase, he has not moved, but he has been moved—(laughter)—he has been pushed about very badly by his followers.

Where was the referendum; did that stand where it did? The right hon. gentleman had not said a word about it. It had been thrown over by the gentleman with whom the right hon. gentleman made the bargain, and it was a very humiliating position for the right hon. gentleman. There he was, tied to Lord Beaverbrook, running a three-legged race across the course (laughter), and he had abandoned it in substance. It was humiliating, undignified, and rather painful. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman wanted the Government to be perfectly straightforward on the subject of where they stood. Why was he not straightforward with the public? At the coming election, which the right hon. gentleman had announced to-day (Ministerial laughter), he was going to ask the electorate for certain powers and authority. Did that include the taxation of the food of the people? It was unfair, it lacked straightforwardness; to use the right hon. gentleman's own words, it was not honest for him to conceal, before he went to the election, what the Conservative Party were prepared to do if they happened to be the alternative Government next time.

Undoubtedly, said Mr. Lloyd George, the right hon. gentleman's first position was no food taxes at all; his second position was that food taxes were to be subject to the referendum. There had been a surrender, but how far? He has hoisted the white flag at half-mast. (Laughter.) How far is he going? It is not quite intelligible why this motion was moved at all. We have had debates on safeguarding and on protection, one led by the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham (Sir A. Chamberlain), when he stated the case quite fully. Why is this moved now? (Opposition cries of "Why not?") It is not aimed at the Government at all. It is the autumnal manœuvres of the Conservative Party in advance. (Laughter.) They are not to be held; there is a danger. They might fire at each other, and with ball cartridge. (Laughter.) Somebody might get killed. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman himself might. (Renewed laughter.) Therefore, something has to be done to show that the army is in training and is ready to fight. It has not a clear notion of what it is going to fight on, but it is going to fight. (Laughter.) It has not a clear notion of whether it is going to fight Lord Beaverbrook or Lord Rothermere, or whether it is going to fight the Socialist Party on this particular matter. This debate has been raised not to have a *bona fide* discussion on these matters, but as a mere party manœuvre. (Ministerial cheers and Unionist laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said no one could deny that the situation was very grave when they were on the eve of 2,000,000 unemployed, when they had a very serious fall in exports, and when home production was in a very grave position. That was a situation which called for examination, and notably by the House of Commons. But it ought not to be examined merely as part of a party manœuvre in order to solve a difficulty inside the party. (Unionist cries of "Oh!" and Ministerial cheers.) What was the use of pretending? (Ministerial cheers and Unionist counter cheers.) It ought to be examined from the point of view of the grave national issues involved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had disposed very effectively of safeguarding. Whatever anybody's opinion about safeguarding, there was no man in his senses who would say that safeguarding was an adequate remedy for the present condition of things. Even protection had not saved those other great countries from what we were enduring.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD

The other proposal put forward by Mr. Baldwin was that the Government should simply go to the Imperial Conference and ask a few questions, committing themselves to nothing. (Laughter.) If the right hon. gentleman meant that the Government should commit themselves to the taxation of food, he ought to say so. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman would not take the responsibility of saying so; how could he expect the Government to do so? Up to the end of March, when the right hon. gentleman was in favour of the referendum, he was saying: "It is no use making these proposals; the Dominions won't have them." Yet he moved a solemn Vote of Censure on the Government because they were not proposing something which he himself said no honest man would ever propose. (Laughter.) Mr. Baldwin had asked the House to face frankly the position. He (Mr. Lloyd George) asked the right hon. gentleman to do so. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman knew perfectly well that it was trifling with the Dominions and Colonies to ask them, on a highly problematical promise—a promise which might never materialize—to quarrel with some of their most powerful supporters in their own electorate without giving anything in return.

But was there no other contribution that Mr. Baldwin or his followers could make to the solution of their trade difficulties? He (Mr. Lloyd George) was not opposed to a re-examination, to a review of the trade position, of trade methods, to considering every problem. Mr. Baldwin had said he would not come into the three-party conference because certain things were ruled out. They were never ruled out from discussion. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Lloyd George) had never heard that the Prime Minister had said he was going to exclude the discussion of any problem. The Prime Minister was perfectly right in saying: "I am against it, but I am perfectly willing to admit any subject to be discussed." Therefore, Mr. Baldwin's excuse was quite inadequate for refusing to cooperate at a moment of very grave crisis in the history of the trade and industrial conditions of the whole world. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Lloyd George) knew that there had been vital changes since the War. There was the great growth of national self-consciousness throughout the world which had vitalized the effort of the various countries in the matter of production. Improvements in machinery had stimulated production beyond the demand of the consumer. For the first time in history this country had fallen into the second position as a lending country. That was a very important matter from the point of view of trade.

These were matters which required consideration. Were they to confine the whole examination to purely controversial questions and to mere party slogans? Were they not to consider improved marketing, which would add appreciably to our exports abroad. (An Opposition Member.—What about agriculture?) They were always forgetting that agriculture was a most important industry from the points of view of production and the number of people employed. Any sacrifice on the part of the country would be justified to restore that great industry to prosperity. It had the worst marketing system in the world—ramshackle, sporadic, not organized in the least. All these questions ought to be examined, including, if they liked, anti-dumping, and so far as he and his friends were concerned, strong free traders though they were, if a clear case were made out of the dumping of, say, oats and wheat, they would cooperate in any project to prevent that continuing. But, as the Commission on Trade pointed out, where one nation standing alone endeavoured to reduce tariffs or to combat dumping, it generally ended in causing an all-round increase in duties.

A policy which he hoped the Government would boldly undertake was utilizing the present slackness to develop national resources to make ready for the time when prosperity returned. It must be shown that a free trade country could adequately cope with present distress and depressed conditions by methods other than tariffs and safeguarding; if not then this Parliament would be wrecked not upon Empire free trade or safeguarding, but on the failure of the Government to carry out the enterprises to which they were committed.

Were they sure, before they "swapped" that they were going to get something that would be better than the present system at its very worst? He was not one of those who said that nothing ought to be done. But before they indulged in the great gamble which was proposed, because it was a terrific gamble—(Ministerial cheers)—with the greatest trade in the world, let them try everything else first, and, whatever they did, let them deal with the situation not as if it were merely a matter of adjusting conflicts between one party and another or quarrels inside parties, but rather as a question that involved national prosperity and the national existence.

LABOUR AND BULK PURCHASES

SIR O. MOSLEY (Smethwick, Lab.) said the only thing which had not so far been heard in the debate had been a single vestige of constructive policy to lay before the forthcoming Imperial Conference, the most momentous that had yet occurred and which might leave a permanent mark upon the history of the whole Commonwealth. The problems which we had to face were fundamentally different from those which existed before the War. He thought they were broadly agreed upon the new facts of the post-War world. What policy were they to devise to meet that situation? He had suggested that it might be necessary to insulate these islands from the electric shock of present world conditions; but it would be a far greater policy, and a policy with far greater possibilities of success, if they could extend the area of insulation from these islands to embrace the whole British Commonwealth of Nations—(Unionist cheers)—within whose borders could be found practically every resource, human and material, which our industry required. So far only two policies had been suggested. The first was that this country should impose tariffs on foreign foodstuffs in order to give the Dominions advantages in our markets, in return for which we could ask for advantages in their markets. The policy which had been advocated from the Labour benches to meet the policy of the Opposition had been the policy of bulk purchases of foodstuffs.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.), referring to the gold standard, said it was a method which now only worked with rumbling and difficulties and caused great hardship. He asked whether they should not consider the idea of introducing a system of Empire currency, using the gold resources of the Empire and effecting necessary economies in the use of gold. Mr. R. DAVIES (Westhoughton, Lab.) said that the Labour Party were definitely and deliberately in favour of free trade. Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen and Kincardine, E., U.) said that after a year of office the Chancellor of the Exchequer's sole contribution towards the solution of our economic problems was doles and more taxes. By far the most hopeful line of advance was that of Imperial rationalization. MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, Central, Lab.) said that he was a protectionist in the sense that he would shut out of this country goods which had been made abroad under unfair labour conditions.

In the debate which followed the motion was opposed by Mr. GRANVILLE (Eye, L.), Mr. WEST (Kensington, N., Lab.), Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.), and supported by LIEUT.-COL. GAULT (Taunton, U.), Mr. C. GIBSON (Pudsey and Otley, U.), and MAJOR THOMAS (Birmingham, King's Norton, U.).

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that neither safeguarding duties nor Empire free trade would have any effect on our depressed trade conditions. New methods and remedies must be sought. For one thing there should be controlling markets so that the British farmer might get remunerative prices. There was one point in which he was in disagreement with Sir O. Mosley. It might be assumed from his speech that that hon. member contemplated restricting our sources of supply solely to the Dominions. But we must be in a position to make our purchases in bulk from any world market that could supply us. This country was at the crisis of its fate as a great industrial country, and in all parts of the House there was a real desire that the Government would face the country's problems now that the Imperial Conference gave it the opportunity in a spirit of courage and audacity and with a willingness not always to play for safety but to attempt to deal with the grave and perhaps fatal difficulties with which otherwise the country would be confronted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) said there was no greater mistake made by Labour members than to suppose that because the Conservative Party had continually urged an extension of the policy of safeguarding and Imperial preference they were entirely confined to those two particular measures in considering the present difficulties of the country. (Opposition cheers.) Modern conditions were much too complex to be solved by slap-dash or rigid methods. Every case must be considered on its merits. Whatever difficulties there might be in connexion with import boards and bulk purchases so far as grain, meat, and similar bulky articles were concerned, he was afraid the difficulties would be far greater in applying those methods to every one of the manufacturing industries which somehow or other must be protected to-day. (Opposition cheers.) But powerfully as they had put their case Mr. Wise and his friends did not represent the official Government of the day. The complete justification for this motion was the speech of Mr. Snowden. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Thomas had assured the House that no subject would be excluded from discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Now they were told that the Government would have nothing to do with any question of food taxes or taxes on raw materials. Why had Mr. Thomas not stated that to the House? (Opposition cheers.) The Government had decided to ignore the expressions of opinion on this matter by the bankers, the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and the British preparatory committee of business men.

Mr. Lloyd George had made an attack on Mr. Baldwin the bitterness of which was not justified by anything which Mr. Baldwin had said. Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Baldwin was not honest in censuring the Government for not adopting the policy of Empire Free Trade because Mr. Baldwin himself had said that the Dominions would never accept such a policy. In saying that Mr. Lloyd George had deliberately misquoted Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's argument was that free trade in a literal sense was not possible between this country and the Dominions. (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. Snowden had asked, How was safeguarding going to benefit the Dominions? Safeguarding was intended not to benefit the Dominions but to protect the home market. It had never been contemplated that under an extended policy of safeguarding there was to be a duty on every article imported into this country. (Ministerial cries of "Why not?") Because these things were done on a scientific basis and not in accordance with rigid doctrinaire rules, and we must reserve to ourselves the power of relaxing our tariffs as a bargaining point.

There were five main conclusions which might safely be drawn from what we had already seen in regard to safeguarding and protective duties. First, when applied to a trade they stimulated the activities of that trade and consequently provided employment for all kinds of labour. In the second place the kind of employment that was provided might very well be permanent. Then it restored confidence in the industry, and extension of it would bring back much of the capital which was to-day going abroad, so that it might be used in the development of industry and the process of rationalization. Moreover, it attracted new capital into the country, as they had seen in the case of the factories erected for the motor trade. Fourthly, the increase of production that was brought about by security of the home market reduced costs and therefore assisted in the export trade. Lastly, in so far as imports still came in, they produced revenue, so that the effect was to increase national revenue instead of to drain it.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Coming to the question of reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Chamberlain quoted the Prime Minister's statement of the other day that a Labour Government had a better chance than the Government of any other party of making agreements of that kind. He had himself thought that that was true, but after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he was obliged to take a different view. Mr. Snowden did not believe in an agreement for economic unity with the Dominions. The right hon. gentleman had said there was very little probability of the Dominions increasing their trade at all, and had asked whether Australia was likely to sacrifice her foreign trade for the little advantage she might get out of this country. If that was the spirit in which the Government proposed going into the Imperial Conference, if those were the principles which were uppermost in the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what chance had they of bringing about economic unity in the Empire? (Cheers.)

Did not the Chancellor of the Exchequer yet understand that what they had in mind was not merely a question of goods from this country going free into Australia and competing with Australian manufactures or of Australian products coming free into this country and competing with British products. What they wanted primarily was a system of rationalization under which it should be possible to arrange that each country in the Empire should consider the products it could best produce to meet the needs of its own people and that, in so far as it was unable to meet those needs, the deficiency should be made up by other countries in the Empire rather than by importations from foreign countries. (Cheers.) He agreed that it would take a long time thoroughly to explore the possibilities of such a principle. He thought it was true that to-day we had not the full materials for the purpose. It was only by setting up some permanent body which would investigate the subject continuously and collect the proper statistics that this subject could be carried out to its completion.

He had tried to ascertain what proportion of foodstuffs exported by the various Dominions were exported to countries other than the United Kingdom. The percentages were:—New Zealand, 12½; South Africa, 44; Australia, 46; and Canada, 55. The figures of British purchases of foodstuffs from foreign countries which could be produced within the Empire were: Wheat, £28,500,000; maize, £12,000,000; bacon and ham, £40,000,000; butter, £30,000,000; sugar, £18,000,000; and eggs, £14,000,000. These figures showed what an enormous field there was for the extension of trade between this country and the Dominions. They proved convincingly that the interests of the Dominions were in making reciprocal agreements with us. The Unionists were not tied to one particular method of dealing with the problem, but they were convinced that the method of tariffs was the simplest, the most elastic, and the easiest to manipulate. He had no time to deal with the question of import boards, but while the Conservative Party would be ready to consider in detail any scheme which could be shown to have a reasonable chance of success on those lines, the experience before them was hardly such as inclined them to believe that a scheme which worked indeed in war time would be equally successful in time of peace.

The Labour Party was tied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer absolutely to the rejection of any system of protective duties, no matter what benefits and advantages might be got in return for it. (Opposition cheers.) He deeply regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid down restrictions under which it was absolutely impossible that the opportunity presenting itself to the Government should be made available to the country. He was concerned to think that, as a result of this Government being in office when this Imperial Conference was taking place, the greatest opportunity for laying the foundations of a United Empire that ever had been presented would be thrown away. (Opposition cheers.)

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. MACDONALD.—The last sentence which the right hon. gentleman addressed to the House made me most aware of the great problems that we have been trying to solve during the last few weeks. He referred to the great regret that he felt that this Government was in office, because he was so anxious to produce a united Empire. The Government which was in office in 1926 and agreed to the report which has been presented of the constitutional findings of the Conference of 1926 is the very last Government and the very last party that ought to talk about a united Empire. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Why?") The right hon. gentleman started making certain reflections on the difference between what the Secretary of State for the Dominions and what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he was not going to be a party, and that the Government was not going to be a party, to an economic policy the effect of which was really to reduce real wages—(Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!"); that we were not going to make bargains with foreign countries or the Dominions the effect of which was to impoverish the mass of the people of this country. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) The Secretary of State for the Dominions said that, so far as subjects and discussions were concerned, there should be no bar at the Imperial Conference. Is the laying-down of certain conditions tantamount to depriving a Government or a party of the right to discussions? If so, what about the right hon. gentleman himself? He said just before the election about a year ago what was reported next day to mean that he was in favour of the taxation of food, and he gave a pronouncement to the papers in these words: "My words must not be taken to mean that I contemplate a tax on imported food. Times have changed since a policy of that sort was practical politics." (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman may say that the taxation of food is not practical politics and yet go into the Conference with an open mind and prepared to come to any conclusion upon it. But if my right hon. friend says that the taxation of food means virtually lower real wages, then he is to be accused by the Opposition of going into the Imperial Conference with a closed mind. (Opposition cries of "Nonsense.")

Proceeding, the Prime Minister said that on April 18, 1929, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, Mr. Baldwin said, "We are pledged, and shall continue to be pledged, not to introduce protection; we are pledged, and shall continue to be pledged, not to impose any taxes on food." But there was now, said the Opposition, this very serious situation of unemployment. If the Leader of the Opposition were talking in the German Reichstag, the Japanese Diet, or the United States House of Representatives about safeguarding and protection he would have to face precisely the same problem in a safeguarded and protected country as he was facing here. The Government were being censured by an Opposition because they were carrying out the pledges they gave to the country.

He challenged the Opposition to point out one country, highly industrially developed in the same way as we were, that had been safeguarded or protected that had not a much more serious problem of unemployment than we had to face at the present time. Only a few years ago Mr. Baldwin said that safeguarding was pottering along, and that no partial methods, such as the Safeguarding of Industries Act, could meet the situation. The situation was then about 1,000,000 unemployed. Apparently, Mr. Baldwin's argument was that when there were 1,000,000 unemployed safeguarding was not enough to meet the situation, and when there were 2,000,000 unemployed it was.

With regard to the second part of the resolution, there was not a single Dominion that did not believe that with a free hand it could develop its economic possibilities, and for us to suggest a scheme of rationalization between the Dominions and us would meet with blank refusal. Every Dominion would insist on a separate system to develop their trade behind their own tariff walls. No one acquainted with the Dominion industrial mind or policy could believe it possible that we could go to Canada, say, and make the proposal that we would tax Argentine food and let Canadian wheat in free on the condition that Canada would open her doors to the import of our manufactured material. No Canadian would ever listen to such a proposition. No Dominion would give us substantial preference on manufactured articles in relation to industries which they themselves were establishing behind tariff walls in return for advantages for food imports.

Did anyone believe that, when the next adjustment of tariffs was made, this country would get a low tariff which would make our competition with the Dominion products effective in return for free imports of food? What had our farmers to say to the policy of free importation of Dominion agricultural products? Would it help our farmers if Argentine wheat was taxed but Canadian food allowed to come in free? If, on the other hand, we helped our farmers, would Canada be indifferent? The campaign in this country in favour of the use of British agricultural products had given rise to very considerable awkwardness with Canada. When the question of a quota of British wheat arose, the Canadian Government was not at all indifferent. In 90 per cent. of cases, preference tariffs had been devised so high that it did not matter very much what the tariffs for foreign imports were; the preference wall was efficient to protect the Dominion manufacturers. The reply to all sorts of competition which belonged to low-grade production was higher and more efficient organization, and on those lines the Government were conducting their inquiries into marketing boards, import boards, bulk purchasing, and so on. The subjects to be dealt with at the Imperial Conference would not be vetoed by the Government in any sense. The scope of those discussions would be precisely what the Dominions and this country required and asked for. The position which the Government would take up in regard to food taxes would be precisely that which every party in that House took up at the General Election. The question which they would explore would be bulk purchase and more efficient organization. They would be prepared to discuss with the Dominions all the proposals which they might make to knit the Empire closer and closer together, not only politically but economically. So far as this Vote of Censure had any bearing on the Imperial Conference it was an exceedingly bad example of Satan reproving sin. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE DIVISION

The House divided, and there voted:—

For the motion	241
Against	312
Majority	71

The House adjourned at 12 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

British Museum Bill, Committee.

Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill, third reading.

Lord Elibank.—Question on Imperial Economic Conference.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Finance Bill.—Report stage.

COMMITTEES

House of Lords.—Glasgow Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Room 4, at 2.30. Unopposed, St. Helen's Corporation (Trolley Vehicles) Provisional Order, Wolverhampton Corporation (Trolley Vehicles) Provisional Order, Chairman's Room, at 4.

House of Commons.—Standing Committee A, Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill, Room 10, at 11.

EGYPT AND INDIA

MR. CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Buckhurst Hill last night, said that he had snatched himself away from an exciting and important debate in the House of Commons in order to come and tell them a little how things were going, and he would return to cast his vote of censure against the Socialist Government.

"Nothing goes right in this Government," he said. "There has never been a period of so much depression and anxiety that I can recollect. I recognize that there has been a great wave of world depression, and no matter what Government had been in power there would inevitably be hard times. But what I say is that this Socialist Government being placed in power at this juncture, by their very presence, not less than by their actions, has aggravated the whole economic position of this country, and through the economic position has aggravated the general trade situation throughout the world. If you wish to put things right the first step is to throw out of office an unworthy Government which obtained power by making promises not only which they could not perform, but which they have never even attempted to perform."

Referring to Egypt, Mr. Churchill said but for the fact that the nationalists would not accept an agreement which the Socialist Government tried to make with them Cairo would have been left ungarrisoned. "What has happened in Egypt now? Alexandria has been the scene of a bloody riot, and 16 or 17 people were killed yesterday and 200 or 300 injured. But for the fact that the British troops have not been removed from Cairo, but for the fact that we still have the power to prevent disorder and discharge our obligations to foreign countries to maintain order, as we have promised to do, you would at this moment have something like civil war or revolution raging in Egypt with blood flowing in streams and foreign colonies in that country demanding that England should do her duty or stand out of the way or let some more resolute power fulfil an indispensable function."

In India, said Mr. Churchill, things were much better when the Conservative Party left office. The words Dominion status have done nothing but evil. They have led politicians of India to nourish hopes which, I am sure, bad though things are, will not be realized. They have led them to make demands which a year ago they would never have dared to present. The Indian position has been most gravely aggravated by the events of the past year, and we are by no means at the end of our troubles. On the contrary, you must expect the Indian problem will become increasingly serious and grave not only in this country as a controversial matter, but in India itself.

"What are we going to do to take hold of our affairs and advance effectually the banner of Britain and her Empire? Certainly we must be united here at home. We cannot afford to quarrel, we cannot afford the luxury of particularist opinion, we have to pool our opinions. We have to ask that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference no reasonable proposal that can be found to offer promises of mutual advantage to Britain and her Dominions should be excluded from mutual and sincere consideration at the Imperial Conference. To-day we have been refused even that. Mr. Snowden, by a speech of blistering and rigid refusal, has done his best to sabotage all prospects of a satisfactory and fruitful result of the labours of the Imperial Conference."

Replying to a question as to his opinion on food taxes, Mr. Churchill said: "My opinions on food taxes are those of the Conservative Party, the official opinion and views of the Conservative Party, that we should convene a conference of the Dominions, and that we should discuss freely with them all questions of mutual advantage, and that we should not exclude from that conference the sincere discussion of any taxes which may be found to be beneficial. That is the position which Mr. Baldwin has taken up, and that is the answer which I give to the question."

LANGUAGE POLICY IN INDIA

AN ARMY ORDER

The Commander-in-Chief has directed the attention of all forces in India to the policy laid down in 1925 on the language question, and has introduced modifications to simplify the general system, to be given effect to from the present month onward.

An Army Order states that Roman Urdu is, and will remain, the *lingua franca* of the Indian Army, English the common language of the Imperial Army and that of administration of the Indian Army itself. As a knowledge of both Roman Urdu and English should, therefore, be possessed by as large a proportion of Indian officers and non-commissioned officers as possible, it is essential to remove any possible confliction between the teaching of these two languages. In Roman Urdu, therefore, English words will in future be spelt as in English. The phonetic spelling of English words in Roman Urdu manuals, text-books, and official documents will be discontinued. Indian ranks will be encouraged to spell English words as in English. In manuals and printed documents English words will be put in italic and in the case of words which occur infrequently in a book and which are difficult to pronounce the phonetic spelling will be given in a footnote. The present practice of treating all English words as feminine will be dropped. English words used in Roman Urdu, except those usually treated as feminine, will be regarded as of the masculine gender. The object of this is to make written Roman Urdu assimilate the normal colloquial Urdu of the Indian Army.

Plurals of English words will follow the normal grammatical rules of Urdu. The existing rules for the transliteration of English words into Roman Urdu are cancelled and revised rules will be issued shortly. Training manuals and text-books which have been issued or which are on the point of issue must, however, remain in use for some time. In those produced in future and new additions or reprints of existing books, English words will be spelt as now laid down. In examinations latitude will be allowed in the matter of spelling English words until this system has been in vogue for some time.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

LORD WAKEFIELD AT WANDSWORTH

Lord Wakefield last night laid the foundation-stone of the new headquarters of the 2nd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) in Balham High-road.

The Mayor of Wandsworth (Councillor T. Cox) welcomed the regiment to Balham, and expressed a hope that its members would screw up courage to call themselves in future the Wandsworth Regiment.

Lord Wakefield said that the regiment hoped for great things in Balham, where the fullest facilities would be provided for training for all ranks. Lord Wakefield promised the regiment a handsome main doorway and doors of the new building worthy of the prominent position it would occupy in Balham.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

The Secretary of State for War, in a written reply to Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, states that the regimental establishment of the British troops in Egypt, as given on page 29 of Army Estimates, consists of three cavalry regiments, six batteries of artillery, five infantry battalions and ancillary troops. There has been no change in the number of these units since last year. The actual strength of the troops in Egypt on June 1 this year was approximately 9,800, compared with 9,600 on June 1, 1929. The troops are stationed at Cairo, Ismailia, Alexandria, and Port Said.

WHELAN FAMILY'S ACTION AGAINST "CORK EXAMINER"

In the Dublin High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Hanna refused with costs an application to have the trial of an action against the proprietors of the *Cork Examiner* by the Whelan family, of Stradbally, Co. Waterford, postponed for hearing until the next sitting of the Court's. Counsel for the applicants said that the action was similar to that which the Whelan family had taken successfully against the *Waterford News*, against which a jury on the previous day had awarded damages to the amount of £1,740. In view of the extensive publicity that had been given to the case, he contended that a Dublin jury could not approach the action against the *Cork Examiner* with detached and unprejudiced minds. The effect of the verdict in the *Waterford News* case must have an effect on the minds of a subsequent jury, and the feeling produced by the trial ought to be allowed to disappear. Mr. Justice Hanna, in refusing the application, said that in his view and from his experience of Dublin juries no previous verdict would prevent the jury in this particular case from the return of a proper verdict.

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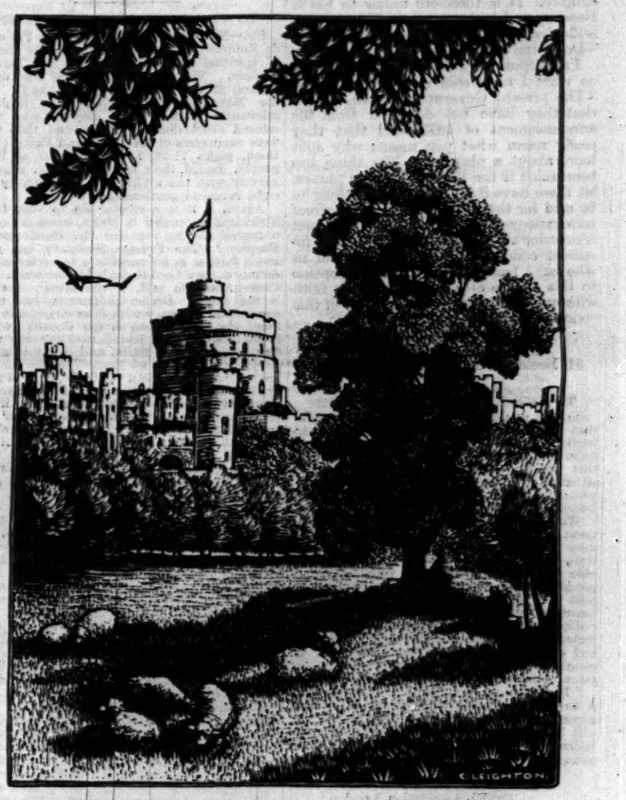

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Letters to the Editor

BRITISH PURPOSE IN INDIA

A DISCUSSION OF PHRASES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Francis Younghusband and Mr. Norman Cliff raised so important an issue in *The Times* yesterday that I must ask for space to reply to them. I regret to find myself in opposition to Sir Francis's views, just as I regret to find myself in opposition to the views of *The Times* on the subject; especially since you, Sir, were good enough recently in a leading article to refer in friendly terms to my general attitude on Indian questions.

I am not a constitutional lawyer, but I have had a practical experience of the working of the Government of India Act, and I emphatically maintain that there is a distinction, if one desires to use accurate language, between the terms "Responsible Government" and "Dominion Status." For instance, Southern Rhodesia has responsible government, but has not Dominion status: certain powers in respect of the rights of native Africans are retained by his Majesty's Government in Great Britain. It is true that Southern Rhodesia is represented at the Imperial Conference, as is India; but such representation does not confer Dominion status, though it does connote equality with the Dominions in matters of inter-Imperial polity.

As a result of the Imperial Conference of 1926, Dominion status has attained a very special meaning which is inapplicable in all particulars to India. Dominion status obviously confers on the countries within the Empire which possess it both the right and the obligation to undertake their own military defence. Should India, as a result of the amendment of the Government of India Act, receive Dominion Status, it will involve the withdrawal of the British Army; if, on the other hand, Parliament decides to grant a further or full measure of Responsible Government, the British Army can remain in India under conditions to be determined.

I speak of my clear recollection and knowledge when I say that before the advent of the present administration the phrase "Dominion Status" was carefully avoided when reiterated promises were made that the British goal in India was Responsible Government within the Empire. It is therefore unfair to Lords Reading and Birkenhead to allege that it is illogical for them to object to the phrase "Dominion Status."

I anticipate that the probable comment on what I have said will be as follows: "The present Government have told us that they have not departed from the announcement of 1917, and that they really mean what you mean; why split hairs about a phrase? The thing has been said; if the Indians like the phrase, let them have it." There is something to be said for this view, so long as incorrect terminology does not lead to incorrect conclusions. In my judgment it is an incorrect conclusion to accuse those of us who have from the first taken exception to this phrase of a desire to break faith with our own professions and those of this country towards India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINTERTON.
61, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, July 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It was with a great pleasure and relief that I read the letter of Sir Francis Younghusband in your issue of to-day. If some of the popular leaders of England simply understand this position, then the present abominable situation will turn into a peaceful and prosperous one, *i.e.*, magnificent for India and beneficial for Great Britain.

We do gratefully admit that India owes a great deal to England. Our present prosperity does account a great deal to her (England's) sons, many of whom worked under unimaginable conditions, and that is why we are all proud of our wonderful railways, irrigations, post and telegraph system, and many other countless improvements. But all these appreciations soon turn into mistrust and misunderstandings when we hear the tactless views and outbursts of some of the leaders in this country, which make us doubt if England means business.

"The man on the spot" knows all from A to Z, hence he is working splendidly and successfully, and there is no doubt that he will be known to the coming generations in India and in England as one of the most patriotic Viceroys.

Yours obediently,
CHAMAN LALL, Hon. Secretary, Chief Punjab Association, London.
The Chaman, Park-road, Chiswick, July 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I came to England for the first time about four weeks ago on a short visit to my esteemed English friends. Ever since I have been travelling in the interior of the country, and I am struck with the uniform courtesy and kindliness shown to me everywhere. Such experience makes me look with pain on the slow estrangement which the present political crisis is bringing about with no room for the growth of mutual understanding between the countries.

Between the suggestions on the one side of the kind made by Mr. H. T. Reilly, I.C.S. (Retired), and endorsed by the Rev. Mr. Hinkley—to wit, the translation of the Simon Report into the Indian vernaculars and the distribution of the same to the masses as a counter propaganda against Nationalist attempts to create hatred against British rule—and, on the other, those of the type appearing over the signature of Sir M. O'Dwyer to pursue the policy of repression, there is none, I regret to say, which aims at educating the British vote into the moral import and true significance of the civil resistance movement, which, it is true, is fast taking hold of the mind of the Indian masses.

Any one-sided measure of official propaganda that ignores this aspect of the movement, which is part of the process of the unfoldment of life from within, is doomed to failure. Also it is very likely to accelerate the consequences which such propaganda is meant to combat. The average Britisher is of the Tom Tulliver type ("Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot). He is thoroughly honest, but by mental constitution quite oblivious to anything like ultimate moral issues involved beyond what to him is immediately practical. In the same way the Indian peasant is unable to comprehend any kind of propaganda convenable notwithstanding the good intentions of a Government. Especially as it is a Government, as he has come to believe, which cannot get on without shutting up in gaol almost every leader of his country whom he has learnt to revere and admire.

In the circumstances neither type of these suggestions is likely to bring about what is immediately necessary—that is, a mutual understanding on the part of both sides. On the other hand, the increasing stiffening of their attitude is only widening the gulf, causing more and more estrangement between parties who ought to be mutually grateful to each other. The Government has the giant's strength, but there is no chivalry in using it as a giant. Neither is it playing the game for the Indian Nationalist to seek to embarrass Britain when her best statesmen are incessantly at work how best to crown her achievements in the field of Indian upliftment. At core India is unwilling to part friendship with England, and the present Independence movement is no more than the manifestation of a passing love quarrel—perhaps on a national scale.

Forbearance on both sides is the supreme need of the hour. If the Nationalists do not call off their *Satyagraha*, then it is for the British Government, as the stronger party, to make a gesture immediately to India. Let her plead with India as old friends who stood shoulder to shoulder and who bled together in the late War in order to save the Empire, and implore her to sit down and come to a settlement on an equal footing, offering Dominion Status straight away.

I am, &c.,
T. SIVA SANKARAM.

MANNERS MAKYTH MAN

THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If it be conceded that the educational influence of the B.B.C. talks is one of the greatest achievements of the radio, its Central Council may not perhaps resent a few criticisms on some of these talks.

We have recently listened to a series of interesting addresses on "Freedom and Reality," but in the course of them the lecturer declared his belief that we ought to "be completely free in expressing our thoughts and feelings to other people," and he asserted that "Freedom (presumably including the above) is the criterion of good conduct." (The context does not alter the significance of these quotations.) This conception of the principles which should govern the behaviour of individuals towards one another—"the test of friendship" it was styled—is distasteful to many, and it has, twice at least, been challenged. But in his concluding address last night the lecturer made no reply on this point, though he answered several other questions which had been put to him. The general acceptance of such a theory, put forward by a so-called authority, may, however, cause incalculable harm unless it be countered by a repudiation which I trust that you, Sir, will support in the interests of social harmony.

The relations between groups of humanity, as well as between individuals: the intercourse between nations, sections of the community, and members of society, whatever the subject may be at the time, must necessarily be conducted with due regard to the mental attitude of all concerned, even if the object in view is only a material advantage to be gained. Otherwise, the restraint imposed by diplomacy, tact, consideration for the welfare and feelings of others, disappears, and these terms become meaningless. On the other hand, the "freedom" of language which this lecturer advocates might result in strained relations, impossible business conditions, a poisoned atmosphere in society, and, most pernicious to many of his listeners, shattered hopes of reconciliation between friends, especially husbands and wives, gradually drifting apart. All this may happen if people are to say what they think.

Human nature is no doubt a subject for continuous study, but it is too varied for specific argument, and any attempt to deduce academic rules of behaviour for general application is futile in any case. But when the rules are such as those outlined in these lectures, they would be positively harmful if adopted, as though they were inspired by the malevolent frankness of a cynical Diogenes, rather than by the code of conduct and morality to be found in the Gospels. I cannot but think that large numbers of cultured minds will revolt against such teaching because their intercourse with mankind is based on a broad knowledge of the complications of human nature rather than on definite rules, and because they are governed by ethical principles such as are expressed in the motto at the head of this letter, which seems to be unknown to our lecturer, but is remembered at least by

AN OLD WYKEHAMIST.

July 15.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mgr. Dandria surpasses even Professor de Zulueta in his vindication of the threats of spiritual penalties made to the Maltese electors. This sort of thing, he tells us, is natural in Malta, and the people like it. Can the Monsignor then explain the declared grievances of the many electors who were refused absolution on the ground that they were supporters of the Strickland Party (Blue Book, pages 71-79)? The protests of these people, denied their spiritual rights, contrast harshly with the idyllic picture drawn by the right reverend gentleman.

Again, if it is a mortal sin to vote for a Strickland supporter in Malta, must it not be a mortal sin to vote for Mr. Henderson in Burnley? The Foreign Secretary has gone much farther in his resistance to ecclesiastical dictation than Lord Strickland ever went. The Church, we are told, is the same; the sin is the same. Divine judgments, one must assume, do not vary with lines of latitude and longitude. Why then is the Church (which is above all political boundaries) so ready with its punishments in Malta, and so reluctant to use them here? If we English people become predominantly Roman Catholic, are we to expect here the same methods of episcopal intervention? We should like to know if the priest-politician when he is beaten in the political field is to have the power to call in the next world to redress the balance of the present.

Mgr. Dandria quarrels with my statement that Mgr. Robinson, when he left Malta after the inquiry, took with him "the draft of a definite Concordat which he himself had generally approved for settlement of outstanding differences." He says this is untrue, and suggests, quite mistakenly, that I have not read the Vatican White Book. Lord Strickland and the six members of his Ministry have signed a formal statement that the Notes for a Concordat were drafted with the approval of Mgr. Robinson, and that he discussed with them its several clauses. He actually suggested (so they affirm) that one of the Maltese Ministers should go to Rome to help in the final settlement of its terms (Blue Book, p. 18). The evidence of these seven Ministers is confirmed by the British Governor, who states that Mgr. Robinson approved the completion of a Concordat, and, while he was not able to commit the Vatican to all the clauses, there was every prospect of a friendly settlement on the basis of the Notes then drafted. Now, Mgr. Robinson and the Vatican scornfully dismiss these Notes as having been a preposterous and impossible suggestion, only of value as illustrating Lord Strickland's "mentality and Erastian politics."

If the version of the Vatican and of Mgr. Robinson is correct, then Lord Strickland and his colleagues (admitted by Mgr. Robinson to be "all good Catholics in appearance") are unworthy of all credence, and they have been engaged in a conspiracy of misrepresentation. Further, if Mgr. Robinson and the Vatican are right in their contention, then Sir John du Cane, the British Governor, is wrong and has grievously misled the Home Government. When I wrote the paragraph of which Mgr. Dandria complains, I did so accepting the testimony of Lord Strickland and his colleagues (all British subjects) and the declaration of the British Governor. Naturally, Mgr. Dandria, who speaks so disparagingly of the British Government's reputation for good faith, prefers to rely on the wholly uncorroborated testimony of his ecclesiastical colleague. The British people, with the facts before them, will judge for themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC FOOT.
House of Commons, July 11.

EMPIRE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Charles Mallet addresses seven questions to the bankers, a comprehensive reply to which would probably occupy a page of your valuable space, but I would like briefly to point out that his questions are based on certain unproved assertions with regard to the effect of Safeguarding and Preferential Duties on prices and the balance of trade. Rather I would say, not on unproved assumptions but on incorrect implications. The existing Safeguarding duties have shown that by enabling our manufacturers to produce on a larger scale they have been able to produce more efficiently and consequently at a lower cost, and accordingly their customers have benefited by lower prices.

This country is clearly carrying an intolerable burden of taxation which increases the price of the commodities produced within the United Kingdom, and accordingly if we impose import duties in suitable cases the effect will be a substantial reduction in imports, leading to larger production in this country at lower prices, and to the extent that the taxed foreign goods still come in they will contribute to our national revenue, and, as the experience of the safeguarding duties has shown us, this will not be to the cost of the British consumer, and, therefore, evidently the burden of import duties will be borne by the foreign producers and, possibly, to some extent by the British importers. The revenue so obtained will be available for remitting other taxation, and this will accordingly enhance the competitive power of industrialists.

Sir Charles Mallet seems to think that the policy proposed is intended to restrict all imports. Quite obviously a sensible policy has for its purpose the restriction of competitive imports and the stimulation of non-competitive imports. It is surely very much better to take payment for our exports of goods and for the interest on the money we have lent abroad in the kinds of commodities of which we are not able to produce a sufficiency, instead of taking payment in goods which upset our internal balance of trade and deprive our workpeople of employment.

P. J. HANNON.
House of Commons, July 15.

RESTORATION OF OLD INNS

AN EXAMPLE IN SALISBURY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of July 1 contained an extract from the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings mentioning, *inter alia*, an inn in Salisbury as an instance of uninstructed and harmful "restoration." Your extract made no reference to the ownership of the inn, but the photograph in the report itself identifies the property as belonging to my company, Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Limited, of Trowbridge.

In the report my board is associated with persons who would convert "a simple and unobtrusive old building into a black-barred magpie house," who would apply oak boards an inch or so thick to obtain a sham timber-framed effect, and so on. As we are thus held up by Mr. Powys to public censure, I venture to ask you to grant the same publicity to this statement of the actual facts as was given to the report.

The King's Arms is one of the most notable inns in Salisbury. Its outstanding feature is a very fine overhailing gable. The whole front of the inn had been plastered over, probably toward the end of the eighteenth century. At or about the same time the wide window of the first floor had been replaced by an ugly and incongruous bow-window with sashes and those of the second floor by one inadequate sash window, while the attic window on the third floor had disappeared entirely. A few months ago, a portion of the plaster having been removed during repairs to ascertain the structural condition beneath, the magnificent timber framing was revealed. The company's architect, Mr. C. F. Kimber, A.R.I.B.A.—a gentleman with a wide experience of the repair of old buildings—reported the facts, with an estimate of the cost of carefully restoring the frontage to its original form. As the work would not have added (and, in fact, has not added) one penny piece to the trade value of the house, and as this company is not primarily a philanthropic institution, orders were regretfully given for the plaster to be made good.

But in the meantime the beauty so long hidden had been observed by a well-known resident of Salisbury, a gentleman deeply versed in antiquarian matters, who questioned the contractor as to his instructions. On behalf of the committee which, with Lady Hulse at its head, is charged with the care of the antiquities and beauties of Salisbury, and of all who take a pride in their ancient city, he begged us to the point of importunity to open up the original half-timber front. Under the personal superintendence of Mr. Kimber the work was admirably carried out by Messrs. Roles and Son, the whole of the ancient timbers being retained with the exception of one or two portions decayed beyond repair. The old windows had, of course, disappeared. They were replaced with new diamond leaded panes, in (to quote Mr. Powys) "our pathetic desire for the appearance of antiquity." But what would you have in such a case—square twentieth-century panes? I for one would not. The panels were filled with plaster to match the original work, the timbers dressed with boiled oil, and a few new portions darkened with Solignum to the tone of the old. This again the purist would condemn; yet I think my recollection is correct that in the course of extensive repairs to Guildhall some years ago the Architect to the Corporation of the City of London used a dressing on the new stone work which, while possibly a preservative, at all events resulted in preventing the unpleasant clash between the new and the old.

After such an operation as that at the King's Arms a temporary appearance of modernity is unavoidable; but with the lapse of a few years this will disappear and the timber gradually revert to the silver-grey of natural old oak. In the final result the restoration was received in Salisbury with universal satisfaction; and it does not appear that even those best qualified to criticize regard it (again to quote Mr. Powys) as "an old building suffering from the mark of a commercial age."

This incident may be a relatively unimportant matter, but the question of a sound principle to be taken as a guide for such work is of great importance. Mr. Powys, in his able and interesting book "Repair of Ancient Buildings," quotes a warning by Professor Lethaby against making it a principle that "no work which has to be renewed should ever be put back in the form it had or in the material it was." While professing to accept that common-sense dictum, Mr. Powys and his committee nevertheless appear to hold a rigidly contrary attitude, an instance of the risk which enthusiasts run of becoming possessed by a fixed idea.

I am, yours obediently,
T. C. USHER, Chairman, Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Limited.
Trowbridge, Wilts.

P.S.—Mr. Powys adds, "the small house beyond is not allowed to retain its seemly and pleasant front without being made to bear unwanted words." This house has no connexion with the inn and is not the property of my company.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the valuable leading article in your issue of Monday the inquiry is made, "Would a Chancellor of the Exchequer agree to surrender £100,000 or part of it to be used in forming an indemnity fund" (for solicitors' clients)? In December, 1928, I submitted the following constructive scheme to members of the Council of the Law Society, and this scheme was published in the editorial columns of *Law Notes* of that month. It was proposed:—

(1) That the statute imposing the exceptional and very unfair and unjustified annual certificate duty should be annulled, wholly if possible, or in any event in great part.

(2) That all solicitors on admission should become members of the Law Society, as a matter of course.

(3) That it should be made obligatory on each practising solicitor to pay the Law Society annually the entire sum now paid as certificate duty to the Government, or in the alternative the proportion saved on any statutory adjustment in the amount of the Government duty.

(4) That the Law Society should hold and administer the fund so created as a guarantee fund upon such terms and conditions as the majority of the profession should approve.

A simple plan like this would probably be acceptable to practitioners and to the public alike. It would involve no new unfair drain upon the professional purses of the overwhelming majority of honest practitioners, there would be no exceptional unnecessary and inquisitorial audit—perfectly futile if dishonesty is intended; while an ample fund would soon come into existence. The audits proposed would be burdensome and useless.

I am, &c.,
HARVEY CLIFTON.
4, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

A DISENDOWED CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The parish church of Llanllwni, Carmarthenshire, is one of unusual interest, apart from its date. It is of the fortified type, standing high on a knoll amidst woodland surroundings, commanding the River Teify on the one side and a long stretch of wild mountainous country on the other. Its chronicled history is meagre, which may be accounted for by its extremely isolated position, which experienced in the dim and distant past the turmoil and ravages of national war and tribal foray. The massive structure of the walls and the skill of the architect proclaim an ancient origin. Tradition has it that the building of the tower was begun in the reign of King Stephen, and, if solidity of construction be any criterion, an origin of very early date can be safely assumed.

Unfortunately the church and tower are now in sore need of drastic repair. An eminent ecclesiastical architect states that repairs must be done at once if the building is to be saved. It is hard to estimate the damage that may accrue during another winter. The parish contains about 300 inhabitants of the small farmer class mostly. It redounds to their credit that they have already collected over £300 for the proposed restoration. To ask for more from them is impossible. A disendowed church, therefore, has no alternative but to appeal to the generosity of others, who, out of love for the Christian religion and respect for the past, may be desirous of preserving the existence of this notable structure and ancient landmark.

It is estimated that the sum of £900 will be required to do the work, which has the personal interest and support of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings and the Bishop of St. David's. We should be very grateful for any contributions, however small, which may be made payable to Llanllwni Church Fund, care of Barclays Bank, Lampeter.

J. BOWEN DAVIES.
G. E. CRAWFORD.
Middle Temple.

☞ An illustration of the church will be found on page 18.

Points from Letters

COPARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Copartnership is a vital concomitant of the present tendency to rationalisation of industry. The Rev. G. H. Tremenheere misses its true meaning. He says—"The obstacle is that, while all are ready to be copartners in profits, few are willing to be copartners in losses, or to risk becoming so." The reply is:—Copartnership means that all copartners, employers and employed, shall receive a standard rate of wage or remuneration, and that the surplus from extra work shall be divided among all who have contributed to its production, and, if practicable, this surplus should be distributed as shares in the business. "Callisthenes," in your issue of July 16, shows that "work is the greatest creator of value," *i.e.*, more work means greater value. If under a complete copartnership scheme this greater value is represented by shares in the business, subsequent losses would be borne by the copartners in proportion to their interest in the business.—Mr. E. GARCKE, 1, Gordon-square, Bloomsbury.

AMERICAN CIVIL SERVANTS

In the report of Parliamentary Proceedings appearing in *The Times* of July 12, the following statement occurs:—"Mr. Remer (Macclesfield, U.) said that by moving to report progress the Government had brought itself down to the level of the United States of America, where all the Civil servants changed with every change of Government." This statement is incorrect, as many thousands of Government employees in the United States of America hold their positions under the Classified Civil Service, and a change in the Government does not affect the tenure of their employment.—Mr. ELMER H. YOUNGMAN, 16, Copthall-avenue, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS' DEFAULTS

The Solicitors' Bill prepared by Sir John Withers seems to me to be unworkable. It would not prevent a solicitor, if so inclined, from making away with his clients' money. As a solicitor of over 50 years' standing I can speak with some experience of the transactions between solicitor and client, and the only restriction or precaution I would suggest for the benefit of the client is that any solicitor holding moneys of a client of £100 and upwards should, at the expiration of two months from the date of the receipt place the funds on deposit in the joint names of himself and the client and forthwith send the client the deposit receipt. Sir John Withers's Bill assumes that all solicitors are potential wrongdoers, but statistics do not support this assumption nor is it the fact. The simple way to provide against the loss occasioned by defalcations is that every solicitor should be compelled to be a member of the Law Society or its branches and that the Law Society should out of the subscriptions take out a policy of insurance to cover any losses incurred by clients payable on the conviction of the offending solicitor.—Mr. R. HENRY KING.

A LINK WITH NELSON

From a statement in *The Times* of July 14 most people would gather, I think, that Lord Nelson was married at or near English Harbour, Antigua. That, of course, was not the case. As you will see from the photograph I enclose of the entry in the register of St. John's Church, Nevis, Nelson was married in that island, although not in the church. Mrs. Nisbet (*not* "Nesbit") was the daughter of Mr. Herbert, who was President of the Island.—SIR BICKHAM ESCOTT, Willett, Chaucer-road, Worthing.

SILENT FLYING

I think if your correspondent on "Silent Flying" would pay a visit one week-end to the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge, where a field on the Shepperton side of the river has been let to an aviation company for joy rides of five or ten minutes' duration, he would hardly describe the noise as "a small intermittent nuisance." The flights on Sundays are incessant, and the noise almost unbearable. Could not the Air Ministry investigate the possibility of silencing the aeroplanes used for pleasure and, if necessary, exempt those used for very long flights? Motor-cars have been silenced, so probably something could be done to improve aeroplanes. I live in between the Hanworth and Brooklands aerodromes, and so often have machines over this house, but the pilots generally fly in orthodox manner and at a reasonable height.—Mr. M. J. SQUIRE, The Ryepeck, Shepperton.

FOOT FAULTS

Now that Wimbledon is over may one ask the authorities to reconsider the present rule which forbids the server from swinging a leg over the base line before the ball has left the racket? The rule is impossible to enforce unless judges are specially detailed for the purpose, and this is seldom done except on the Centre and No. 1 courts at Wimbledon, and elsewhere it is flagrantly disregarded.—Mr. NORMAN MACKINNON, Kings Copse, Buckleburry, near Reading.

BANKERS AND EMPIRE TRADE

In *The Times* of July 8 Mr. Barclay tells us that import duties are absurd because they merely make us pay more for cheap foreign goods. Evidently he has not lived abroad and paid duty on every article from home, or else he must think all foreign nations are insane. Surely he has overlooked the following:—The English maker will get far more customers and will be able to reduce his prices; unemployment with its "doles" and moral deterioration will rapidly diminish; agriculture with all its moral and physical tonics will revive. Surely America is not raising her duties merely to make her people pay more for imported goods; and surely all the other countries except England are not threatening retaliation for no reason.—CAPTAIN A. HARDCASTLE, Villa Palanzana, Viterbo.

MEMORIALS FROM ABROAD

The Rev. C. Steer, in expressing his antagonism to the use of Italian marble for churchyard and cemetery memorials makes a misleading statement and overlooks one or two important considerations. It is true, as he implies, that large numbers of memorials are imported completely worked from Italy, but Mr. Steer makes a false conclusion when he says:—"Hence the Italian appearance of our churchyards and cemeteries." The similarity of the cemeteries of the two countries ends with the prevailing material, for here the designs are English and the work of English designers. These designs are followed scrupulously by Italian carvers, who have attained a dexterity in certain types of carving in demand that cannot be rivalled in this country at a marketable price. It is opportune, also, to mention that the most distinctive modern work in memorial designing, and the most intelligent application of religious symbols come from the English designers in marble.—Mr. ARNOLD WHITTICK, 27, Prince-road, South Norwood, S.E.25.

CROSS-CHANNEL EXCURSIONS

As a passenger on Sunday, July 6, in the 7.30 p.m. boat from Boulogne, I can endorse all that your correspondent has said as to the drunkenness and unseemly conduct among the day excursionists. The comfort and convenience of the other passengers seems to me a minor consideration. What matters most is that these disorderly persons should be thought in France to represent the English. I notice that special boats are in future to be provided for day excursionists. This will surely increase rather than diminish the evil, as there will not then be even the small amount of restraint due to the criticism and disapproval of other travellers.—Mrs. MARIAN BUCK, Noverings, Bosbury, Ledbury.

WAGES AND PRICES

Lord Cecil maintains that the only real remedy for unemployment is the reduction of wages, and this in the face of what Mr. Churchill calls "the strange discordance between consuming and producing power . . . the Curse of Plenty." Although the standard of living may have risen four times in the last 100 years, the power of production per man has increased many times this amount, and if this production is to be absorbed the purchasing power in the hands of the wage-earners must be greatly increased. Unemployment exists not because the market price of labour is sufficiently high to restrain the hiring of it but because the products of labour cannot be sold. Unemployment can be solved, not by lowering wages but by raising them. High wages, so long as the home market is protected, mean high consumption and therefore reduced costs of production and selling. High wages do not mean high prices. If Britain reduces wages to capture foreign trade she can only be compared to the miser who, living in a garden replete with fruits and vegetables, exchanges all he grows for gold and starves himself to death.—Mr. N. M. P. REILLY, The Warren, Bishopthorpe, York.

BIRD SANCTUARIES

Last year a pair of martins built their nest in my church—an iron one. This year owing to necessary cleaning operations the old nest was removed, together with all traces of where it had been. I wondered whether the martins would return this spring. Sure enough they came and have built their nest in another place. They now have another family of young. It is a joy to hear their little voices when one is at the altar, and one feels that the church is a "bird sanctuary" in a very real sense.—The REV. EDWARD O. HOWELL, St. Richard's Vicarage, Haywards Heath.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF PROFESSOR J. B. BRADBURY

PROFESSOR JOHN BUCKLEY BRADBURY, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., of St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge, for 36 years Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, who died on June 4, aged 89, left estate of the gross value of £77,000, with net personalty £74,322. He left:—

£50 each to Sarah Elizabeth Swan and Jane King Rawlings, if respectively still in his service; £130 to Louisa Florence Anderson; and £50 to his former maid, Mary Ann Davenport.

MR. ARNOLD PIKE, of Furzebrook House, Wareham, Dorset, a clay merchant in the Isle of Purbeck, who died on April 24, left estate of the gross value of £123,283, with net personalty £117,152.

THE HON. HELENA MABEL HEYWOOD-LONSDALE, of Shavington, Market Drayton, Salop, who died on May 21, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, retired, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £5,916, with net personalty £5,542.

MR. ROBERT HOPE SELBIE, C.B.E., of Manor Cottage, Frognal-lane, Hampstead, N.W., general manager and a director of the Metropolitan Railway Company, managing director of the Metropolitan Railway Company Estates, Limited, who died on May 17, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £67,724, with net personalty £32,706. He left:—

£50 each to his gardener, Edwin Cropley, and his former gardener, Frank Hamblin, and six months' wages to each domestic indoor servant in his service at his decease and not under notice either given or received, if of three years' service.

MR. JOHN LANGFORD CHARLES, of Oakwell Mount, Gledhow, Leeds, estate agent, of the firm of James Charles and Sons, surveyors, valuers, and estate agents, who died on April 5, aged 34, left estate of the gross value of £29,475, with net personalty £3,341. He left:—

His business of an estate agent carried on at Albion-street, Leeds, under the style of James Charles and Sons, equally between Edwin Greaves Charlesworth and Frank Carter, subject to the payment of one-fifth of the annual profit to his wife for life, or in certain events a capital sum of £700.

MRS. HILDA BOWLER, of Glebe-place, Chelsea, S.W., who died on February 25, widow of J. S. Bowler, left estate of the gross value of £12,846, with net personalty £12,659. She left:—

£50 to her maid, Edith Newman, if still in her service at the time of her death and not under notice either given or received.

MR. ALFRED NEWELL PRICE, J.P., of Wellington Park, Clifton, Bristol, of Messrs. Price, Powell and Co., potters, of Bristol, who died on April 3, aged 93, left estate of the gross value of £7,110, with net personalty £7,087. He left:—

£50 to the Bristol Missionary Society (in aid of the London Missionary Society), to be applied for the general purposes of the said society.

MRS. ANNIE HARRIET EMILY DAVIS, of Sherwood, Beeches-avenue, Carshalton, Surrey, who died on June 2, wife of W. W. Davis, stockbroker, left estate of the gross value of £5,701, with net personalty £3,605. She left:—

Her property upon trust for her husband for life, and then the interest on £600 War Loan, or £25 per annum, whichever be the larger, the contents of her bedroom at Sherwood, and suite of furniture and carpet in the morning room and such of the kitchen utensils as she may select to her maid, Annie Eliza Offley.

MISS MARY LILIAN WOODHOUSE, of Highfield, Sedbergh, Yorks, who died on May 1, aged 61, left estate of the gross value of £5,592, with net personalty £5,512. She left:—

£300 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; £100 each to the Church Army, St. Hilda's Diocesan House, Victoria Park, Manchester, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation (and "I wish this sum to be particularly devoted to the relief of women"); and £50 to her maid, Dora J. Tomlinson.

THE VERY REV. MICHAEL HIGGINS, of Macroom, Cork, parish priest of Macroom, who died on March 1, left estate in England and the Irish Free State of the value of £4,083. He left:—

£300 to the Most Rev. Robert Browne, Bishop of Cloyne (or his successor), to be added to the fund for the relief of sick and infirm priests of the Diocese of Cloyne; £100 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy in Macroom, for the benefit of the deserving poor of the parish of Macroom; £100 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy in Macroom absolutely; £100 to the president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Cove (or his successor), for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Cove; £50 to the president of the society known as the Ladies' Clothing Society in Cove (or her successor), for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Cove; £150 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy in Cove (or her successor), for the benefit of the orphanage attached to the convent and "any other charitable objects that she may think fit"; £200 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd in Sundays Well, Cork (or her successor), for the benefit of the Penitentiary for Women in charge of the nuns of that convent; £150 to his housekeeper, Maud Broderick.

After other bequests, the residue of the property as to one-fourth to the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of Ireland; one-fourth to the Sacred Heart Home at Drumcondra, Co. Dublin; one-fourth to asylums or homes for persons who are blind, as the executors may select; and one-fourth to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, "formerly in Lyons, now in Rome."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ARDAGH, Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchings, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre avec Palme, of Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, W.	£111
CHEETHAM, Mr. Walter, of Whalley, Lower Broughton, Salford (net personalty £18,562)	21,669
COLE, Mr. William John Lowry, of Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W., for many years estate agent for Lady Yarborough (net personalty £3,945)	4,118
DAVIDSON, Mr. Donald, M.D., of The Esplanade, The Hoe, Plymouth (net personalty £327)	714
JOSE, Mr. Thomas Peter Hatt, of Foye House, Leigh Woods, Clifton, near Bristol (net personalty £37,224)	39,168
MILNER, Mr. Harold Wood, A.M.I.C.E. (58), of The Bracken, Lyonsdown-road, New Barnet, Herts, formerly an engineer in the Public Works Department, India (net personalty £10,478)	12,079
RANKING, Mrs. Elizabeth (81), of Dursley, Woodland Vale-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, widow of Dr. J. E. Ranking (net personalty £4,604)	5,446
READER, Mr. Charles Arthur (47), of Whites View, Manningham, Bradford, a director of John Mollett and Co., Limited, of Bradford, furnishing ironmongers (net personalty £4,419)	4,999
REYNOLDS, Mr. Thomas Henry (99), of High View, Burford, Oxon, retired brewer (net personalty £5,557)	7,603
TUMMON, Mr. William, J.P. (70), of Bingham Park-road, Sheffield, late manager of Messrs. Lockwood Brothers, Limited, edge tool manufacturers (net personalty £7,500)	21,572
TUNNICLIFFE, Mrs. Elizabeth, of The Priory, Roehampton, widow of E. T. M. Tunnicliffe, M.R.C.S. (net personalty £8,561)	8,999
WEIR, Mr. Charles, of Ormidale, Clermiston-road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, baker and confectioner, of St. John's-road, Corstorphine, (personal estate)	6,675
WHITAKER, the Rev. George Herbert, M.A., of Woughton-on-the-Green, Bucks	502
WOOD, Mr. George (64), of Westfield, Greetland, near Halifax, retired tailor (net personalty £12,221)	19,637

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

LAMBETH CONFERENCE REPORT

The following announcement is made by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in connexion with the forthcoming report of the Lambeth Conference:—

"The Encyclical Letter from the Bishops, with the Resolutions and Reports, will be published by S.P.C.K. immediately after the Lambeth Conference, about the middle of August. . . . The price will probably be 2s. 6d."

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. K. C. BICKERDIKE, rector of Shadwell, London, E., has been appointed resident chaplain to the training-ship, Lady Quirk.

The Bishop of Wakefield has appointed the REV. H. G. POTTER, vicar of Holy Trinity, Halifax, to act as assistant rural dean of Halifax; and the REV. J. HALLWARD to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop.

NOTES

The vicar of Avebury, the Rev. V. M. Pooley, is endeavouring to raise £1,000 to preserve the fabric of Avebury Church, near Marlborough. There is a bad crack in the tower, the roof, windows, and floor require immediate attention together with the early twelfth-century Norman tub font; and the bells, which date from 1619, 1620, and 1719, need rehanging. The church is pre-Norman. Contributions will be gratefully received by the vicar or by the manager, Lloyds Bank, Marlborough.

A portrait of the late Prebendary Webb-Peploe, painted by Mr. Robert Swan, has just been presented in his memory to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. Idris Evans, of Shepherd's Bush, W., has accepted an invitation to George-street Church, Croydon; and the Rev. S. Rose, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Alfreton.

BAPTIST.—Mr. E. Kemp, of Middlesbrough, has accepted an invitation to Union Church, Conisborough; and Mr. C. C. Le Grice, to Union Church, Kings Lynn. The Rev. D. Hopkin Morris has resigned the pastorate of Grangetown Church, Cardiff.

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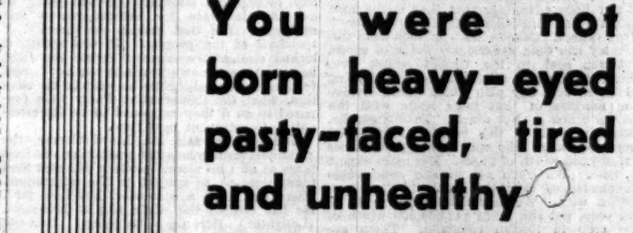

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PARLIAMENTS AND PEACE

UNION CONFERENCE OPENED

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH

The Royal Gallery of the House of Lords gave a noble setting yesterday to the opening sessions of the twenty-sixth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Twenty-four years have passed since the conference last met in London. In the interval the Union suffered eclipse during the War, but has experienced a notable revival through meetings held in the last six years in Berlin, Paris, and Washington.

Five hundred delegates from 32 countries of the world are assembled for the present conference, and the number would have been larger but for the General Election now in progress in Canada and a prolongation of the Session of the Reichstag, which has reduced the German delegation. While European Parliaments are chiefly represented, Egypt, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, America, and Australia have sent groups to London. The conference will last until July 22, and as there are extensive agenda long sessions are probable. Discussion yesterday, after addresses from the president, the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., was of a general character, and was chiefly concerned with disarmament, the maintenance of peace, European cooperation, and the economic situation.

DELEGATES WELCOMED

The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, who took the chair at the request of M. FERNAND BOUISSON, welcomed the delegates. He recalled the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when the Union last met in London. Immediately before that meeting it became known that the Tsar of Russia had, by decree, dissolved the Duma. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke of that decree, and used the momentous words, "The Duma is dead! Long live the Duma!" Those words echoed round the world, and their significance could not be mistaken. Right up to the end of 1917, when destruction overcame Russia at the hands of the Bolshevists, the Duma survived and gained in power and importance. It was certain, the Duke added, that the day will come when Russia will once more enter the comity of democratic nations. They who knew the sufferings of the Russian people, and who realized that those sufferings had been intensified by the absence of democratic institutions, had particular interest in watching events in Russia. They too might say, but the words had deeper significance now, "The Duma is dead! Long live the Duma!" Agreement on this might make the present conference as historic as that of 1906.

After speaking of the growth of the Union the president submitted that one of their greatest aims was to secure peace for the world. The great and small nations of the world, he said, should have learnt much during the last few years as to the economic consequences of a great war on their industrial and financial structures. If only needed the reality of another great war to kick them all into the abyss from which there was no returning. "Parliaments of the world," the Duke urged, "you can do much to help. Fight for peace. Strive for peace. Insist on peace—lest the worse befall you all."

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, the Foreign Secretary, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government. He said they had seen the rebirth of a movement which they thought the War had ended. They had seen the revival of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the creation of the League of Nations, and the making of Treaties for the renunciation of war and for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It was hardly too much to say that the purpose of their Union had now become the accepted purpose of the Governments of the world.

MUCH TO BE DONE

Dealing with the agenda and the discussions to be initiated at the conference, Mr. Henderson said that progress had been made in recent years in international arbitration, international security, the protection of minorities, the results of the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of War, and the means by which disarmament may be brought about. And yet in all these matters there was still much to be done. "The Optional Clause and General Act," the Foreign Secretary proceeded, "have not received universal acceptance by all the Governments of the world. It is not now the instinctive impulse of every Government and of every nation, if they have an international dispute with some neighbouring country, to refer that dispute to the arbitration of some impartial Court. We have still to complete the legal basis, and we have to build up the social conscience by which the rule of law shall displace for ever the arbitrament of force. Similarly, we have still far to go before we shall have brought the Governments to that state of mind where their national policies shall in all things be founded upon the principle that war has been finally renounced. Disarmament principles will be the acid test of our acceptance of the Kellogg Pact. We have made a beginning, and the prospects for our success are good, but there are still obstacles to overcome. The problem is difficult. National susceptibilities are easily aroused. Traditional fears and hostilities remain. Nations have not yet a full conviction that their national security must be sought in the cooperative security of the League alone. For these reasons we have still much to do before we can fulfil the pledges we have given to disarm. In all these things and in the other great questions of international policy which you discuss there is a great field in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union can assist."

"People sometimes talk as if the mere creation of the League of Nations had got rid of all the difficulties of international cooperation. Would that it were so. It is correct to say that the existence of the machinery of the League has done a lot, but there still remain all the difficulties inherent in the barriers of language, in the barriers of our separate national systems of legislation and administration, in what is called 'the sovereignty of the Governments.' It is still necessary to secure the individual consent and the simultaneous action of many independent and different-minded authorities before effective international action can be secured. There are often important vested national interests to overcome. The recent economic work of the League of Nations has shown how great are the difficulties that still exist. But it has shown no less that those difficulties can be overcome if there exists an instructed public opinion which understands these things."

THE UNION'S PART

There, Mr. Henderson went on to suggest, was the part which the Inter-Parliamentary Union might play. Its members could explain the reason for the plans of international cooperation which were proposed, and they could secure that their Parliaments should give the time which was required for these important matters. Still more valuable, they could explain what in England was called "the other fellow's point of view." In this way they could not only effectively increase the sufficiency of the League of Nations by securing more rapid and more practical results, but they would help to build up that public knowledge and public consciousness of their great international purpose which was the ultimate guarantee of international peace. No one now disputed the necessity of international cooperation. The policy of splendid isolation was no longer sense. It was a platitude to say that the world was growing smaller, and as it shrank the unity of the nations of mankind was every year increased. It was impossible to resist this ever-widening interdependence. By any test they liked to take it was a common civilization which they had inherited from their fathers and which they must hand on to future generations. To-day no nation could live to itself, and no sane nation desired to do so. Therefore he would say: "Be of good courage. We are winning." (Cheers.)

LORD CECIL of CHELWOOD opened a general debate, to which two days had been allotted, on the report of the Secretary-General. The report covers a wide range and almost any question can be raised in the discussion. Lord Cecil said that as the recollection of the Great War became less vivid, the reaction towards peace must necessarily become weaker. That seemed to be the explanation of the great boom in War books and plays all over the world in the last year or two. So far there had been little or no glorification of war, but he had no doubt that that would come, though it would not be so easy to gloss over its sordid cruelty now as it had been with other wars in time past. What was important was that in the end war came from the existence of the war-mind, from the acceptance of the view that war is a reasonable and proper method of settling international differences. Without the acceptance of that attitude of mind war would be impossible. If this was accepted the mere removal of causes of international dispute was not, in itself, conclusive of peace; others in a very short time would take their place.

Something might be hoped for from cooperation in humanitarian and other similar activities. Arbitration was of more definite peace value and was a real and positive alternative to war. The difficulty about it was that it all depended on agreements made in peace time between the various countries, and whether these would operate in periods of excitement must be uncertain. The reduction and limitation of national armaments by international agreement seemed a sounder safeguard. Armaments once reduced were reduced, and an important advantage of disarmament was that it removed from the nations and their Governments the principal motive for fostering the war mind. Disarmament, he considered, must be the chief and most positive precaution that could be taken against that "falling back into the old mentality" of which the British Prime Minister had spoken. Unfortunately, it presented the greatest difficulties. We in this country had done a great deal to establish a powerful organization working for the principles of the League of Nations, but this could not take the place for one moment of the action of Governments. He believed that most of the Governments of the world were perfectly convinced of the necessity to support the League of Nations. It was not surprising, however, that there were some who thought that this support, though honest and sincere, was a little wanting in warmth and colour.

He took that to be one of the reasons which had induced M. Briand to put forward his scheme of European cooperation, which was also mentioned in the report. He was quite certain they need not fear that in doing so M. Briand had any object in view except that of strengthening the League, and that M. Briand would be ready to consider modifications of the actual methods he had put forward if it could be shown there was even a remote danger that such methods might hamper or weaken the League. Lord Cecil said he thought there was a great deal to be said for the idea of closer European cooperation, however rudimentary. So far as they could see at present, the nations of Europe were still those which were most likely to cause serious international hostilities. Who could doubt that if they had a Continent of Europe as peaceful as, say, the Continent of North America, we should have advanced a very long way towards the pacification of the world? He therefore welcomed M. Briand's suggestions. If European cooperation was kept within the League it might well be a great addition to international security.

NEW EXCUSES

M. ALBERT BERZEVICZY, head of the Hungarian delegation, contended that no progress had been made on the question of disarmament in the last 10 years, and said that the League of Nations itself was finding always new excuses for putting off the summoning of the final Disarmament Conference.

PROFESSOR B. DEMBINSKI, head of the Polish group, said that Poland had accepted and carried into effect all the international decisions concerning peace. There were still many pessimists and there might be reasons for pessimism, but he thought war mentality could be removed by the education of public opinion. Speaking of European cooperation, he said that this could come within the frame of the League of Nations, but he submitted that the definition of what was meant by Europe to-day was by no means clear.

Two other heads of delegations, Dr. Walter Schücking (Germany) and Maître Wissa Wassef (Egypt), spoke in the afternoon. DR. SCHÜCKING said that the evacuation of the Rhineland gave great promise for the future, as it showed there was a new atmosphere of confidence concerning the will to peace in Germany. He contended that international pacification had not yet sufficiently progressed because all the international instruments they created to bring about pacification were of an abstract character. MAÎTRE WASSEF dealt with the present situation in his country, where, he said, another attempt was being made to do away with Parliamentary institutions.

Among a number of other speakers who addressed the conference was COUNT CARTON DE WIART, the former Prime Minister of Belgium. He said that the idea of international disarmament was progressing, though sometimes in the form of two steps forward and then one step backwards. He took strong exception to one reference in the Secretary-General's report on economic conditions, in which it was set down that a conscious limitation of the number of births seemed to be a condition for a better state both in health and in economy. He could not accept birth control, he said, as an economic remedy, when there were indications of under-consumption in the whole world and large areas were yet in an undeveloped state.

The conference adjourned at 6 p.m. until this morning.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Mrs. Clynes received the guests at the reception held by his Majesty's Government at Lancaster House yesterday, to meet members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Those invited to meet them were members of the House of Lords and their wives, members of the House of Commons and their wives, Government heads of departments and their wives, Under-Secretaries of State, and members of the Parliamentary Union.

Commander Kenworthy, M.P., chairman of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, gave a dinner party at the House of Commons last night to the American delegation before attending the Government reception at Lancaster House.

YACHT CAST ON THE GOODWINS

CREW'S PERILOUS NIGHT

The sailing yacht Rani IV., her crew of three, and a pet dog, were rescued yesterday from the Goodwin Sands by the Deal motor-lifeboat, Lady Haig, after a perilous night.

The Rani IV., a two-ton boat, is owned and captained by Dr. Everard Williams, of 4, Chalfont Court, London, N.W., who, with two male companions, left Calais for Dover at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. When some three miles across the Channel the yachtsmen encountered such severe weather that the dinghy, which was towing astern, became swamped, broke adrift, and was lost. Dr. Williams and his friends tried to reach Dover, and got within a mile when they were blown out to sea. They were swept past the South Goodwin lightship towards the Goodwins, and carried in the darkness on top of the sand-banks. Realizing their serious position the yachtsmen fixed two distress flags in the rigging.

These were seen, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by the lookout in the South Goodwin lightship, and the lightship men immediately fired distress guns, which called out the Walmer lifeboat. Meanwhile the Deal motor-boat Lady Haig had dashed to the assistance of the yachtsmen, who, they found, had partially stripped in preparation for swimming. Dr. Williams stating that they had proposed to swim to the South Goodwin lightship, despite the rough sea and the distance of one and a half miles.

BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA

The Vulcan Foundry Limited, locomotive manufacturers, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, has just received an order for 27 engines and tenders for the Indian State Railways for service on the North-Western Railway. The engines will be of the new Indian standard "X A" type, with 4-6-2 wheel arrangement. Each engine will weigh 108½ tons in working order. The locomotives and tenders will be shipped to Karachi fully assembled.

This is another large order for a British firm similar to that announced in *The Times* on May 20 last year. Thirty-nine engines of the same type, built recently by the Vulcan Foundry were shipped to India earlier in the present year.

During the last eighteen months a considerable amount of locomotive work has been placed by India with Continental firms, and it is therefore regarded as extremely satisfactory that this order has been placed in this country.

The Vulcan Foundry is celebrating its centenary this year.

BANKER REFUSED BAIL

VOGOSLAV A. GAVRILOVITCH, 37, a Serbian subject, described as a banker, of Avenue Marc Monier, Geneva, was charged, on remand, at the Croydon Borough Police Court on Tuesday, with the fraudulent conversion in July of last year of 180 bearer warrants of 25 shares each in the Société Français des Pétroles de Malopolska. After arrest at Hamburg Gavrilovitch stated, "It is not true." After further evidence the hearing was adjourned. Mr. Vernon Gattie, in opposing bail, mentioned that Gavrilovitch had been out of the country in October or November. Mr. Rodger Winn, defending, said that Gavrilovitch left the country because he was deported on a Home Office order, and there was no suggestion that he left in consequence of these proceedings. The application for bail was refused, the BENCH suggesting that Mr. Winn should go to a Judge in Chambers.

ROUND THE SUMMER SALES

CLOSING BARGAINS

The cool weather has brought a good deal of busines to the departments selling the heavier goods. The fur departments and knitwear are among those to feel the change as well as the departments which have remaining stocks of fur-trimmed coats and velvet dresses. Judicious and economical buying for cold days up North or for the coming autumn can be done in departments selling such things, and many of the bargains are well worth having. A number of sales are drawing to a close and in these final reductions are made to effect a speedy clearance, as buyers do not wish to carry over any more than they can help with stocktaking at hand.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, have some special bargains in the tea-gown department, where further reductions have been made as the sale ends next week. Printed ring velvet dresses in soft colourings with pleated skirts and stitched belts are useful buying for women going to Scotland for August. They are in attractive colourings and reduced from 9½ guineas to 69s. 6d. Some in *façonne* velvet with separate long chiffon coats are at 5½ guineas, reduced from 10½ guineas. A collection of dresses of various kinds, some in lace and some in floral chiffon and georgette, are reduced to 49s. 6d. Pretty flowered chiffon dresses, with fine lace edging long even skirts, are 69s. 6d. A handsome two-piece in burgundy lace made with a coatee and sleeveless dress, which would be useful for restaurant wear, is reduced from 10½ to 7½ guineas. Charming summer frocks in printed shantung with little detachable capes are at 69s. 6d.; the cape and the skirt are finished with kilted frills and the dress has fine tucking to give the new waisted look. A similar frock and cape in chiffon voile is at 49s. 6d. Model tea gowns are much reduced, some being now marked at half price, and are suited to dinner parties at home, while others are for the rest hour. A lovely original Premet model in black chiffon and lace made with a cape effect and a jewelled belt is 12½ guineas. There are many bargains in dressing gowns, and breakfast wrappers in pale pastel colours, pink, blue, or green, made with vandyked lace trimming, are bargains at five guineas, reduced from 7½ guineas. The stock is well kept and worth attention.

HAMPTON'S, Pall Mall East, are offering exceptional value in their July sale in home furnishings of every kind. There are 3,000 yards of printed linens and cretonnes, many at half price and less, in patterns of various kinds suited to large or small rooms and town or country houses. Tapestries, damasks, and brocades are at clearance prices, and there are big reductions also in Sunland fast-colour fabrics and casement cottons. Carpets, of which immense stocks are held, are at big reductions, and there are a great number of bargains made up from odd lengths of carpets from the firm's own factories. Persian rugs and strips are also reduced. There are special bargains in bedroom suites to make room for autumn goods, and these are in some cases at half price. Bargains in pianos and in antique furniture are also awaiting discriminating buyers. An informative sale catalogue illustrated in colour has been produced and will be sent on request.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, Regent-street, are having many attractive bargains in their sale. In the dress department there are pretty frocks in spotted linen useful for holiday wear at 15s. 11d.; these are in blue, lemon, green, and cherry and made with flared skirts. Neat voile two-pieces with sleeveless dress and little coats are in several colours, including a cool green at the low price of 19s. 11d. Both these dresses are made in Ireland and are very good value. Among the household linens there are special values for those who appreciate the finest linen; a half-price offer of pillowcases made from the finest yarns, hand hemstitched, usually 27s. 6d. each and now 13s. 9d., are only sold at this price because of some slight variation in size; they are about 22in. by 32in. each and are of the quality that lasts a lifetime. Another offer that is meeting with good response among those who buy fine linen is huckaback face towels in a design of rose, shamrock, and thistle at 42s. a dozen. Pure Irish linen double damask table napkins in floral designs, usually 28s. 6d. a dozen, are reduced to 17s. a dozen. A heavy make of Irish linen sheets, hemstitched, at 28s. 10d., usually 35s. 3d., is a special bargain in double bed size. Down quilts, single bed size at 24s. 9d. and double bed size at 33s. 6d., are other offers. Coloured linen huckaback in four pastel colours, sky, pink, nil, and primrose, 18in. wide at 1s. 3d. a yard and 24in. wide at 1s. 6d. a yard is worth attention.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are having an Educational Exhibition next week, the object of which will be to demonstrate how a visit to a store like theirs can have an educational value apart from its opportunities for purchasing. On every floor exhibits will be staged, in conjunction with the nature of the goods ordinarily displayed in the department. Each exhibit is so staged that raw materials may be examined and the machinery which creates the finished article seen in action. In the button department, for example, there will be an "erinoid" exhibit showing the processes of manufacture from milk to the finished article. In the radio department processes in the manufacture of radio panels will be shown; in the drug department toilet soaps will be seen in various stages of manufacture and also the stamping of tablets. Shoes in process of manufacture will be shown in the men's shoe department. Many exhibits will be illustrated with maps and plates. The exhibition, which will be on view from July 21 to August 16, has been arranged by Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, and parties can be made up to tour the exhibition and study what is called real life geography.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, end their sale this week and have some final reductions which offer opportunities for economical buying. To-morrow will be the final remnant day, and throughout the house all departments will have oddments at very low prices.

THOS. WALLIS, Holborn, announce the last week of their sale for next week, and there will be hundreds of half-price bargains throughout the house. Facilities are offered to account customers so that goods bought during the last week of their sale will be charged to their August accounts, payable in September.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL JUBILEE

PHOTOGRAPH IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The Test Match, the Eton and Harrow Match, the Royal Agricultural Show, the visits of units of the Atlantic Fleet to holiday resorts, and the diocesan jubilee service at Liverpool Cathedral, which was attended by many of the Bishops who have come to the Lambeth Conference, are illustrated in the picture pages of *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day. Of the jubilee service a full-page photograph is given.

The news of the week is presented in summary form, and there are a number of articles on varied subjects. Among the latter are: "A Real Country Parson"; a review by Mr. George Saintsbury of the last volume of the Woodforde Diary; "Birds in the Garden," "Empire Broadcasting," "On the Ice-cap of Greenland," by the leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition; and "Napoleon in Exile." The special features of the paper include Bridge and Chess articles, a crossword puzzle, book reviews, sporting and financial sections, Court and Personal pages, and a selection of letters to the Editor of *The Times*.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE FETE AT WOOLWICH

A Conservative fête and demonstration arranged by the West Woolwich Conservative Association is to be held on Saturday, July 19, at Shrewsbury Park, Shooter's Hill, S.E., the residence of Alderman F. T. Halse, L.C.C. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is to be the principal speaker, and Mr. E. Shrapnell-Smith, the prospective Conservative candidate for East Woolwich, will preside. Sir Kingsley Wood will also speak, and there will be present Sir George Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton Pownall, M.P., Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., Mr. Waldron Smithers, M.P., and Sir William Ray. An extensive programme, lasting from 3.30 p.m. to 10 p.m., has been arranged.

PRICE-CUTTING IN COTTON

A CONTROL SCHEME

THE EGYPTIAN SPINNING SECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 16

A scheme to prevent internal cut-throat competition between spinners in the Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton industry has been prepared by an influential committee representing all the districts in which Egyptian cotton is used. Copies of this scheme, which is known as the Egyptian Spinners' Convention, have been circulated to spinners, and a mass meeting is to be held a fortnight hence to ascertain the extent of the backing it will receive. Unless the support of 90 per cent. of the 20,000,000 Egyptian spindles in the trade is assured the scheme will be dropped.

Mr. W. H. Catterall, the chairman of the committee which has prepared the scheme, stated to-day that the American spinning section of the cotton trade had drifted into a sorry plight, and the Egyptian section would soon be in a similar position unless they could bring about some form of control. The insane price-cutting that was going on threatened not only increased losses but also restricted demand, by destroying the confidence of buyers in price stability.

POOL AND QUOTA

The chief feature of the scheme is a pooling system, under which each spinner will be allotted a quota based on the proportion which his spindles bear to the total of all members' spindles. There will be no restriction on the number of hours a spinner may run his mill, but if he runs more than the average spindle hours worked in the trade he will pay into a pool a sum equal to three-fourths of the advantage he would gain by running above the pool line quota. Spinners who run less than the average will draw out of the pool. Thus the pool settlements will be made monthly. When the trade is running to 95 per cent. of full capacity it will be deemed to be working full time, and the pool will cease to operate.

There will be no arbitrary fixing of yarn prices, but the committee will decide on the marginal price for each count between cleaned cotton cost and the selling price. So long as the spinner obtains the proper marginal price he can fix his own selling price, and this preserves his own individuality. The scheme will, however, tend to fix the same principle of costing throughout the trade. Each member joining the Convention will have to deposit a sum at the rate of £100 per 100,000 spindles, and to pay a further £200 per 100,000 spindles by 12 monthly instalments.

The scheme involves the formation of a limited company in which spinners will be allotted shares to the amount standing to their credit in the common fund. An important provision for enforcing obedience is the power to impose fines for infringements of rules. These may be as high as, but must not exceed, the total amount contributed by the offender to the common fund.

Several prominent spinners express the view that the scheme is far in advance of any that has ever been put forward in connexion with the cotton trade, and that if adopted it will restore yarn prices to a reasonable level and put an end to the present internal competition which threatens the whole industry with ruin.

NEW MASONIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The DUKE of CONNAUGHT yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Girls' School at Rickmansworth Park. This is the fourth home the Institution has had within 150 years, and when the scheme is completed the schools at Rickmansworth and Weybridge will provide accommodation for 520 children, together with the necessary educational and administrative staffs, and the committee hope to be able to receive into the school nearly 100 girls who, although they have already been elected, have to be placed on a waiting list until there is room for them.

The Duke of Connaught was assisted in the ceremony by:—

Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master; Lord Cornwallis, Deputy Grand Master; Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Past Grand Warden; Mr. M. C. Eliot, Junior Grand Warden; Frebendary Carden, Grand Chaplain; Mr. Matthew H. Clarke, Grand Treasurer; Mr. E. A. Mitchell Innes, K.C., Grand Registrar; Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Board of General Purposes; Sir Colville Smith, Grand Secretary; and Sir Kynaston Studd, President of the Board of Benevolence.

The usual ceremonies of scattering corn, pouring wine and oil, and sprinkling salt on the stone were observed. At the conclusion LORD DONOUGHMORE, Grand Master of Ireland, Patron and Trustee of the Institution, thanked the Duke of Connaught for having performed the ceremony, to which the DUKE made a brief reply.

Music was provided by the band of the Grenadier Guards (by permission of Colonel Lord Gort), under the direction of Captain G. Miller.

CANAL COMPANY'S £800,000 SCHEME

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

It was officially announced yesterday that the Grand Union Canal Company's £881,000 scheme of canal development between London and Birmingham had been approved in principle by the Government, as and when the necessary powers are obtained by the company, and that one of the conditions laid down by the Development (Public Utility) Advisory Council is that a proportion of unskilled labour, to be settled to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Labour, shall be drawn from the depressed mining areas.

The immediate object of the scheme is to enable boats with a much larger carrying capacity than those at present in use to pass over the whole route of the canal, which extends from Brentford and the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, to Birmingham, and which, with its subsidiary ramifications, is 240 miles long. An ultimate development is contemplated, at an additional cost of £150,000, which will increase the capacity of the canal and allow the passage of craft of 14ft. width throughout.

The works proposed are as follows:—Reconstruction of locks; reconstruction of bridges, passing places, pumping stations, &c.; dredging; and concrete walling and piling. The reconstruction work is to be completed within three years, and the whole of the works within six years of the beginning of the scheme.

On the section of canal between Napton and Birmingham it is proposed to rebuild and extend 52 locks and to enlarge bridges so as to enable bigger boats to pass under them. In future these boats will be suitable to navigate the Thames and load cargo therefrom, or from the various docks, and thus save the cost of transhipping from barge to narrow boats which is at present necessary.

An official of the company stated yesterday that steps will be taken immediately to obtain the necessary powers to proceed with the scheme, and for this a Bill will be laid before Parliament.

THE EPSOM MURDER

As the result of new information, Scotland Yard detectives, who are investigating the murder of Agnes Kesson, the Scottish waitress who was found strangled in a ditch at Epsom, began yesterday a fresh line of inquiry. Their appeal for a man to come forward who had stayed for two nights at the house of Mr. Deats, where the girl was employed, drew a quick response, for an elderly man, who said he was the one referred to, called at the Brighton Police Station. Scotland Yard was informed and detectives were sent to see him. Later in the evening the man made a statement to Superintendent Worth, who has been investigating the murder. It is understood that the man was able to describe how he stayed with Mr. Deats at his tea-rooms during the two nights before the finding of Miss Kesson's body, and that he saw Miss Kesson on the racecourse on the Tuesday, when he was in the company of another man. The man who made the statement is expected to be called as a witness at the resumed inquest. He is said to be a racecourse tipster.

The Newspaper Press Fund has received £47 9s. as a donation from the proceeds of the seven-a-side Rugby football competition at Twickenham on April 26 last.

CIVIL PENSIONS

WELL-KNOWN NAMES IN YEAR'S LIST

The list of Civil List pensions granted during the year ended March 31 last was issued yesterday as a White Paper (153, price 1d.), and is as follows:—

	£
Mr. ALAN ORR ANDERSON, in recognition of his services to Scottish history	80
Mrs. EVELYN MABEL BANKART, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. George Percy Bankart, to art in the development of decorative plasterwork and leadwork	80
Mrs. FANNY SABINA BECKE, in recognition of the services rendered to literature by her husband, the late Mr. Louis Becke	40
Mrs. GEORGINA MARIA BECKER, in consideration of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. Harry Becker	70
PROFESSOR FRANCESCO BERGER, in recognition of his services to music	100
Mrs. MAUDE MARY BUCKMAN, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. Sydney Savory Buckman, in the sphere of geology	90
Mrs. MARY BURNET, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Professor John Burnet, M.A., LL.D., in the spheres of classics and philosophy	80
Mrs. JANET ELIZABETH COURTNEY, O.B.E., J.P., in recognition of the services rendered to literature by her husband, the late Mr. William Leonard Courtney, M.A., LL.D.	80
Mr. STEWART MARCH ELLIS, in recognition of his literary work	60
Miss SOPHIA GERTRUDE FORD, in recognition of her literary work	50
Miss KATHERINE MARY LOVELL GAMGEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., in recognition of the services rendered by her father, the late Professor Gamgee, to medicine and physiology, and of her work in connexion with public health	70
Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN, B.A., in recognition of her literary work	100
Mrs. MARY ST. LEGER HARRISON (LUCAS MALET), in recognition of her literary work	100
Mr. ERNEST PERCIVAL RHYS, in recognition of his services to literature	100
Mrs. MARTHA SUTHERLAND SHANKLAND, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Rev. Thomas Shankland, to Welsh history and literature	50
Mr. ALFRED OWEN WILLIAMS, in recognition of his literary work	50
Total	£1,200

Mr. Alfred Owen Williams, who was known as the hammerman poet, died suddenly at the age of 45 on April 10, about three weeks after the pension was granted. His poetic gift was developed in a state of poverty and in the midst of hard work. As a boy he was a farm worker, and later he became a hammerman in the railway works at Swindon. He was a born artist in poetry and in prose. His wife died six weeks after him in the little cottage near Swindon which she and her husband built with their own unaided hands.

Professor Francesco Berger celebrated his 96th birthday last month, and only a year ago retired from the position of senior Pianoforte Professor at the Royal Academy of Music. He was a personal friend of Charles Dickens, first played in public at the age of 8, and has written several volumes on music, dedicated his "Reminiscences" by special permission to Queen Alexandra.

Mrs. Mary Harrison (Lucas Malet) is the youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley; among her principal novels are "The Wages of Sin," "History of Sir Richard Calmady," and "Adrian Savage."

Miss Beatrice Harraden has published a large number of works; among her novels are "Ships that Pass in the Night," "The Fowler," "Out of the Wreck I Rise," and "Search will Find it Out." She takes an active interest in the women's movement.

Mrs. Courtney married Mr. W. L. Courtney in 1911 as his second wife, and recently wrote a memoir of him entitled "The Making of an Editor." She has served on Royal Commissions, has occupied editorial positions, and is an expert in librarianship.

AIR MAIL TRAFFIC GROWING

29 TONS DISPATCHED IN JUNE QUARTER

The Postmaster-General announces that during the quarter ended June 30, 1930—the first three months of the summer flying season—22,277lb. of letter air mail were carried from this country, as compared with 16,370lb. during the corresponding period of 1929, an increase of 36 per cent. The largest carryings to any one country were to India, for which the figures were 4,937lb. in the June quarter of 1929 and 8,506lb. in the June quarter of 1930, an increase of 72 per cent.

The traffic was divided as follows:—

—	June quarter, 1929	June quarter, 1930
	Lb.	Lb.
Indian air service (including Egypt, Palestine, &c.)	10,064	12,162
Australian internal service	299	1,132
South African internal service	No service	1,299
Other Extra-European destinations	1,005	1,193
Continental air services	5,002	6,501
Total all services	16,370lb.	22,277lb.

In the June quarter of 1929 less than one third of the total letter mail carried was for Empire destinations; in the quarter ending June, 1930, the figure had risen to nearly one-half of the total. In addition, 43,263lb. of parcel air mail were carried to various European destinations, as compared with 31,723lb. during the quarter ending June 30, 1929, an increase of 36 per cent. The total weight of air mail, letters and parcels carried from this country during the June quarter of this year was 29 tons, as compared with 21½ tons in the corresponding quarter of 1929.

Since November, 1929, the fees payable on letters sent by Indian Air Service have been reduced, and on June 2, 1930, a uniform combined rate covering air fee and postage (4d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each subsequent ounce) was introduced for all European destinations. It is hoped that these reductions and the provision of the new blue air mail posting boxes in London will induce the public to make even greater use of the air mail than hitherto.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP AND WORK

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Automobile Association at the Savoy Hotel yesterday, Mr. CHARLES MCWHIRTER said the outstanding event of the year had been the Road Traffic Bill. All the work the Association had done in connexion with it ought not to have been necessary. Motorists were hedged around with rules and regulations, they had to submit to excessive fines for nominal offences, and they were even liable to imprisonment for offences it was not possible exactly to define. The Association would continue to examine the proposed regulations and every case brought by the police. The membership of the Association was now 430,794, and during the year the millionth car badge had been issued. This had been issued to the Countess of Donoughmore, wife of one of the vice-presidents. The net increase in membership was 25,245. During the year their road patrols had covered 26,000,000 miles; the inward correspondence numbered 1,750,000 and outward 2,500,000, while the routes issued averaged 2,000 a day.

Commenting on the accounts, the CHAIRMAN said an enormous percentage of the Association's income went in services on the road—namely, £628,000. The income from subscriptions and entrance fees was £785,058. The balance of income over expenditure was £10,985. The report dealing with touring stated that the Association was considering the problem of encouraging traffic to use alternative or minor roads. There was one mile of road in Britain to every 10 motor-vehicles. The prepared routes issued represented 2,000 miles every minute of each working day, and aggregated 254,500,000 miles. Automatic traffic signals were at present regarded by the Association as experimental, and local authorities had been induced to provide notices at the approach to towns indicating the use of this type of signal.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. JOSEPH TEMPERLEY, the report and accounts were adopted.

News in Brief

The Duke of York will visit the new Lochaber (Inverness-shire) works of the British Aluminium Company on July 30.

Fire yesterday destroyed Blounce Farm House, South Warnborough, a large building on the main road between Alton and Basingstoke.

Mr. Frank Umbleby, of Sellars-street, Sheffield, one of six bearers at a Sheffield funeral, collapsed and died while holding the coffin yesterday.

The annual general meeting of the City of London Conservative Association will be held on Tuesday, July 22, at 12.15, at the offices of the association, 36, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, E.C.

The signal arms which have been operated by 2,500 levers for 50 years at the ends of the platforms at King's Cross (L.N.E.R.) are to be taken away and coloured light signals put in their place.

Out of 490 applicants, Mr. W. O. Burrows has been appointed secretary to the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce and secretary of the Lace Federation in succession to the late Mr. Gregory Meakin.

A rate of 5s. 5d. for the half-year ending March 31 next is recommended by Islington Borough Council Finance Committee, this being an increase of 1d. over the current rate and of 3d. over the rate for the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. G. A. Sutherland, principal of Dalton Hall, University of Manchester, and Special Lecturer in Physics in the University, has been invited to be president of Section V. (Acoustics) at the Twelfth International Congress of Architects at Budapest next September.

Robert McDonald, a travelling musician, was at Kilkeel yesterday returned for trial at the Assizes for Co. Down charged with the murder of Ann Jane Walsh, a tramp, whose dead body was found on June 24 in a cowshed. According to the Crown the woman had been battered to death.

The wedding yesterday at St. Oswald's Roman Catholic Church, Ashton in Makerfield, of Dr. Winifred Bridge and Mr. Sidney Shaw was attended by hundreds of miners' wives and pit-brow lasses from Haydock, where Dr. Bridge attended the injured in the mine disaster last February.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Tenders are required for carriage underframes and wagons for railways in Mysore. (p. 3)

A salary of £1,000 is offered for a general manager for the Midlands of a world-wide distributing organization. (p. 3)

A chemist is required to take full charge of a coconut oil refinery in the West Indies. (p. 3)

Four district managers are required by a progressive British office. (p. 3)

The post of Reader in Law in the University of Birmingham is vacant. (p. 3)

There are vacancies for assistant engineers in Egypt and Tanganyika Territory. (p. 3)

A reward of £10 is offered for the restoration of a lost Aberdeen terrier. (p. 1)

A Toronto resident offers £20 reward for the recovery of a gold cigarette-case, lost in London. (p. 1)

The London County Council invites applications from medical practitioners for a series of appointments at hospitals. (p. 3)

FIRE AT AN OXFORD COLLEGE

ROOMS GUTTED AT TRINITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, JULY 16

Damage estimated at between £400 and £500 was done by a fire at Trinity College, Oxford, early this morning. Two sets of rooms in the front quadrangle were gutted. These rooms were being occupied by young men who are staying in the college as visitors.

At 6 a.m. Mr. H. Swan was awakened when the heat caused an electric bulb to explode. The sitting room was already in flames, but he managed to reach the stairs and warn his friends. The Oxford Volunteer Fire Brigade prevented the fire from spreading, but it was unable to save the furniture or the personal effects of the occupants of the rooms. The fire, of which the cause is unknown, was extinguished within two hours.

"WHAT LOOKS COOL MAYN'T BE"
says OLD HETHERS

"Not if you consider effects. You know better than I do, madam, these iced drinks do more harm than good. And there isn't a short drink made which really leaves you cool, now is there, madam? No, the only drink I know that really cools is barley water and lemon. And I'll tell you how my missus makes ours. She blesses the day she found Robinson's "Patent" Barley. Very fine ground, you see madam, melts like soft sugar, as you might say—every bit of it. That's why it's so much quicker and cheaper than stewing pearl barley, madam. A quick cool way to a long cool

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SPORT WITH THE RED INK POT

By CALLISTHENES

For our Gala Day last Saturday we devised a new event—Throwing the Red Ink Pot. It was open to Buyers or Deputy Buyers and was actually one of the most hilarious events of a delightful and high-spirited day.

For the Red Ink Pot is the one kept in each Department for use in case a decrease in turnover has to be recorded as compared with preceding and corresponding periods. No one likes to use it. No one likes to think even that it is there. It is an unpleasant little object.

This additional sports event was to see who can throw farthest the Red Ink Pot. There were five prizes for men and five for women so that the (physically) stronger sex might have no advantage. Early notice was given of the competition so that those who were ambitious of victory might put in some practice. In some Departments, too, the Red Ink Pot is so rarely used that they might have had difficulty in finding it at the last moment.

In announcing it we said:

"This little competition does two or three "things. It helps to dispense—and we "should like to feel permanently—with the "Red Ink Pot in each Department. It "gives a spirit of mirth to business. It "brings that thing called imagination down "to earth and puts it into the sports class.

"Let, then, as many as possible get as "much sport out of this competition as "they can, and let each one, as he or she "throws the Ink Pot, try to determine that "its necessity in the Department is over."

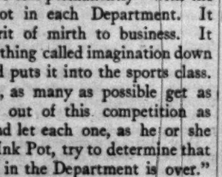
We give wider publicity to this bit of House fun because we think that the fun of business is just as much worth talking about as its ambitions, its plans, its progress.

There is no need to be solemn in order to be in earnest about business or anything else. Even in business a man should beware of taking anything so seriously that he cannot smile about it. If our work is a game we need not always think of it as chess but sometimes as Happy Families.

Nor do we like to think of imagination as being exiled among the high-brows. It need not always be in classic costume posed upon a marble pedestal. Imagination should be very good fun.

There was nothing didactic about "Throw the Ink Pot." It was not devised to teach a lesson. It is just how we feel about it. We like the thought of throwing that lugubrious little vessel as far as we can while all who know its significance look on and laugh.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



CHAMPION FELCOURT PRESIDENT, one of many good Sealyhams owned by Mrs. M. Holloway, who has the Granby Sealyham Kennels on the Viceregal Estate at New Delhi. Mrs. Holloway reports that this dog always gets overheated in the Spring and during the Monsoon, but is kept in condition by Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

SINCE 1892 nearly every outstandingly successful dog has been kept in true health and fine hard condition with the help of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

Such ailments as *Listlessness, Excessive Scratching, Loss of Appetite, Loose Coat, Eczema and Gouty-Eczema (Swellings between the Toes)* are usually due to poor blood condition, which is promptly corrected by a course of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

Bob Martin's Condition Powders are in 6d. packets of 9 powders and shilling boxes of 18; sold by every chemist and all the big stores.

THIS illustration of an old-time horseman giving a Tasteless Condition Powder appears on the wrapper of all Bob Martin's preparations. Bob Martin's Condition Powders are QUITE Tasteless, and can be given with food, in milk, or dry on the tongue.

Made by
BOB MARTIN LIMITED
Dog Medicine Manufacturers since 1892,
SOUTHPORT, LANCS.

SUNDAY CINEMAS

THE PICCADILLY THEATRE'S APPLICATION

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. yesterday considered an application by the Piccadilly Theatre (1928) for permission to open the theatre on Sundays for cinematograph performances. The application was opposed by Mr. John Busse, counsel for the Lord's Day Observance Society.

The society pointed out that the theatre had issued a poster which "leaves no doubt whatever that it is the intention to provide a vaudeville programme on Sundays as well as week-days."

Mr. Barr, for the Piccadilly Theatre, Limited, said there was no intention to give vaudeville performances on Sundays.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. C. T. Wilson).—Then the poster issued is misleading?—Yes.

The Committee, after a long retirement, intimated that they would not grant the application.

"While not accepting the argument made by Mr. Busse, we feel that the application has been made by the 'wrong party,'" said the CHAIRMAN. "If the application is renewed by the Official Receiver we will consider it again."

"CATAPULT" AEROPLANE SERVICE

The "catapult" aeroplane service from the French liner Ile de France will be resumed this morning when the vessel sights the Scilly Islands. In addition to the mails for Paris, the seaplane will, for the first time, bring mails for London. They will be dropped in waterproof packages to a waiting motor-vessel in Plymouth Sound. It is estimated that a whole working day will be gained to business men.

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, opened a public library and infant welfare centre erected by the Hammersmith Borough Council on the Wormholt Estate yesterday.

Entertainments

ARTS THEATRE

TENNYSON'S EARLY PLAY

THE DEVIL AND THE LADY

BY ALFRED TENNYSON; INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY FREDERIC AUSTIN

Magus (*A Necromancer*)	H. A. SAINTSBURY
Amoret (*His Wife*)	BARBARA HOFFE
Antonio (*A Lawyer*)	RICHARD GOOLDEN
Pharmaceutus (*An Apothecary*)	ALAN NAPIER
Stephanio (*A Sailor*)	MELVILLE COOPER
Angulo (*An Astronomer and Mathematician*)	STANLEY LATHBURY
Campano (*A Soldier*)	JOHN LAURIE
Benedict (*A Monk*)	HARVEY BRABAN
Devil	BALIOL HOLLOWAY

THE DUMB WIFE OF CHEAPSIDE

By ASHLEY DUKES

A Showman	HARVEY BRABAN
A Manservant	GEORGE MORE-O'FERRALL
Master Quill	STANLEY LATHBURY
Alderman John Groat	MELVILLE COOPER
Mistress Ann Groat	BARBARA HOFFE
A Waiting Woman	WINIFRED EVANS
Master Julep	JOHN LAURIE
Master Sunder	HARVEY BRABAN
Master Ounce	RICHARD GOOLDEN

At an age when modern parents are anxiously concerned to prevent their children from overstraining their minds Tennyson must already have been buried in a library, for by the time he had reached his fifteenth year he had accumulated an abundance of knowledge which, poured into this play, makes it to our ears an almost incredible product of mature immaturity. "Buried in a library," we have said, but "buried" is the wrong word. The boy knew the fields and the skies; he knew enough of man to draw sharp divisions among men; he knew, even, something of woman—enough at any rate to plead eloquently that she should be treated like a walnut-tree, and, after a brief exercise in feminine psychology, to pack her off to bed for the rest of the play. O wise young man! Are there not more mature dramatists who might be grateful for a leaf from his book?

The Devil, summoned by an ancient magician to mourit guard over his young wife, performs his office by impersonating her and fooling her suitors. Sir Nigel Playfair has pleasantly arranged that Miss Barbara Hoffe, though banished to her bedroom, is yet, by one of the convenient fictions of stagecraft, visible on the roof, whence her observant smiles give light to the Tennysonian dialogue. And there is another word—"Tennysonian"—used out of its place and perhaps deceptively! The verse, when it is serious, has already a ring and measure that are heralds of the stateliness to come, but the dialogue has a gaiety and mischief in it strange to the Laureate—and strange, too, to most essays of genius in immaturity. Nothing has ever been less solemn or pompous than this piece. Few schoolboys and few poets, except the extravagantly Elizabethan, have ever splashed so ardently in a stream of invective. It is true that the story sags a little as it approaches its end and ends with disconcerting abruptness, but while the plot is brewing and the characters are assembling it is full of genuinely comic life.

Mr. Baliol Holloway enjoyed playing the Devil as he enjoys playing every part that has vigour and high spirits; Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, taking the magician as seriously as the occasion required, admirably illustrated the power of the strangely wise and strangely childlike passages of philosophy in which the Laureate was trying his wings; Mr. Lathbury, Mr. Goolden, and the rest made up a very hearty and cheerful company. The play was well worth performing, and not only for the sake of its echo-auguries.

Mr. Ashley Dukes's treatment of an ancient theme gaily succeeded it, giving Mr. John Laurie an opportunity to play one of his fantasticks, endowing Mr. Melville Cooper with a part all rage and fat smiling, inviting Mr. Stanley Lathbury to his most twisted humour. But the piece is, of course, the Dumb Wife's. Miss Hoffe, when cured of her dumbness, rides her whirlwind of words with excellent grace; when, after a couple of performances, the chatter-machine attains to perfect smoothness on top gear, Mistress Groat will be a charming piece of nonsense. "Charming"?—perhaps that again is a word ill-chosen. There are subjects almost too painful to make very comfortable humour, and unrelenting babble is one of them. Ancient theatrical humour was often comfortless, and Mr. Ashley Dukes is unsparingly theatrical—even to the Showman and his drum. The little play is of its hearty kind a good one, full of bluster, rich in colour, violent in its outlines as a hoarding. But in the twentieth century is noise, even when derived from Rabelais and Anatole France, quite such a good joke as our farcical forefathers evidently believed it to be?

ART EXHIBITIONS

FLOWER PAINTINGS

Though they suffer somewhat from the conflict which arises when fully modelled masses of flowers are set against plain backgrounds the flower paintings by Mr. Terence Loudon at the Paterson Gallery, 5, Old Bond-street, are good from a decorative point of view, and they are exceedingly deft in execution. By far the best of them is "Oriental Poppies," and it is interesting to observe that its superiority is due mainly to a flatter treatment of the flowers themselves and the cooperation of the basket in which they are placed in establishing a relation with the background, so that the picture is taken in as a whole. In most of the other pictures one jumps from the flowers into a dark vacancy—though "A Mixed Bunch" and "Christmas Roses" escape this effect.

Mr. Colin C. C. Campbell, who shows flower and still life paintings at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, errs by ambition, in both scale and emphasis. There is nothing in his exhibition to compare with the quiet study "At my Studio Window," which shows clearly that he fails elsewhere by lack of judgment rather than lack of capacity. At the same gallery there are examples of animal sculpture by Mr. Oscar Guest, which are pleasing from a naturalistic point of view and show some skill in wood carving.

BROOK-STREET GALLERIES

Mrs. George Stephens and Miss Phyllis Woolner, who show paintings and water-colours at the Brook-street Art Galleries, accept heavy competition by including in their exhibition a collection of early English water-colours by Turner, Girton, and others. To a certain extent they win through by the modesty of their aims, the upright composition of "Dent du Midi" and "Aiguilles Rouges," by Mrs. Stephens, and "Ashburnham Woods," enpurpled with spring, and "Heather, Dartmoor," by Miss Woolner, being very attractive pictures. The early English drawings—presumably from the collection of the late Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., are well worth examining. Bonington is represented by three excellent examples; a firmly composed "Avenue of Ash," a sparkling "View on the Seine, near Rouen," and a stormy "Château of the Duchesse de Berri." There is a swift wash drawing of a "Man seated in chair," by Hogarth, and other things to be noted are a pencil drawing of an oak, "Gunton Park," by Colman, a "Design for a portrait," in pastel, by Gainsborough, and a water-colour of "Mountain Tops," by W. Muller. The Turners are early, and show the influence of Edward Dayes, who is himself represented by a charming grey drawing of "Chapel by a lake."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

THE THEATRES

THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE CIRCLE

Although the dramatic activities of the Elizabethan Stage Circle have been suspended since their last production 12 months ago of George Chapman's *Charles, Duke of Byron*, Mr. William Poel, the founder of the Circle, has now completed arrangements for the production at the Globe Theatre on Sunday evening of *Julius Caesar the Dictator*, described as "six episodes arranged as a prelude to Shakespeare's play *Julius Caesar*." The text of these episodes is taken from George Chapman's tragedy *Caesar and Pompey*, which was first published in 1631. Prominent characters in the episodes are Caesar, Pompey, Cato, Brutus, Antony, Atticus, Balbus, Oppius, and Dolabella, as well as Cicero, whose dialogue is adapted from his letters to Atticus. The events take place in Rome and Italy between 49 and 43 B.C. Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith will take the part of Julius Caesar, and Miss Sara Allgood and Mr. D. Hay Petrie will also have parts. The performance, Mr. Poel states, will not be open to the public, and no money can be taken at the doors. Members who have not received tickets should apply to Miss A. M. Trethewy, Willington, near Bedford.

The only other new productions to be given next week are *Dance With No Music*, by Mr. Rodney Acland, and *Traffic*, both of which are to be staged on Wednesday. *Dance With No Music* will be performed at the Arts Theatre, with a cast including Miss Madeleine Carroll, Mr. Roland Culver, Mr. W. E. C. Jenkins, Miss Laura Smithson, and Mr. Derek Williams. The producer is Miss Auriol Lee. *Traffic*, which is described as "a detective 'thriller'" is by Mr. Noel Scott. It will be produced at the Strand Theatre, with Miss Mary Glynne, Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Mr. S. J. Warmington, Miss Marjorie Playfair, Mr. Frank Royde, and Mr. Cecil Parker in the principal parts.

"PRUNELLA"

The next production at the Everyman Theatre will be the fantasy *Prunella*, by Mr. H. Granville-Barker and Mr. Laurence Housman. The revival is of unusual interest, since Mr. Granville-Barker has written for it an entirely new act, which is said to intensify the beauty and the meaning of the final scenes. Mr. Ernest Milton, returning to the London stage after his American tour, will play Pierrot to the Prunella of Miss Joan Harben, Miss Mary Jerrold's daughter.

Sir Ben Greet and his players will present *As You Like It* in the grounds of Claremont, Northwood, Middlesex, to-morrow evening, at 7.30. The proceeds will be in aid of Denville Haven of Rest for Aged Members of the Theatrical Profession and the Northwood-Pinner District Hospital.

The Ashridge Players are presenting Milton's *Comus* on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Saturday in a wooded amphitheatre in the gardens of Ashridge, where it is possible the masque was first conceived and rehearsed preparatory to the Earl of Bridgewater's departure for Ludlow in 1634.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

SUNDAY.—*Julius Caesar the Dictator*, Globe.
WEDNESDAY.—*Dance With No Music*, Arts; *Traffic*, Strand.
JULY 30.—*Prunella*, Everyman.
AUGUST 1.—*That Rascal Platanov*, Lyceum, Edinburgh.
AUGUST 2.—Old Stagers' Season opens, Canterbury.

PAGEANT AT WARWICK CASTLE

SCENES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WARWICK, JULY 16

For a pageant of English history it will not be easy to have a background more appropriate than the park of Warwick Castle. The audience at this afternoon's performance of "The Spirit of Warwickshire" gazed across a grassy expanse to a semi-circle of great ivy-tangled oaks on the banks of the Avon. Through the trees were visible the towers of the Castle, and beyond the river were the meadows in the distance, all part of the stage on which some 5,000 performers presented a pageant with Avon and Arden for their themes.

Unfortunately the weather was less perfect than the setting, and not until the hobby-horses were prancing on an Elizabethan green and Elizabeth was applauding the Morris dancers, did the sun break through the clouds and give the scene its full value. Though ungraced by sunshine, the pageant which Miss Gwen Lally had produced was delightful in its colour and groupings.

The episodes were introduced by brief dialogues spoken by the two most famous figures of Warwickshire legend and history, Guy of Warwick and his wife, the Lady Felise. The author of the piece, Mr. R. Crompton Rhodes, ranged from the founding of Warwick by Cymbeline to the Prince Regent's visit to the rising spa of Leamington. He showed primitive Britons in combat, Norman soldiers establishing their supremacy in the market place of Warwick, Queen Elizabeth making progress through Warwickshire, characters from Shakespeare's plays, the soldiers of Edgehill, and the bucks of Georgian Warwickshire.

The most impressive scene was that of Warwick's funeral, for here there were real monks, the friars of Olton, to chant the funeral dirge, and real clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, Father McCarthy and Father Dale to give the ecclesiastical rites a degree of exactness not usually attained in pageants.

Perhaps the most successful scene was that showing Elizabeth at Kenilworth passing through an avenue of sea gods and sea goddesses watching the ladies of the Court dancing, and the children at the Maypole. In this scene Miss Lally contrived to give form and harmony of colour to the crowded stage. Scenes from half-a-dozen of Shakespeare's plays were given as part of the poet's dream. A Warwick fair of the eighteenth century was another opportunity for the control of large masses of colour of which the producer made the most. The Prince Regent's visit to Leamington was treated with a light and amusing touch. In the prologue, which was admirably delivered, Mr. John Drinkwater praised Warwickshire sufficiently, without compromising himself with other counties.

NAVAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The annual report of the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund, of which Admiral H. W. Grant is chairman, shows that during the past year the fund has maintained 57 scholarships of the aggregate value of £1,552, 53 of which were held at recognized and approved schools, and the remaining four, being senior scholarships, at the University of Oxford, Guy's Hospital, Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, and Loughborough College. The work of the fund is becoming more urgent, it is stated, and will require more generous support when, with the further probable reduction of the fleet and *personnel*, many officers may be out of active employment and find the education of their sons a burden too heavy to bear without assistance. The report refers with deep regret to the death during the year of Admiral Sir Frederick Brock, who had been a governor of the fund for the past 11 years.

KENSINGTON KITTEN CLUB SHOW

The third annual show of the Kensington Kitten Club was held yesterday at Philbeach Hall, Earl's Court. The class for blue litters was well filled with a particularly fine lot of kittens. The best kitten in the show was "Sally Satintoes," a blue female exhibited by Mrs. M. Stannard, who was awarded four special prizes—two open to all and two confined to club members' exhibits. Mrs. Beavis's "Elsygirl," was judged to be the best Siamese long-hair kitten, and was awarded two special prizes. Other principal prize takers included Mrs. M. Mackenzie's "Son o' Jester," the best long-hair black male; Mrs. Christmas's "Donamore of Coryton," the best neuter kitten; and Mrs. Broughton-Hawley's "The Crufty Cat," the best British short-hair kitten. The Newbury Cat Club prize for the best Siamese kitten was won by Mrs. Beavis's "Elsygirl," which likewise gained the Kensington Club's special award for the best kitten, long or short hair, offered to the club's members.

COUNTY SHOWS

KENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WINNERS AT FOLKESTONE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, JULY 16

The three days' show of the Kent County Agricultural Society was formally opened here to-day by Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., president of the society, who remarked on the excellence of the exhibits in the various sections and said that although agriculture was in a very depressed condition it was encouraging to see what it could do on such occasions. The show is being held at Folkestone for the third year in succession and has for its site a beautiful ground known as Cherry Gardens. Rain fell in the morning, but, fortunately, bright weather followed and many were attracted to the showground.

There is a creditable entry of exhibits and the horse classes are stronger than usual. The cattle section is remarkably good and contains some very fine exhibits in the classes for Shorthorns, Sussex, Jersey, and Guernsey cattle. Sheep, particularly of the Kent or Romney Marsh and Southdown breeds, are a feature of the show, and pigs of the Large Black and Middle White breeds are well represented.

SHIRES AND HUNTERS

Shire horses, although not in great number, were seen in fine condition in the ring. The brood mare class was headed by Mr. E. W. Webb's Black Bertha, a five-year-old, which won the Challenge Cup for the best Shire mare. The runner-up for the trophy was Bourton White Socks, a three-year-old black mare, which was also shown by Mr. Webb, and which later was awarded the Shire Horse Society's silver medal for the best mare, filly, or filly foal registered or eligible for registration in the Stud-book. Another of Mr. Webb's exhibits, Etchingham May, a two-year-old filly which led her class, was placed reserve for the medal. Mr. Webb also secured the first prize in the foal class with a filly by Stretton Broadside. The second prizes in the brood mare and foal classes were won by Sir Bernard Greenwell with Marden Una, a three-year-old bay mare, and a bay colt foal respectively.

In the hunter classes, a number of good quality horses were seen in saddle. The leading award in the class for hunters up to 14st. or over was popularly won by Miss Dorothy Paget's seven-year-old brown gelding, Bloodstone, and Mr. F. E. Goodsell's Rufus was second. Mr. Goodsell led the class for hunters under 14st. with an unnamed horse, and Miss Dorothy Paget's well-known Red Rufus was placed second. The first prize in the class for hunters owned by farmers residing in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, or Middlesex was won by Mr. Stuart May, East Farleigh, Maidstone, with Wee Ton, a four-year-old bay mare.

A class for hacks over 15 hands was led by Royal Irish, a chestnut shown by Mr. Goodsell, and in an attractive children's riding class the leading winner was Miss Peggy Pacey's noted pony Mickie. Miss Jill Hermon Erriman was second with Flirt, an eight-year-old brown mare, and the third prize went to Mr. J. Marsden Wall for Mayfly. A class for harness horses not exceeding 14 hands was headed by Mr. John Highet's Wensleydale Flirt, and Mr. D. R. Blair's Brisket Fusilier was second. Both these ponies were successfully shown at Olympia. The third prize winner was Nork Magnet, shown by Mr. Nigel C. Colman, M.P.

CATTLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the cattle section Shorthorns made a good show. Sir Bernard Greenwell won the challenge cup for the best bull with Marden Chieftain and also secured the champion prize for the best female of the breed and the challenge cup for the best animal in the Shorthorn classes with Marden Clipper 7th. The challenge cup for the best animal in the dairy Shorthorn classes was won by Sir Mark Collet with St. Clere Mark Time. In the class for cows in milk Major G. Miller Mundy's Kelmscott Dainty 56th was the leading winner and also secured the first prize in the class for dual purpose Shorthorns. The championship of the Sussex cattle classes was won by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Warren's Locke Knelle 2nd, which also secured the champion prize and silver medal for the best female of the breed. The reserve for the championship was Mr. Edward Hurtley's Crowborough Warren Marksman 6th, which was the winner of the challenge cup and silver medal for the best Sussex bull. Mr. S. Arthur Peto's Wykeham Clemency was the winner of the challenge cup for the best animal in the Red Poll classes, and the winner of the challenge cup for the best female in the British Friesian classes was Captain John Christie's Glyndebourne Rik Lettice.

The champion prize for the best bull in the Jersey classes was won by Mr. C. Taylor, with Gloxalia's Blue Boy, and the female championship of the breed went to Captain Charles Alfred le Strange's Glenny 2nd. A special prize for the best group of three Jerseys was won by Mr. C. Taylor with Gloxalia's Blue Boy, Fairseat Favorita, and Fairseat Peggy II. In the Guernsey classes the challenge cup for the best female was won by Mr. W. Dunkels's Fernhill Rose.

The most successful exhibitors of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep were Mr. W. St. J. Brice, Mr. T. S. Coleman, Mr. J. Egerton Quested, and Mr. Ashley Stevens. In the Southdown class Sir Jeremiah Colman and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan were the leading prizewinners.

Exhibits by Kentish craftsmen form a feature of the show. Many were attracted by the charm of hand-forged iron work. Kentish smiths have a great tradition, and some beautiful examples of their work are on view in the showground.

YORKSHIRE SHOW

BIG INCREASE IN ENTRIES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JULY 16

It is eight years since the Yorkshire agricultural show was held here, and it is gratifying to be able to state that there is a marked improvement all round compared with 1922. The entry in the horse section is 414, against 362 eight years ago, cattle 302, against 231, sheep 171, against 139, and pigs 200, against 177, or a total of 1,087, against 909.

The challenge cup for the best female belonging to a Yorkshire herd was won by Major Clive Behrens' Swinton Maid Ramsden 13th, a level-fleshed red by Swinton Regent with good lines. Aberdeen Angus cattle are good all round, and the winning bull, Mr. J. J. Credlan's Prince Eric 5th of Moisemore, is handsome and weighty. Colonel Norman Kennedy's Madeira of Dunholm, the winner in a small but good class of cows, is a typical Aberdeen Angus.

Sheep are good, and among the Leicesters Mr. R. Megginson, Mr. William Jordan, Mr. E. Addison, Mr. John Dargue, and Mr. John A. Willis were prominent winners. Among the large white pigs Mr. John H. Penty's Bourne King David 219th and Lord Daresbury's Seakirk Mary 5th were good winners. The perpetual challenge trophy for the best animal in the middle white classes went to Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Princess 2nd, with his Pendley Apache reserve. The perpetual challenge cup for Berkshire boars was won by Mr. Townend's Highfield Royal Resident 6th, with Major Clive Behrens' Swinton Marshall reserve. The challenge cup for sows was taken by the Canford School's Southworth Lunn 12th, with Mr. Townend's Swinton Proud Queen reserve.

Good Shire horses were few in number but very good in quality. Messrs. A. H. Clark and Sons' Moulton Primate, who was second at the Royal, was the winning stallion, and Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Rose Marie won in a good class of brood mares, in which the Duke of Devonshire's Ledwyche Pearl came second. In the young classes notable winners were Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Marceline (yearling) and Messrs. Clark and Sons' Alsager Peach (two years). Messrs. Hanson and Sons' Bradford Grey King took the premier card in a small class of geldings, four years old and upwards. In the Clydesdale section Mr. Beck practically had a walk-over for all the first prizes.

In the Suffolk class Messrs. Wray, Sanderson and Co.'s Pyrford Prince, the Royal winner, was first, while Colonel Hambro's Carburateus and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan's Bandruche took the prizes for Percherons.

Among the hunters the thoroughbred stallion class was a strong one, with Miss Grayson's Warrington and Captain Wickham Boynton's Hector and Knockbery Boy heading it. For brood mares under 16 hands Messrs. Ward's Nada Ross was again a winner, and in the open brood mare class Major Clive Behrens' Swinton Honora adds another first to her score. Mr. Brown's bay by Warrington was the winning yearling colt, and Lord Leconfield's Joy Girl the winning yearling filly. Major Clive Behrens' Swinton Hector was the best two-year-old gelding, and Mr. Emerson's Bhorlton Lass the winning filly. Major Behrens' Swinton Flashlight and Mr. Rowe's June won the three-year-old awards.

ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT SOCIETY

The forty-second annual show of the Royal Isle of Wight Agricultural Society, of which the King is patron, was held yesterday at Newport. In the Shire horse section the champion prizes were won by Messrs. S. Cheek and Sons' bay filly, Mr. T. W. Attrill's draught foal, and Mr. E. G. Heal's Yafford Nonsuch, while team prizes went to Mr. F. Hayter, Wootton Farm, and Messrs. Jolliffe, of Yafford. Mr. G. H. Leonard, of Godshill Park, was the leading winner with hunters, and Lady Hobart with harness pony. Guernseys were the outstanding feature of the cattle section, the premier winners being Mr. W. Death and Mr. R. Cheek for bulls; Mr. R. Wells and Mr. Death for heifers, and Mr. Cheek for cows. Lady Thornycroft, Mr. E. Carter, and Mr. J. Minchin took the principal Jersey prizes. Mr. E. G. Heal, Mr. C. Allen, and Mr. L. Attrill were the most successful with Dorset sheep, Mr. Heal securing the champion with a fine pen of ewe lambs. In a strong poultry section Mr. C. E. Cave, Mr. E. Day, and Mr. H. Perkins took the chief awards.

HAYWARD'S HEATH

The Hayward's Heath Horse Show, in connexion with the flower show, was held yesterday. The 50 guineas challenge cup for the jumping competition was won by Dancing Girl, belonging to Mr. Harold Field, of Chichester, who won it last year. The rider was Mr. George Sadler. Mr. J. V. Rand's Glory was second. The silver cup for novices' jumping went to Urella, belonging to Miss Irving, of Lingfield. The children's jumping cup was won by Miss Irving for the third time in succession. The tradesmen's cup for the best turnout was again won by Mr. H. Marsh, of Scaynes Hill.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION

OXFORD, JULY 16

The following candidates for the Diploma in Education have satisfied the Examiners:—

T. E. ARCHBOLD, Keble; H. ARK, Leeds University; E. G. ASHFORD, Wadham; J. W. BLAKE, Exeter; R. W. BRITTON, St. Edmund Hall; T. D. CRAIG, Merton; M. R. CRAZE, Hertford; F. S. DANKS, Queen's; M. FIELDMAN, Brasenose; G. H. GRETTON, Balliol; J. HARRISON, Jesus; A. HEADLEY, Non-Collegiate; T. C. HERITAGE, St. Edmund Hall; T. R. O. HOGAN, Non-Collegiate; H. R. HORNSBY, Brasenose; W. JOHNSON, Hertford; W. JOHNSON, St. Edmund Hall; R. I. KAY, St. John's; E. L. KING, Queen's; S. F. MACGREGOR, Lincoln; A. W. MAYOR, Oriel; V. W. MILES, St. Edmund Hall; K. A. MUIR, St. Edmund Hall; R. PETTY, Wadham; G. F. A. POTTS, Brasenose; J. POWER, Magdalen; J. S. ROBERTS, Jesus; T. W. RUMSEY, St. John's; G. SIMS, Non-Collegiate; T. H. SIMMS, Merton; J. C. C. SHIPHAM, Keble; F. X. R. M. SOLVEY, Exeter; S. E. SOUTH, University; P. J. P. SUMNER, Oriel; C. N. WORDEN, Manchester University.

EIRA B. BADCOCK, Somerville; OLIVE BARKER, Liverpool University; ALICE W. BARRADALE, St. Hilda's; MARJORIE E. BETTS, St. Hugh's; MARJORIE J. BIGNALL, St. Hugh's; PRUNELLA R. BOSTON, St. Hilda's; URSULA M. BOZMAN, London University; HILDA M. BRERETON, Somerville; DORIS A. BUTLER, London University; ROSINA M. CAMPBELL, St. Hugh's; SARAH CODRE, Manchester University; MARGARET J. CORMACK, St. Hilda's; HILDA S. CUNNIFF, Wisconsin University; KATHLEEN M. DENCER, St. Hugh's; FRANCES M. EASTWOOD, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHLEEN M. EDWARDS, University of Wales; ELIZABETH L. EVANS, St. Hilda's; RACHEL FLOYD, Somerville; ROSA GEORGE, Oxford Home Students; HELEN J. GRUBB, St. Hilda's; MARJORIE R. HEARSLIP, Somerville; MARY S. H. HILLS, London University; JOAN M. HUNTLEY, St. Hugh's; WINIFRED M. KEENS, St. Hugh's; MARGARET LORD, St. Hilda's; ELEANOR S. MCCALLUM, Edinburgh University; EMILY E. MCLELLAN, Oxford Home Students; PHYLLIS M. MILLER, London University; ENID MORGAN, University of Wales; PHYLLIS NANNEY, Manchester University; OLIVE M. OATES, Oxford Home Students; ALICE M. PAGE, Somerville; KATHLEEN M. PAGE, St. Hugh's; OLWEN PROBERT, London University; RITA A. RAM, Oxford Home Students; MARY R. REES, Liverpool University; EDITH J. REEVES, Oxford Home Students; MURIEL RIPPERT, Birmingham University; HELEN D. ROXBURGH, St. Hugh's; HANNAH E. C. SCOTT, Oxford Home Students; MARJORY A. SHERWOOD, Somerville; FREDA D. M. SOWDEN, St. Hilda's; VIOLET E. SQUIRE, Lady Margaret Hall; ENA M. STANBURY, St. Hugh's; ELIZABETH K. STEWART, Edinburgh University; FANNY E. TARVER, St. Hilda's; MONA TAYLOR, Leeds University; SHEILA P. M. TAYLOR, Oxford Home Students; MARY TILBROOK, St. Hilda's; MARY D. VINCE, London University; BARBARA WATTS, St. Hugh's; GLADYS L. WILSON, St. Hugh's; MILDRED WILLSON, Manchester University; MARY J. WOLVERTON, London University.

The following were adjudged worthy of distinction:—

R. E. SMAITH, Queen's; RACHEL M. GOODRICH, St. Hilda's; KATHARINE H. SALT, London University.

Appended to the list is the following note:—The Commissioners wish to draw the attention of successful candidates to the Statute which provides that they will not be qualified for the Diploma until they have satisfied the Delegacy for the Training of Teachers of their practical efficiency.

LONDON, JULY 16

The following appointments have been made:—

To University Chairs.—Old Testament Studies (Samuel Davidson).—Mr. S. H. HOOKE, M.A.(Oxford). B.A., B.D. (London). Physiology (Middlesex Hospital Medical School).—DR. SAMSON WRIGHT, M.D., B.S.(London), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., now Lecturer in Physiology at King's College.

To University Readerships.—Biochemistry (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).—DR. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Ph.D.(Glas.), M.A.(Aberdeen), B.Sc. (Aberdeen and Glasgow), now University Reader in Chemistry at East London College. English Law (London School of Economics).—Mr. W. I. JENNINGS, M.A., LL.B.(Cambridge), now Lecturer in English Law at the London School of Economics. English Law (King's College).—DR. HAROLD POTTER, Ph.D.(Birmingham), LL.B.(London), now Reader in Law at the University of Birmingham. Sociology (London School of Economics).—Mr. T. H. MARSHALL, M.A.(Cambridge) now Cassel Lecturer in Commerce at the London School of Economics. History (Birkbeck College).—DR. W. P. MORRELL, M.A.(New Zealand), D.Phil.(Oxford), now Beit Lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford. English Literature (Bedford College).—Miss UNA M. ELLIS-FERMOR, M.A., B.Litt.(Oxford), now Lecturer in English at Bedford College.

To Sir Ernest Cassel Lectureships in Commerce (London School of Economics).—Dr. F. C. BENHAM, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Econ.) (London); Mr. G. L. SCHWARTZ, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.) (London).

The following titles have been conferred:—

PROFESSORS.—Mr. J. G. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh) (Medical Protozoology), in respect of the post held by him at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dr. G. S. WILSON, M.D., B.S. (London), F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Bacteriology as applied to Hygiene), in respect of the post held by him at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

READERS.—Mr. FREDERICK NORMAN, M.A. (London) (German), in respect of the post held by him at University and King's Colleges; Dr. CAMILLO PELLIZZI, Doc. Jur. (Pisa) (Italian Language and Literature), in respect of the post held by him at University College.

The title of Emeritus Professor of Physics in the University has been conferred on Professor C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S., on his retirement from East London College.

The Senate has resolved to institute a University Chair of Radiology, tenable at the Cancer Hospital (Free), and a University Readership in Swahili, tenable at the School of Oriental Studies.

The following college awards have been made:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Faculty of Medical Science Scholarship, Pt. A.: Oatley (Allen's School, Dulwich); Bayliss-Starling Memorial Scholarship, R. A. Kekwick; Sharpey Scholarship (Physiology), F. G. Young.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

Milner Memorial Scholarship (£100).—R. H. GOWER (Mr. K. A. Moresby, Colchester House School, The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol).

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL

Elected to Scholarships.—G. H. WRIGHT (Colonel Colley, St. Aubyns, Woodford Green); W. GERAGHTY (Emanuel School); C. H. PARTRIDGE (Mr. Laming, Neville House School, Eastbourne); C. M. WEDGWOOD (Mr. Foster, Collington House School, Bexhill); G. CAWTHORNE (Sutton Valence Junior School); J. G. WEST (Mr. Smith, Clare House School, Beckenham). Recommended for Clothworkers' Exhibition.—C. A. NEALE (Mr. Smith, Clare House School, Beckenham).

PAGEANT AT RIPLEY CASTLE

In the courtyard of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, which has for hundreds of years been the home of the Ingilby family, a pageant was performed yesterday depicting scenes from the history of the village. The pageant was written by Miss Frances Hudleston and Miss Beatrice Gooch. It was performed in aid of local medical charities and village institutions. The majority of the players were descendants of those who actually took part in historical incidents. In the third scene Ripley was shown during the time of the Civil War. Sir William Ingilby, played by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Ingilby, the members of whose family have always been staunch Royalists, was shown leaving the castle at the head of the Ripley troopers to join Prince Rupert on the way to raise the siege of York. He was accompanied by gallant Trooper Jane, Mistress J. Ingilby—played by Miss J. Ingilby—who carried the Ingilby standard and was wounded at the battle of Marston Moor. Later, after the defeat of the Royalists, Oliver Cromwell arrived at the castle and demanded bed and board for his men.

BELGIAN PASSPORT AND CONSULAR DEPARTMENTS

The Ambassador for Belgium announces that the services of the *Chancellerie de

Imperial and Foreign News

TENSION IN EGYPT

THE WAFDIST CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT)

The Cabinet of Ismail Pasha Sidky issued a manifesto soon after it came to power on June 20, pointing out that it wished to work with Parliament and had no desire to transgress the Constitution. This reassured many Egyptians, but it soon became obvious that the Cabinet intended to keep only within the letter of the Constitution. At its instigation the King prorogued Parliament on June 21 and a Royal decree closed the Session on July 13. The Cabinet has thus managed to avoid meeting Parliament until November. This gives it a respite to try to win support in Egypt and abroad.

The Wafd argues that the Cabinet is acting unconstitutionally in not facing Parliament with its programme of government. Actually there is nothing in the Constitution to say when a programme should be submitted. On this point the Wafd is trying strenuously to force the Government's hand. At what has been called the Wafd National Congress (an account of which was published in *The Times* of June 27) 500 assembled Wafdists took an oath to draw up and carry out a programme of non-cooperation, unless the Cabinet faced Parliament either before or on July 21, when the Presidents have convoked both Chambers in defiance of the Royal Decree of Prorogation. This oath was signed by 360 members of Provincial Councils, 200 Deputies, and 69 Senators.

The Cabinet would not face Parliament unless it had decided to resign, which was unlikely. The Wafd has therefore begun to execute with discreditable violence its programme of non-cooperation. If the programme continues to prove at all effective, the Cabinet will have to take severe repressive measures. Such disturbances as will inevitably occur throughout the country would be most regrettable, both for Egypt's foreign relations and for her agricultural prosperity.

CONFLICT WITH THE KING

Sidky Pasha's Cabinet is in a difficult position. The Presidents of the two Chambers have convoked Parliament, in which the Wafd has a large majority, for July 21. In waiting until November before presenting its programme to Parliament the Cabinet is, at any rate in spirit, transgressing the Law of the Constitution. But the Wafd itself has made it very difficult to act otherwise.

When the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha resigned over the Bills to safeguard the Constitution in the middle of June the Wafdist leaders made it clear that they did not wish any other leading Wafdist to join the new Cabinet. This meant that the new Cabinet was certain to be formed of men hostile to the Wafd, who would do their best to break its power. By taking up an intransigent attitude over the Bills to protect the Constitution it must have seen that it was playing into its enemies' hands. It is possible that Nahas Pasha did not expect King Fuad to accept the resignation. The Wafdists may even have felt that British friendship, about which they have said so much since the beginning of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, would be a help to them on this occasion.

The Wafdists defend their intransigence by saying that the Palace intrigued for their downfall and that no Ministry could possibly remain in power when all the measures they introduced were obstructed by the King. It is probable that neither side made any really amicable attempt to reach a compromise over the three or four important measures which the Wafd brought forward at the last moment before the end of the Session. Once the Wafd Government had made it clear that it intended to present the Bill safeguarding the Constitution at this Session or to resign, it became a serious struggle between the King, anxious to retain his prerogatives, and the Wafd, seeking to increase its influence as a party by preventing any likelihood of a future *coup d'Etat*. Suspension of Parliament is to be deprecated, but it is expedient that, at any rate for some years to come, suspension should always be possible in the event of misbehaviour.

INCITING THE CROWDS

Having prevented the formation of a Coalition Government, the Wafd is now inciting the country against Sidky Pasha's Cabinet. Wherever a crowd collects Mustapha Pasha Nahas makes it swear an oath to "protect the Constitution" and not to cooperate with the Government. Few know what they are swearing, understanding only that the Government is not to be obeyed. If Nahas Pasha were to continue making tours through the country and preaching that the will of the people is above the Government, as he did at Zagazig, he would be able to work up the country to such a state of excitement that further riots such as those in Alexandria would be inevitable.

To prevent the Wafd from returning to power the Cabinet has to behave unconstitutionally and perhaps despotically; the alternative of the King's calling the Wafdists back to office would not be a satisfactory solution. The consequences would be far-reaching, and might even lead to the abdication of the King. It is impossible to ignore the fact that in Egypt democracy is superimposed. The Wafd controls the people because the leaders are drawn mainly from the lawyer class. It is never the people who rule, but nearly always an oligarchy composed of lawyers or landowners. At the moment the King is striving to retain his power, against various partisan measures brought forward by the Wafd Cabinet after the breakdown of the negotiations in England.

A committee of the Wafd is still drawing up its programme of non-cooperation, but it is not likely to be very effectively executed. The only Government monopoly is the railway, and attempts to dislocate such an important service for all classes of the community would not be very popular. There is no analogy to be drawn from the situation in India. Egypt is a small country, and the influence of the Government is felt throughout the length and breadth of it. Large numbers of peasants are lent money by the Government to help them until they can realize their cotton crop, and these funds would at once be confiscated if any serious attempt were made to carry out a policy of non-cooperation with the Government.

At any rate the political crisis is likely to increase the economic depression of Egypt and also to delay the possibility of resuming negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Our BEIRUT Correspondent reports that an almost unanimous public opinion is reflected by the Press campaign which has just been started in the Lebanon for a reduction in the number of Ministers and Deputies and a simplification of administrative machinery in the Lebanese Republic in the hope of reducing the cost of that Government to the taxpayers.

CANADIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

MR. KING'S TURBULENT MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

REGINA (SASK.), JULY 15

Last night I attended a meeting addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in the local Armouries. It was very turbulent; the audience of between 7,000 and 8,000 was much larger than that which had greeted Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, but probably one-third were hostile.

Special seats had been allotted to the members of the association which the local unemployed had formed, and Mr. King had agreed to answer questions they had framed. But before he got far in his speech there began from different quarters a barrage of interruptions and dissenting criticisms, which continued to the end of the meeting. At times the meeting became so rowdy that Mr. King had to stop speaking, but handling, the situation patiently, the Prime Minister regained control and was able to finish his speech.

Devoting a large part of his address to the unemployment problem, Mr. King defended the policy of his Government, but made a fresh move to appease the discontent by promising a Federal contribution of dollar for dollar to supplement the sums expended by provincial and municipal authorities on unemployment relief, and suggesting that part of such funds should be applied to the construction of subways in the place of railway level crossings. He also dwelt upon the benefits the Dunning Budget would bring to the West, and proclaimed the Government's intention to develop inter-Imperial trade to the best of its power.

During his speech Mr. King criticized the Saskatchewan Conservative Government, accusing it of "playing politics" with the unemployment troubles, and when he had finished the Premier of Saskatchewan, Dr. Anderson, broadcast his reply by wireless. He accused Mr. King of making an unwarranted attack upon his Government, and said he and his colleagues had decided to throw their whole strength into the campaign to ensure the defeat of the King Ministry.

Nominations took place yesterday for all the Saskatchewan seats except one, and three-cornered contests are assured in 13 out of the 21 divisions. The Farmer candidates will only be formidable in about eight divisions, as lack of funds among their supporters, through hard times, has prevented adequate organization. Parching heat, with the thermometer between 80 and 90 deg., prevailed yesterday and to-day, and is aggravating the troubles of the farmers.

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION DEFEATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), JULY 16

The "no confidence" amendment to the Address, moved by the Reform Party, was defeated in the New Zealand House of Representatives to-day by 47 votes to 24, the Labour and Independent members voting with the Government.

Replying to criticism during the debate, Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, defended the statement issued soon after he assumed office in which the possibility of a deficiency of revenue amounting to £3,000,000 was indicated. He declared that it was necessary to inform the people of the exact position. It was important that they should keep the finances sound and the Government would not shirk the task.

Mr. Cobbe, the Minister of Defence, informed Parliament that the Government had suspended compulsory military training for the present. An unofficial but well-founded report says that the Government, in pursuance of its economy plans, has issued instructions to suspend for a year the compulsory training of the Territorials and cadets, except the secondary school cadets. Territorial and cadet officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained as cadres of their present units. The defence staffs will be reduced.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), JULY 16

The Unemployment Bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives follows the recommendation of the recent Commission, except that there is no provision for taxation or for a levy payable by female workers.

The funds will be provided by a levy of 30s. annually on adult male workers, with a 50 per cent. subsidy from the Consolidated Fund to the expenditure of the Unemployment Board.

The Board, which will comprise representatives of the Government, the workers, primary and secondary employers, and returned soldiers, will be empowered to investigate avenues of employment and to find work. If work is not provided, sustenance will be payable at rates not exceeding 21s. a week for adult males, 17s. 6d. for a wife, and 4s. for a child for periods not exceeding 13 weeks. All males over 20 are required to register for the purposes of the Act.

NEW REGIME IN SPAIN

COUNT ROMANONES'S OFFER OF COOPERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 16

Count Romanones, who, in spite of advancing years, seems as full of vigour as ever he was, delivered his keenly awaited address to the Liberal Party at the Liberal Club this evening.

The Liberal Party, he declared, had survived the rigours of the Dictatorship, which had done great harm to the Monarchy by endeavouring to break up the old parties that had so often saved the Throne. The Liberals, however, must look forward, not backward, as there was an immense amount of work to be done in the service of Spain. The first step necessary was a Parliament, and the sooner the elections were held the better, for without the Cortes every pressing problem was held up. The Cortes that would result from the elections would not endure long. It could not be otherwise: the Cortes must of necessity be only provisional, not having been preceded by the constitutional requisite of municipal and provincial elections. Nevertheless, the new Cortes would provide the means to re-establish the Constitution. The responsibilities of the Dictatorship must be liquidated in the Cortes, but the Romanonist Liberals must never forget that they were Monarchists before all, and responsibility must cease on the doorstep of the Royal Palace. "We will defend the King in Parliament," Count Romanones declared, but there was very little applause in the crowded hall.

SOVIET INTERNAL LOAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 16

Yesterday throughout the U.S.S.R. the long-advertised internal loan called "the five-year plan in four years" was opened.

The new loan absorbs the previous industrialization and agricultural loans. Subscription is ostensibly voluntary, but the Soviet Press states that every worker, every peasant and every official must subscribe. The purchased bonds cannot be resold or pawned without a special permit from the State Credit Commission until 1940, when the Government undertakes to redeem the loan. Members of collective farms must subscribe collectively, but "uncollectivized" peasants may individually. The amount of the loan is not stated, but it is apparently unlimited.

LAW AND ORDER IN INDIA

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 16

For several hours this afternoon the Legislative Assembly discussed the conduct of the police in recent disorders. The debate began with a Hindu member's motion for the adjournment of the House to call attention to what was described as the excessive action of the Simla police in restraining the local Congress volunteers. It was alleged, for instance, that one volunteer was pushed and so grievously injured that his life was in danger. The Acting Home Member, Mr. Haig, showed, however, that the victim refused to go to hospital or to accept the proffered services of a doctor. He had been visited by the Magistrate, who reported that his injuries were not serious. The motion was ruled out of order.

A Sikh member then sought leave for a similar motion in connexion with the action of the police in firing upon the Sikh Shrine at Delhi, from which the police were being murderously assaulted with bricks and tiles on May 6. This also was ruled out of order. Next followed a motion by Mr. K. C. Neogy (Non-Moslem, Rural), a Calcutta lawyer, demanding papers in connexion with the recent Dacca riots.

Mr. Neogy said his motion was intended to raise a general debate. The main point of his speech was the alleged inefficiency of the Dacca police in repressing the disturbances directly they began. So inefficient were the police, he said, that for three days or more the post office had to be closed. The callousness of the police permitted the looting of shops, the burning of houses, and murders.

Another Bengali protested that it was the duty of the police always to maintain law and order. It was British rule which enabled the people of India to live in peace, and at Dacca the Government had not performed its duty in this respect as efficiently as at Calcutta.

Another Bengali read a report by the Dacca Bar Association, which, incidentally, disclosed that the riots began only when the Moslems declined to support the civil disobedience movement.

Mr. Haig showed that the riots were communal, and were not speedily checked by the police because they were not expected. Moreover, the police available were few, owing to the fact that the force had had to be dissipated to assist in quelling disorders elsewhere in Bengal.

The motion was rejected by 49 votes to 29.

At no stage of the debate was the House moved to any warmth of feeling, and the speeches confirmed the impression of last week's debates—that the Assembly generally recognizes the Government's difficulties with civil disobedience and expects it to deal with the movement.

CRITICISM OF LUCKNOW POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16

A *communiqué* from Nagpur announces the resignation of Mr. Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, and that the Governor has invited Mr. Raghavendra Rao, a former Minister, to form a Ministry.

Heated debates have taken place in the United Provinces Council on the recent Lucknow riots, and non-official resolutions, condemning the attitude of officials and calling on the Governor to take action against the police alleged to be responsible for beatings, have been carried without a division.

CONGRESS LEADERS AND THE CONFERENCE

SIR HUGH COCKE'S APPEAL

A fuller report has now been received in this country of the speech which Sir Hugh Cocke, Leader of the European Group, delivered in the Indian Legislative Assembly on July 11. Sir Hugh Cocke declared that from such opinions as it had been possible to gather from Calcutta, Madras, and other places he could say, on behalf of the European interests in India, that there was no die-hard spirit to-day among the Europeans. Referring to the hope, expressed in the course of the debate in the Assembly, that it would still be possible to get the representatives of the Congress to attend the Round-Table Conference, Sir Hugh Cocke said:—

I think that the first move must come from those who started the movement; and I hope members who have spoken about the importance of the cooperation of the Congress leaders will try to get into touch with those who started and who are carrying on the non-cooperation movement, as well as the civil disobedience movement, with a view to getting them to the Round-Table Conference, because I feel quite sure that Government will not be able to resist any approach from them; nor do I think that Government will be able to resist any desire from responsible men to get into touch with the leaders of the Congress who are now in gaol. I trust, therefore, that the members of this House will use all their influence in the short time that remains to get into touch with the Congress representatives with a view to getting them to the Round-Table Conference. If the Congress representatives do not go to the Round-Table Conference, it will be said afterwards that the decisions which have been arrived at at the Conference will not be acceptable to Indians because representatives of a large section of Indians were not present at the Conference. I think it is very desirable that that should be avoided if possible. I know the difficulties are very great, and it remains for those who have influence with the Congress Party to get into touch with them and to do their best to induce them to come to the Round-Table Conference.

COMMUNAL RIOTING IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16

In villages over an area of 150 miles round Mymensingh communal rioting has been in progress for several days. A feature of the disturbances has been attacks by Moslem bands on the houses of Hindu moneylenders, which have been looted and set on fire. In several villages the police have been compelled to fire when greatly outnumbered by mobs, and rioters have been killed and wounded.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 16

The question of the legality of the Ordinance issued in connexion with the Lahore conspiracy case was decided by the Lahore High Court to-day, when Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Bhide rejected the petition under the Habeas Corpus Act filed by the local Bar Association on behalf of one of the prisoners as a test case. The Bar Association submitted that the Ordinance under which the tribunal was appointed to try the case was illegal, and, therefore, that the tribunal was unlawful and the accused was in unlawful custody.

Both Judges agreed that an emergency existed necessitating the Ordinance. Mr. Justice Broadway held that the emergency was an administrative matter, and that the Court was unable to interfere. Mr. Justice Bhide expressed the view that the High Court was entitled to interfere. Both Judges agreed, however, that an emergency was created by the prisoners' refusing to attend in Court.

GERMAN FINANCIAL MEASURES

GOVERNMENT'S RESORT TO DECREE POWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 16

The German Government, after exhausting, in its opinion, every possibility of creating a Parliamentary majority for its emergency revenue measures, has been forced to resort to the powers of government by decree provided for the President in Article 48 of the Constitution. It withdrew the Bills from the Reichstag this afternoon and put the following measures into force this evening by emergency decree: the special levies on officials and unmarried persons; the tax increase on incomes above 8,000 marks [£400]; and the municipal poll tax and consumption tax on alcoholic drinks. The last two measures had been included in the programme after the latest negotiations between the Government parties.

After one Minister of Finance had been thrown overboard, and the Bills had been changed to suit this party and that, the Government eventually succeeded in rallying all the parties represented in it for a programme, which, owing to the firmness of Herr Brüning, the Chancellor, still retains the general shape in which it was introduced. But these Government parties do not form a majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor hoped to obtain sufficient support from the Nationalists, whose moderate wing is indirectly represented in the Cabinet by Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, to get the measures through. But the Nationalists, who seemed before Easter to be on the point of splitting into two almost equal groups, one favourable to constructive cooperation, were pulled together somewhat under Herr Hugenberg's leadership by the naive idea of demanding the dissolution of the Prussian coalition with the Socialists as the price of their support of the Reich Government. They demanded it yesterday at the eleventh hour, and were rebuffed by the Chancellor's party, the Centre, which in Prussia shares office with the Socialists and Democrats.

The Socialists in the Reichstag then reproached the Chancellor for not having exhausted all possibilities, meaning that he had not negotiated with them. By abstaining they enabled Clause 1 of the Emergency Revenue Bill to be passed in second reading, after which the House adjourned, and another 24 hours' grace was gained for negotiations. The Socialists, however, demanded amendments, which would have meant more delay, and would have upset the solidarity of the Government parties that had been so painstakingly achieved. The negotiations therefore fell through to-day, and Clause 2 was rejected, the Socialists voting against it. The Chancellor thereupon declared curtly that the Government attached no more value to the discussion of the Bill, which he withdrew.

CHANCELLOR'S FREE HAND

He had already armed himself against all eventualities, so far as can be seen. He visited President von Hindenburg this morning and obtained from him the special powers which he had been promised in case of need. He obtained authorization to put the emergency financial measures into force by decree under Article 48, if the Reichstag rejected them. He was also authorized to dissolve the Reichstag if it should rescind them, or if it should pass a vote of no confidence in the Government, or in case of "important political developments rendering a dissolution necessary." In fact, he seems to have a free hand to dissolve it in almost any circumstances. There may well, however, be no dissolution at all before the summer recess. None of the parties, except perhaps the Socialists and National Socialists, can contemplate a General Election with any pleasure, the Nationalists least of all.

It should be understood that the present action of the President and the Chancellor means only a mild and restricted form of dictatorship. The Chancellor's authorization applies so far solely to the emergency measures—the income-tax increase, the levy on officials and unmarried persons, &c.—designed to cover the estimated deficit.

At the close of to-day's debate a motion for the dissolution of the Reichstag, introduced by the Economic Party, was rejected against the votes only of the sponsors and the National Socialists. A Communist motion of no confidence was rejected against the Communists and the National Socialists. The Nationalists supported the Government and the Socialists abstained. These votes suggest that so long as the Reichstag can dodge the direct responsibility for unpopular tax measures by getting the Government to decree them it is content.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

FATHER CARTA'S RETURN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JULY 16

Father Carta, who was in 1928 appointed temporary Commissary of the Conventual Friars Minors (Franciscans) in Malta, and, as such, was concerned in the Micallef case, has returned. When he left at the end of May to take part in a Chapter of the Franciscan Order in Rome it was thought that he might, perhaps, not return. The case against him for infringement of the Maltese postal laws has been adjourned *sine die*.

Yesterday the police prosecuted two individuals for distributing leaflets insulting the Bishops. One was fined £5; the other was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 16

A painful impression has evidently been made in the Vatican by British references to the Holy See as "a foreign Power."

To-night's *Osservatore Romano* states that "wherever there are Catholics, where there is a Catholic people and a Catholic faith, the Holy See is not a 'foreign Power.' . . . Where the Church is, there is the Pope." The writer then argues on this ground that the Pope is "not in respect of anybody a foreigner, but is, on the contrary, a spiritual fellow-citizen and a spiritual Sovereign of all Catholics, inasmuch as he is the Vicar of Christ. And Christ, wherever are to be found His Faith and His civilization, the expectation and hope of His Gospel, is not a 'foreign Power.'"

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY OF PALESTINE

The Colonial Office announces that Mr. Mark Aitchison Young, Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, in succession to Mr. H. C. Luke, C.M.G., on his promotion to be Lieutenant-Governor of Malta.

It is also announced that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Philip James Macdonell, Chief Justice of Trinidad, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, in succession to Sir Stanley Fisher, on the latter's retirement.

STAHLHELM DISPUTE

PRUSSIAN BAN RAISED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 16

Negotiations between the Prussian Government and the leaders of the Stahlhelm to-day have led to an agreement satisfactory to the Prussian Government, which has raised the ban on the Stahlhelm in the Rhineland and Westphalia. The Stahlhelm leaders have undertaken that the organization shall not in future indulge in "exercises of the kind which led to the prohibition" in 1929 of the Rhenish and Westphalian branches.

This is a compromise. The Prussian Government at first wanted the Stahlhelm leaders not only to sign an undertaking not to carry out military exercises, but also to admit that the prohibition was justified. The Stahlhelm leaders were very reluctant to admit that the exercises in question were of a military character, which, in fact, they still flatly deny, but in the formula agreed upon they have, at any rate, undertaken to order the organization to refrain from all exercises of a character which the Prussian Government, at any rate, regarded as military (night manoeuvres), and to see that the order is obeyed.

It is understood that now that the dispute has been settled Herr Braun, the Prussian Premier, and Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor of the Reich, will visit President von Hindenburg and ask him to reconsider his decision and restore the Prussian Rhineland area to the programme of his liberation tour. The President's cancellation of that part of his tour caused consternation on the Rhine and in Berlin.

The Republican newspapers tend to regret, with all respect for the President, that he should publicly have questioned the legality of the ban imposed by a Government which has done so much for law and order. Indeed, the President himself, who is a patron of the Stahlhelm, has on more than one occasion requested explanations from the leaders about the activities of their organization. It has also been noticed that a Nationalist Party statement, urging the Centre to break with the Socialists in Prussia if they desired Nationalist cooperation in the Reichstag, appeared a few hours before the President's letter. This very much looked as if someone in the Nationalist camp knew what boded, and thought the time ripe for a bargain. The President, therefore, causes a disclaimer of "all political motives" to be issued from his office to-day. None would impute them to him, but more than one newspaper tends to think that certain of his "advisers" may have made indiscreet use of knowledge in their possession.

AN AGRARIAN "BLOC" IN THE LEAGUE

POLISH PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JULY 16

M. Babinski, the Polish Minister in Belgrade, to-day presented to the Yugoslav Government a formal proposal for the formation of a *bloc* of the agrarian States of Central Europe to collaborate for the protection of their joint interests. The new international union, the proposal says, would tend to the creation of a balance between agrarian and industrial countries. The first step towards its formation would be the calling of a conference of the Ministers of Agriculture of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia.

The proposal is a sequel to the informal conversations of France with the countries concerned. It is understood that the purpose of the *bloc* would be to counterbalance the influence of the British Dominions on the one hand and the Latin American States on the other in the League of Nations.

U.S. SENATE AND NAVAL TREATY

A TEST OF PATIENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 16

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, in a reservation to the London Naval Treaty of no more than 150 words, is prepared to solve the problem of the freedom of the seas and to abolish war. He announced this fact to inquiring Press correspondents yesterday evening, and allowed them to see the draft of the resolution. This will provide that:—

as a condition of ratification it is understood that hereafter the high contracting parties will in both times of peace and war respect the absolute freedom of the seas outside their territorial waters; and it is further understood and agreed that each and all of the said high contracting parties guarantee among themselves, and to others, the natural rights of all neutral nations and their nationals to ship their goods, wares, and merchandise on the high seas in times of both peace and war to and from all nations, belligerent or neutral, without interference or molestation.

This is merely the latest of those reservations, the discussion of which is intended to waste the time of the Senate; and it will be followed by others, including one which will demand the dismantling of "naval bases," from which, as Senator James Reed, of Missouri, used to say, "British guns are pointed at the heart of America." The reservations will die, but they may take an unconscionable time a-dying. The case for the Treaty was apparently closed with Senator David Reed's speech yesterday, and there remains a test of patience. When the Senate is ready to hold one or two night sessions the end may come, and the vote for ratification—with the simple assertion that no "secret understandings" are involved—may be taken.

It is instructive to note the eagerness which is now displayed by Senators who are actually in Washington to answer the roll-call, and to hear of the prospective return of some more absentees. The Press, and through the Press the country, has finally awakened to the fact that the number of gentlemen who are paid £2,000 a year, with a liberal allowance for the transaction of public business, have deliberately ignored the summons of the President, and are treating a question of vast importance with utter indifference. A few of them are at fishing camps; one is earning £40 a night as a speaker on the Chautauqua circuit, and others are mending their political fences—are demonstrating, in other words, their fitness for election to public office by neglecting the responsibilities of office.

THE KURDISH RISING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 16

In the region of Mount Ararat the Turkish troops, which are aided by aeroplanes, are meeting with a desperate resistance on the part of the Kurds.

Near Aralik Kurds attacked the Turks; but are reported to have been repulsed. There has been fighting along the Turco-Persian frontier, and some Kurds trying to escape into Soviet territory were fired on by Soviet frontier guards.

Casualties on both sides appear to have been heavy during the last fortnight, and it is asserted by the correspondent of the *Milliet* that the Kurds have lost at least 3,000 killed. About 200 villages are said to have been burnt to the ground, and it seems certain that severe measures of repression are being applied. The Kurdish women are fighting alongside their menfolk. The Turks accuse the Kurds of killing and torturing their prisoners.

Telegrams in Brief

The forest fire which broke out on Tuesday between SAINT-RAPHAEL and Agay has now been extinguished.

An engagement took place on July 13 between the garrisons of Amonguer and Taguendont, in MOROCCO, and a raiding party of the Ait Moghad tribe.

There have been some minor stoppages and delays at a few early sheds in NEW SOUTH WALES as a result of the Arbitration Court's reduction of shearers' wages.

Delegates from the "World Congress of Negroes" recently held at Hamburg arrived in Moscow yesterday to report to the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The MARSEILLES police said last night that they were certain that Mr. R. A. Lee, the missing British Vice-Consul, left Marseilles by train on July 5, and that he was unaccompanied.

M. Doumergue, the President of the French Republic, yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the residential quarters for ex-Service men, occupying a site of about 5,000 square metres, which are being built in PARIS.

Owing to recent rumours in RUSSIA that, because of the scarcity of fats, soapmakers were collecting children to boil down into soap, a mob at Kursk attempted to lynch a woman alleged to be engaged in kidnapping children, but was prevented by the police.

In order to facilitate recruiting for the Army the HUNGARIAN Minister of Defence has revived the ancient Corps of Minstrels, members of which accompany recruiting sergeants on their tours and go from regiment to regiment teaching the soldiers old Hungarian songs.

An air mail service from Cologne to CHERBOURG was opened yesterday. The aeroplane left Cologne at 10 o'clock in the morning and landed at Cherbourg at 2.30 p.m., in time for the mail, which it carried to be transferred on board the Europa, which left later for New York.

Miss Siso Mei-jang, a Chinese woman, is the first student to receive the degree of Doctor of Political Science at the new Institute for Higher International Studies in GENEVA University. Her thesis was entitled "Women's Part in the English Cooperative Movement and Related Problems."

Professor Hornell, of Sweden, has been engaged by the NEW ZEALAND Government to investigate the hydro-electric power station at Arapuni Rapids. Pending his investigations and his decision on the measures that should be taken to repair the recently discovered faults, the station is to be closed down.

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION TO NEW TAXES

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, JULY 16

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Latham, the Leader of the Opposition, gave notice of an amendment to the Budget in Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the first item by £1 as an instruction to the Ministry to reconsider the Estimates, to reduce expenditure, including the salaries of Ministers and members, by £4,000,000, and to prevent the increased unemployment and cost of living threatened by more taxation. It is understood that Mr. Latham's proposals include the abandonment of the £2,000,000 grant for roads to the States, the saving of £500,000 by restriction of the maternity bonus, and the suspension of the £180,000 cost-of-living allowance in the public service.

MELBOURNE, JULY 16

The first of a series of protest meetings against the Budget to be held throughout the Commonwealth took place in Melbourne to-day, when a large gathering passed a resolution couched in the strongest terms against fresh taxation instead of root-and-branch administrative savings. The meeting decided to form a committee of primary producers and financiers from all the States to place suggestions before the Ministry.

Other Foreign News on following page

Good manners . .

THE DESIGN & INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
6 QUEEN SQ., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.1

THE AIM OF THE ASSOCIATION is to promote a good standard of design in the products of British Industry, by encouraging good workmanship based on excellence of design, soundness of material and perfect fitness for purpose.

11th July, 1930

To Messrs. Shell-Mex Limited,
Shell Corner, Kingsway, W.C.

SIRS,

The Design and Industries Association desires to express its appreciation of Shell's stand against roadside advertising, and also the hope that the more enlightened public that shares our views as to Advertising on the landscape is showing its approval of your enlightened lead by giving you its patronage.

We believe too that your good manners are ultimately good business.

We should be glad if you are able to help our propaganda by giving this letter publicity.

I am, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

Clough Williams-Ellis
PRESIDENT

THE VOTE OF CENSURE

GOVERNMENT AND FOOD TAXES

MR. BALDWIN'S OFFER

AID FOR EMPIRE POLICY

WESTMINSTER, JULY 16

The Unionist vote of censure in the House of Commons to-night was rejected by 312 votes to 241—Government majority, 71.

MR. BALDWIN, who moved it, claimed that it had been put down to discover the mind of the Government on the eve of the Imperial Conference; and he began with a hint and ended with the hope that that mind might be protectionist.

The state of unemployment in this country was more persistently bad than in any other. It falsified every promise and forecast of Socialist Ministers. It was a sinister comment on their efforts to construct "thinking brains" and to rely on local authorities; and it could not be explained by world causes. The heart had been knocked out of industry at home by the mishandling of safeguarding and the increase of taxation 12 years after the War had ended. A back-hand blow had ended the hopes of Colonial sugar producers, and the guarantee given for the export of Cuban sugar to Russia had added insult to injury. But now the Imperial Conference offered a chance to turn over a new leaf. Would it be inscribed with the rabid Cobdenism of Mr. Snowden or the impartial Imperialism of Mr. Thomas? Before answering, the Government should remember that there were 2,000,000 unemployed; that in six months exports had dropped by £54,000,000, of which £45,000,000 represented a drop in the export of manufactures; and that although imports had declined by £51,000,000, imports of manufactures were hardly down at all in value and probably up in volume. In the belief that Mr. Snowden swayed the Cabinet and that the only remedy—Empire trade and tariffs—was ruled out, he had refused to attend an inter-party conference; and he could only deplore that the Government's mind had closed just when the minds of the bankers and of the T.U.C. were opening.

OFFER OF SUPPORT

MR. BALDWIN then assumed that Mr. Thomas would sway the Cabinet, and no subject be excluded from the Imperial Conference, and detailed what he (Mr. Baldwin) would suggest to such a fiscally impartial body. The continuance of existing preferences would be guaranteed. A promise of a wide extension of safeguarding—to help Imperial rationalization of production and distribution—would then be given. A permanent Imperial Economic Council would be set up. Finally, an open mind on the question of primary products (food and raw materials) would be announced, together with a readiness to accept any practical "deal" involving the grant by the Dominions of reciprocal advantages in return for greater consumption of their products in this country. If the deal was good enough, he would go straight to the electorate upon it.

The Government, Mr. Baldwin concluded, had the great chance (which the Socialists in Opposition would certainly deny to a Unionist Government) of following this policy, without an election but with a national mandate; for he pledged his whole party to support them if they did.

MR. SNOWDEN—significantly chosen to reply—retorted that an invitation to swallow both his own principles and his opponents' policy was not worth much. He then made bitter play with the internal dissensions of the Unionists, the latest edition of whose ever-varying policy would invite a new catechism from Lord Beaverbrook. He made it quite clear that the Government still attributed unemployment to capitalism, and higher taxation—a subsidiary cause—to their predecessors. He then attempted to reconcile undeviating hostility to tariffs with an open mind at the Imperial Conference. No question would be barred from discussion, but the Government would never agree to either food taxes or general protection. They would, however, accept any practical plan based on import boards and bulk purchase, which did not allow the producer to profiteer.

FREE TRADE CLAIM

No kind of British tariff would do any part of the Empire any good. If based on the exclusion of bounty-fed or sweated goods, it must be levied against practically all but American products. But free trade had given us industrial pre-eminence, the best working conditions, the biggest social services, 90 per cent. of our home market, and more exports and less imports of manufactures than the United States. If such imports threw people out of work, the British took work from two foreigners for every Briton deprived of work by foreigners. Safeguarding had not improved the condition of a single trade.

The answer to Empire free trade had been kindly supplied by the Conservative Central Office. It had been described by Mr. Baldwin as a dishonest—he might say a "stinking"—policy, unacceptable to the Dominions, fatal to valuable commercial treaties, and useless to British agriculture. His next argument that Dominion markets had practically reached saturation point, and that the Dominions could not sacrifice their trade with foreign countries, was not so clear; but he won the loudest cheer of all from his followers by insisting that the protectionist campaign was a deliberate attempt to lower the real value of wages.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE condemned the motion as a manœuvre to secure party unity quite unworthy of a real national crisis. Having amused the House with a picture of Mr. Baldwin condemning the Government for condemning food-taxes which Mr. Baldwin condemned, he finally returned to the utility of a three-party conference, denied that the Unionist remedy had ever been ruled out, and agreed with Mr. Snowden that tariffs could not be the only topic.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY put a very different emphasis on the Socialist case from that given by Mr. Snowden. He called a plague on both the fiscal houses of free trade and protection, but in his determination that the great opportunity offered by the Imperial Conference should not be missed, he repudiated tariffs rather because dumping importers would jump over them than because they were economically unsound. His own suggestion was import boards, which he thought would so improve marketing that the British farmer could be guaranteed 10s. a quarter over the world price.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN refused to confine his own party to advocacy of tariffs only. Other measures must be considered, even if they appeared more difficult. But he urged that Mr. Snowden had proved the Government to be disastrously narrow-minded. They ruled out tariffs for which it could at least be claimed that they were a quick and practicable remedy. As for Mr. Lloyd George, he had deliberately misquoted Mr. Baldwin, who had made it clear that he would submit any "deal" with the Dominions which involved food-taxes to the test of a General Election. He deplored Mr. Snowden's brusque attitude towards Dominion trade, which must condemn the Conference to failure. Why remember only the temporary difficulties of Australia and forget how much the Empire could sell to us and we to the Dominions?

The PRIME MINISTER'S chief task was to destroy the impression of any division within his party. Mr. Snowden had only refused to be party to a policy which would reduce real wages. He had ruled out nothing more than Mr. Baldwin had ruled out, and the Government were being censored for carrying out Mr. Baldwin's election pledges. As for Empire trade, every Dominion would insist on a free hand to develop its own industries; none would therefore consent to stabilize them at their present stage. Lastly, the British suggestions to the Imperial Conference would be to explore bulk purchase and better organization.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR DISCUSSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The Parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting yesterday resumed its discussion on the question of unemployment which had been adjourned from a previous meeting after the Prime Minister had indicated what the Government were doing to meet the present position. The motion under consideration was in the following terms:—

That this party is of opinion that the present unprecedented volume of unemployment in Great Britain, in relation to the world crisis in capitalist production, necessitates a restatement of the Government's unemployment policy, and urges upon the Government the necessity of outlining new proposals.

An official report of the meeting states that the work of the Government up to the present time was reviewed, and the proposals contained in *Labour and the Nation*, particularly in respect of retirement pensions, the raising of the school age, the establishment of Import Boards and land settlement, were discussed. Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, replied to the debate, and suggested that it would be a good thing if instead of discussing unemployment in a general way, the Labour Party had a series of meetings to discuss in an analytical manner and separately the various aspects of the problem and the proposals made to meet them. An amendment was proposed that the resolution and Mr. Morrison's suggestion should be referred to the Consultative Committee for consideration, and this was carried by 80 votes to 38, a signal victory for the Government in view of the fact that the motion when first handed in had the support of about 70 members of the party.

The Labour Party has a more difficult meeting this afternoon, when it has been summoned for the special purpose of considering "the question which has arisen regarding the composition of the Public Works Loan Commission." The only question concerns the action of the back-bench Labour members who pressed for the removal from the Commission of the name of Lord Hunsdon in view of a speech which he made during the miners' strike. The Government will urge to-day that Lord Hunsdon's name must remain, but it is understood that the malcontents will still press their opposition. They urge that the fact that Lord Hunsdon voted against the Government in the discussion on the Coal Mines Bill in the House of Lords on Tuesday night has made the position more difficult than before.

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has circulated to Labour members a reply to the allegation recently made by Commander Kenworthy that the Government's shipbuilding programme went beyond mere replacement and that this country was leading the way in increased building. He states that the charges are quite unfounded; that the Government's proposals are limited to replacement work only, and that they are actually less than the Naval Treaty sanctioned. The British Government was the only Government to reduce shipbuilding in the 1928 and 1929 programmes, and the ships cancelled by the Labour Government would have cost over £12,000,000.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA

NAMES OF DELEGATES

The Secretary to the Overseas Trade Development Council announces that the *personnel* of the Economic Mission to South Africa is as follows:—

LORD KIRKLEY (Chairman).—(Ex-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: Chairman, Cairn Line of Steamships, Limited.)

SIR FRANCIS L'ESTRANGE JOSEPH, C.B.E., J.P.—(Chairman and Managing Director of Settle Speakman and Co., Limited, Mosefield Colliery, Limited, and Bignall Hill Colliery Company, Limited, President of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce since 1923.)

Mr. JOHN MORGAN.—(Agriculturist: Member of East Sussex branch of the Farmers' Union: Member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee to the Labour Party: has made a special study of agricultural marketing problems.)

Mr. ROBERT WADDINGTON.—(Cotton spinner and manufacturer: ex-Member of Parliament for Rossendale Division of Lancashire: associated with prominent local authorities.)

Mr. J. W. BRIGDEN.—(His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, who will act as Secretary to the Mission.)

It is intended that the Mission shall leave for South Africa on August 8 next, and shall visit Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as well as the Union of South Africa.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed Mr. A. Froude, I.S.O., to be Registrar-General for Scotland, in succession to Dr. J. C. Dunlop, whose retirement under the age limit will take effect on September 3.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City columns:—

Beardmore and Co.
Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company.
Henry Hope and Sons.
N.C. Metal Company.
Phoenix Oil Products.
Sangers Limited.
Trustees Corporation.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE COAL BILL

NEW SPREAD-OVER PROPOSAL

CONSENT OF THE FEDERATION

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The Government, with the consent of the Miners' Federation, have decided upon an attempt to save the Coal Mines Bill notwithstanding the insistence of the House of Lords on the inclusion of a spread-over clause to permit of the 45 working hours of the week being unequally divided among the six working days provided that not more than eight hours are worked on any day. It is the contention of the colliery-owners that a spread-over arrangement, allowing of five eight-hour shifts and a short shift on Saturday, will give a more economical production than a rigid 7½-hour day on all six days. The Miners' Federation has all along insisted that eight hours is too long a spell of work in a mine.

Nevertheless the executive committee of the Federation has listened to, and been persuaded by, the argument of the President of the Board of Trade that a permissive spread-over should be allowed on condition that the permission, on behalf of the miners, should be given by the Miners' Federation itself. The clause inserted in the Bill by the House of Lords gives the option of a spread-over arrangement to the individual districts. A district miners' association would be able to make an arrangement with the district association of colliery owners. That will no longer be possible under the new proposal to be put forward by the Government. A district miners' association desiring to make such an arrangement would require to have the assent of the Miners' Federation. The Federation would not be called upon to approve of a national spread-over arrangement. That is a consideration which had great influence in bringing the executive of the Federation into agreement with the Government's suggestion.

DISTRICT OPTIONS

It was argued in the executive meeting yesterday that the Federation was not called upon to accept the principle of the spread-over, but to undertake to consider the expediency of such an arrangement in the light of the circumstances of a particular case. The Bill, as it is to be amended by the Government, would establish a 7½-hour day, but make possible a 45-hour week, including five eight-hour days, if it were established to the satisfaction of the Miners' Federation that a district exception to the national rule was necessary. Moreover, it was pointed out that each case would be considered on its merits. It is here probably that the colliery-owners who want a district option may have their doubts. Can the Miners' Federation be trusted to consider the circumstances of a particular district with detachment and on their merits? That is a question which colliery-owners have already put to themselves, and some of them at least have come to the conclusion that the condition of approval by the Federation would make the option of no effect. If the House of Lords should be of a like opinion, then the condition of deadlock on the Bill will continue.

The decision of the executive was reached after three hours' discussion, on the motion of a Yorkshire member, and by a sufficient majority. The minority was opposed to any compromise, and prepared to lose the Bill. After the officials had communicated the decision to Mr. Graham at the House of Commons, Mr. Cook, the secretary of the federation, made the following announcement:—

"The executive committee of the Miners' Federation met this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Richards and received a report from the officials of a meeting with the President of the Board of Trade in regard to the position created by the action of the House of Lords with respect to the Coal Mines Bill. After full examination and realizing that the shortness of the time at their disposal did not allow of the executive's calling a delegate conference to consider the matter, it was decided to take the responsibility of making an immediate reply to the Government. The executive's decision was as follows:—

"The executive committee protests emphatically against the House of Lords—a Chamber not selected by the people—abrogating and opposing the decision of the House of Commons—a Chamber selected by the people—by their attempts to frustrate and destroy the Coal Mines Bill with the object of denying the miners a shorter working day. At the same time, realizing the serious position of the coal industry and in view of the fact that the Marquess of Salisbury stated definitely that adoption of the spread-over clause was intended to be absolutely permissive—

I would like [Lord Salisbury said] to make it absolutely clear that the spread-over provision is absolutely permissive. There is no obligation under the words as we framed them and as we sent them to the Commons upon either the employers or the workers in any district to adopt the spread-over system. They are absolutely free. It is essentially a permissive clause. . . . That still is the view which I take and which I believe all your lordships on this side of the House take. We would be very glad to take any words which make it absolutely clear that the option to the employers or to the men is absolutely free.

—we are prepared to test the genuineness of that statement by reluctantly accepting the proposals of the Government to us which provide that no spread-over scheme can become operative without the acquiescence of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

The miners' officials went straight from the meeting with Mr. Graham to a gathering of the miners' members of Parliament, to whom they gave a statement of their reasons for agreeing to the Government's proposals.

A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday gives as the reason for the Lords' insistence on the spread-over that

in view of the serious economic consequences of the proposed compulsory legislation, they consider it essential in the national interests to provide means such as the amendments secure, without increasing the total working hours permissible, for employers and workmen in each district to come to an agreement on the subject where both parties wish to do so.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, is on the Growth of the English Novel, with special reference to the periods covered by the third and fourth volumes of Dr. Ernest A. Baker's "History of the English Novel," from Bunyan and Defoe to Richardson, Fielding, and Sterne. Among books reviewed are Mr. H. L. Wilkinson's "The World's Population Problems and a White Australia"; General Charles G. Dawes's "Journal of the Great War"; Mr. Malcolm L. Darling's study of the Punjab village, "Rusticus Loquitur"; Mr. Harold A. Innis's work on "The Fur Trade in Canada"; Mr. Santayana's philosophical study, "The Realm of Matter," being the second book of his "Realm of Being"; Mr. Charles Stonehill's edition in two volumes of Farquhar's works; and Mr. S. M. Ellis's "Life of Michael Kelly, Musician, Actor, and Bon Viveur, 1762-1826."

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

CONSULTATIONS IN BOMBAY

LIBERALS' FEAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 16

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, held a private conference at Government House, Poona, to-day, at which over 120 persons, representative of the whole Presidency, were present. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the existing situation, and to obtain suggestions both with regard to measures for its improvement and with a view to the co-ordination of efforts in preparation for the Round-Table Conference. Further, the Governor desired an opportunity of hearing non-official views before going to Simla.

The Governor, addressing the conference this morning, said it would be deplorable if India's representation in London were to suffer as the result of lack of real preparation for the Round-Table Conference. The proceedings will continue to-morrow, when the conference will consider the Statutory Commission's Report, taking first the franchise and electorate; then the Constitution of the Provincial Governments; third, the Constitution of the Central Government; and, finally, the relationship between the Central and Provincial Governments.

The keenest interest is being taken here in the question of the British Parliamentary representation at the Round-Table Conference. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, on behalf of the Liberal Association, has telegraphed to the Prime Minister and the Viceroy that Liberals view with apprehension the suggested inclusion of all parties in the British representation, especially because prominent Conservative and Liberal leaders have declared themselves against the Indian demands. The Viceroy's November pronouncement spoke of a Government meeting with the Indian delegation, but his pronouncement this month refers to representatives of Great Britain. If such a change is contemplated, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says, those who welcomed the Conference on the footing of the November declaration would have to reconsider the position.

The *Times of India* says that from the point of view of India everything would depend on the strength and the character of the Opposition delegation to the Conference. There would not be a place in the Conference for statesmen of the Birkenhead type, the newspaper says. Its delegates would have to be open-minded men. The members of the Statutory Commission should be excluded, because they would adhere at all costs to their recommendations. The newspaper summarizes the matter by saying that, while there is, theoretically, a strong case for including Opposition members, their attendance can only lead to trouble in India if their avowed object is to pursue a policy hostile to the declared aims and procedure of the round-table meetings.

The total number of persons arrested and convicted in Bombay from the beginning of the civil disobedience movement up to yesterday is 1,456, of whom 743 were convicted in connexion with the Wadala salt raids in May, and 616 convicted for defying the Picketing Ordinance. So far there have been five raids on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office, and 40 office-bearers have been convicted. Six successive presidents of the committee, beginning with Mr. K. F. Nariman, have been sentenced on different charges. Only three women have been sentenced to imprisonment. At Ahmedabad 105 Labour Union volunteers have been sentenced to imprisonment for picketing country liquor shops.

MR. JAYAKAR'S MISSION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 16

Mr. Jayakar, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, who was deputed by a meeting of Moderates last Sunday to interview Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus, is leaving Simla to-morrow. Although it is understood that the object of his mission is to induce Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants to call off the civil disobedience movement, the utmost reticence is being preserved about his plans. However, as the Assembly does not rise until Friday, a good deal of significance is attached to Mr. Jayakar's departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 16

Commenting on the recent references by Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead to Dominion status, the Special Correspondent at Simla of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says it is unfortunate that news of the welcome development concerning Mr. Jayakar's mission to Mr. Gandhi became known simultaneously with reports of the utterances of Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, which tend to complicate matters, to neutralize the efforts by all sides to secure a better atmosphere, and to irritate feelings.

Indian politicians are not so inept and idealistic, the correspondent says, as certain Conservatives imagine, and some are willing to face the fact that what they mean by Dominion status with safeguards is vastly different from the Dominion status against which the Churchillian school rails.

ATTACKS ON FRONTIER POSTS

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, JULY 16

The gallantry of the Tochi Scouts at Datta Khel and Boya in the second week of May has been recognized by the award of the Indian Order of Merit, Second Class, to Subadar Saidu, Subadar Mehdi-Khan, and Jamadar Faujoon, I.D.S.M. The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Havildar Manawar-Din, Sepoy Ayam-ud-Din, and Sepoy Gul-Zadah.

The *Gazette of India* announces that Subadar Saidu, in command of the Datta Khel Post, was attacked and surrounded by 3,000 hostile tribesmen on May 11. He organized the defence of the Post, and by his skill and gallantry maintained the Post intact until relieved on May 15. Subadar Mehdi-Khan, in command of the Boya Post, was attacked and surrounded by 1,500 hostile tribesmen. He organized the defence, and ultimately drove off the enemy. Jamadar Faujoon, second-in-command at the Datta Khel Post rendered his commander great assistance in organizing the defence. He continually exposed himself to enemy fire in order to get the best effect from the bombs used by the defenders.

Other Indian news on page 13.

ALEXANDRIA NOW QUIET

MANY ARRESTS

TROOPS CAMPING IN THE STREETS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 16

The situation here is well in hand to-day, and large bodies of troops are posted in the principal streets and are camping in Mehemet Ali Square. The only incident to cause anxiety was when a procession of 3,000 people passed through the streets this evening behind the coffins of 11 of those who were killed in yesterday's riot. This, however, passed off peacefully and the bodies were interred in the cemeteries. According to an official statement, it is now known that 21 persons lost their lives in the riots, of whom one was an Italian who is officially stated to have died of heart failure, and another was a Jew, but as yet it is not known whether he was a local or a foreign subject. Three injured Europeans are still in the Greek hospital and altogether about 180 people were injured. The police have arrested 147 persons, among whom are two Italian subjects caught demonstrating, one of whom is from Tunisia.

The crowds throughout yesterday showed no inclination to attack foreigners, and it is believed that most of the attacks on the police with stones and bottles was engineered by Wafdists and directed by students. The greater part of the crowd is said to have shown little inclination to have anyone's blood, and it appears that whenever the police were cornered nearly always half the crowd was in their favour and tried to protect them, while miscreants continued to throw stones from the background. Among those Effendis who are supposed to have been largely responsible for the trouble only one has been arrested.

There is no question of the Government's showing any uncertainty in its policy in the future, and it is thought that there will be little trouble, at any rate in the immediate future, as the Government now has a good deal of power, as it is able to make arrests and has suppressed the three principal Wafdist newspapers, which had been the main instigators of trouble. The authorities to-day arrested the members of the local Wafd Committee, six in all, although the president, Said Bey Moursy, was afterwards allowed to go home, as he had been injured by stones thrown yesterday, and was not feeling well. The others will probably be kept in prison for a few days and then released, unless the Parquet which is now making an inquiry finds a case against them. There is a possibility that there may be some trouble in Cairo on July 21, when the Wafdists say that they intend to meet in the Houses of Parliament, in spite of the expectation that the Government will forbid their doing so.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SENT

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Commons appeared surprised and, on the whole, relieved at the Prime Minister's announcement to-day that two warships had been sent to Alexandria in view of the "menace to foreign life and property."

MR. MACDONALD explained that this action was the fulfilment of existing British responsibilities in Egypt, and dictated by yesterday's "deplorable" events in Alexandria. He made it clear that the British Government, when the first signs of the present constitutional crisis appeared in Egypt, had instructed its representative to remain strictly neutral and empowered him to point out its efforts to preserve the friendly atmosphere in which the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations had terminated. That attitude had been reaffirmed since Sidky Pasha had succeeded Nahas Pasha as Prime Minister, and it had been made plain that the British Government did not intend to be used as an instrument for an attack on the Egyptian Constitution, nor a party to the internal issue in dispute. Sidky Pasha had now been told that the British Government held him responsible for the protection of foreign lives and property; and Nahas Pasha had been informed that he must share that responsibility, and settle his quarrel with Sidky Pasha without endangering foreign lives and interests.

A Liberal—MR. HORE-BELISHA—slipped in an inference that any treaty involving the withdrawal of British troops from Cairo would be unwise, but the SPEAKER, seeing the trend of supplementary questions, nipped in the bud Socialist criticisms of the dispatch of the warships.

ITALIAN INTEREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 16

The political and economic interests alike of Italy have caused the keenest interest to be taken here in the outcome of the Egyptian crisis. The seriousness with which the situation is regarded may be judged by the remarks of one writer that "England to-day is undergoing her supreme trial." No surprise is felt at the disturbances. The Egyptian Nationalists are considered to have been encouraged in their ambitions by the various happenings in the newly constituted Arab kingdoms of Iraq, the Hejaz, and Transjordan, and more particularly to have been influenced by the Gandhi movement in India.

An article on "Tension in Egypt" appears on page 13.

GOOD MANNERS AND GOOD BUSINESS

The policy of Shell-Mex, Limited, in refraining from the use of outdoor signs for advertisements in order to preserve the amenities of the countryside has drawn a tribute from the Design and Industries Association. In a letter, which is reproduced in an advertisement published in *The Times* this morning, the association expresses its appreciation of "Shell's stand against roadside advertising." "We believe, too," the letter says, "that your good manners are ultimately good business."

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor of Frieth, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

FATE OF COTTON VILLAGE

SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CLITHEROE, JULY 16

Low Moor, a village near Clitheroe, sold piecemeal by auction at bargain prices to-day, represents the fluctuations of the cotton industry in the last 130 years. The village grew as the village mill extended and finally housed 700 operatives.

The Garnett family, known throughout Lancashire as pioneers in the industry and as disinterested public servants, built the mill and the village, both developing from the days of hand-loom weaving, through the riots which marked the introduction of power looms, and keeping abreast of improvements as they arrived until the recent "slump," when the mill closed for want of orders and operatives either drew unemployment benefits or secured work elsewhere. Families for four generations were born and bred in the village, worked in the mill, and lived in houses owned by the Garnetts. To-day not a single offer was received for the extensive mill, with valuable water rights relating to the River Ribble, but on instructions from the County Bank the auctioneer sold every other piece of property in the village for what it would fetch.

Two hundred and fourteen houses, producing an annual rental of £2,900, were sold for £20,265. Included in this price, produced from 30 separate lots, were the village school, the post office, and several shops. Low Moor farm was sold for £2,700 and various small parcels of land for £1,300. Great disappointment was expressed by the villagers that the mill was not sold. They had hoped that the buildings would be bought for some new industry, many rumours having been circulated that important firms intended buying the water rights, valued at £15,000 by the auctioneer (Mr. John Lomax), which would enable 1,000 looms to be run by water power alone.

"Bad as times are now," said Mr. Lomax, "this mill has weathered worse storms. In 1820 cavalry had to be employed to disperse a mob which threatened the destruction of the power machinery. Low Moor mill was the first to instal power looms, and in addition the firm did its own spinning. Early in the history of the factory apprentices were introduced from London, being housed in the village, and wearing uniform on Sundays when they marched to church at Clitheroe. Many present villagers are descended from these early operatives."

The Garnett family flourished exceedingly for many years, and several members were Mayors of Clitheroe. For a long period Mr. Tom Garnett, who severed his association with the firm several years ago, was a Lancashire county alderman and magistrate. The present firm comprises Messrs. William and Newstead Garnett, both magistrates and members for many years of public bodies. The firm was founded in 1799 by Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, who later entered into partnership with the relatives of Messrs. Horsfall. The latter withdrew in 1860, leaving Mr. James Garnett and Mr. William Garnett, whose sons are the present owners. The family took the closest interest in the operatives. They provided a school rent free and formerly paid the schoolmaster, erected and maintained the village institute, and were generous supporters of many charitable institutions in the Clitheroe district. Owners and operatives alike are now involved in hard times consequent on the continued depression in the cotton trade.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

DEPUTATION TO LORD PASSFIELD

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

At the request of the Prime Minister, Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has promised to receive a deputation this morning from the West Indies Parliamentary Committee, of which Lord Burnham is the chairman and Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., is the hon. secretary, on the position of the West Indian sugar industry. The deputation is a sequel to a recent meeting of the committee at which the plight of the industry was explained by four delegates to the Empire Press Conference, Mr. H. de Lisser (Jamaica), Mr. Macgowan (Trinidad), Mr. Gale (Barbados), and Miss Mosley (Bahamas).

The latest information with regard to the sugar industry is contained in a series of replies to questions by Mr. Hurd, which were circulated by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies last night. Dr. Shiels says that he regrets to state that his information is that some increase of unemployment among the labouring classes is anticipated in the near future in some of the Colonies concerned. Lord Passfield is in telegraphic communication with the local Governments and has had the advantage of consulting representatives of the Colonies who have been attending the Colonial Office Conference. He adds that it is not desirable in the interests of the people mainly affected that he should enter into precise details of the projects now under discussion by way of relief works, but he states that in general, so far as can be seen as present, it will be possible to cope with the situation.

Mr. Hurd also asked what requests for assistance and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been received in connexion with sugar; which of them have been granted, and what are the amounts involved. Dr. Shiels states that several applications for assistance from the fund have been received from the Colonies who are mainly dependent on the export of sugar, but he would hesitate to describe more than a few minor applications as received in connexion with sugar, as they are mainly intended to promote the general development of the Colonies concerned and have been considered by the committee from that point of view. As to the proposal for the establishment of a trade commissioner in London for the British Colonies in the Caribbean, Dr. Shiels states that Lord Passfield has been in communication with the West Indian Colonies on the matter and favourable replies have been received from the Governors of the Bahamas, the Leeward Islands, Bermuda, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands. He is still in correspondence with the Governments of Jamaica, Barbados, and British Guiana, as their attitude is not yet finally decided.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

On July 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. a month ago and 61 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 41, 38 and 49.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning the Duke of Northumberland was issued last night:—"The satisfactory progress of the Duke continues."

It was stated last night that the condition of Sir Aston Webb was satisfactory.

FEDERATION OF EUROPE

FRANCE AND GERMAN REPLY

A CHILLY RECEPTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 16

The German reply to M. Briand's memorandum on the proposal for a European Federated Union has not been accorded quite the same welcome here that was given to the earlier answers. It is recognized to be moderate in tone, acquiescent towards the principle of the scheme, and extremely cleverly worded. The chilliness of its reception is due to the fact that, while it does not once explicitly mention the revision of the Peace Treaties, it is considered to be in effect a reaffirmation of Germany's intentions to use the proposal for her own purposes in working for that end. It is regarded, therefore, as a plain warning to those who hold the view that the treaties are the keystone of European peace and that there can be no question of revising them by the method of federating the States of Europe.

A number of passages in the reply are considered to bear this meaning. Special attention, however, is drawn to the last sentences in the first and third paragraphs. In these the German Government believes that

the ultimate object should be to envisage in a spirit of understanding a bold reform of conditions recognized to be untenable, and thus bring about a real pacification of Europe which can rest only upon the principles of justice and equality . . . All attempts to improve the political situation in Europe will depend upon the application of the principles of full equality of status, equal security for all, and the peaceful adjustment of the natural vital needs of the nations. Where existing conditions violate these principles effective means must be found of altering them. It would be vain to attempt to construct a new Europe on foundations unable to stand against the living process of development.

These phrases are considered as a clear indication that Germany supports M. Briand's plan only in so far as it promises to further the revision of treaties. It is considered to point definitely to German aspirations in respect of the Polish frontier, the Corridor, the union with Austria, and the other territorial settlements of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany would thus appear to accept the plan in principle for reasons the exact opposite of those which inspired Poland to accept it. Germany is in agreement with Italy in this desire for exactly opposite reasons, since the Italian Government desires a revision of the treaty, not because it treated the vanquished too harshly but because it did not give the victors enough. The fact that the German reply coincides with the news of President von Hindenburg's decision with regard to the Stahlhelm and the Rhineland celebrations has made comment here all the more bitter.

It was to be expected that discrepancies of this kind would arise in the consideration of so broad a scheme by a diversity of peoples. The German reply has given a further opportunity to M. Briand's numerous critics to declare anew their hostility to him and his project. The Quai d'Orsay, while it might have preferred something less subtle, is satisfied with the reply as a declaration of principle and an acceptance of the invitation to debate the subject. More, it is held, cannot be expected at this stage.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII

CASCA'S TABLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 15

Several discoveries have recently been made in the new excavations at Pompeii. One particularly interesting object is a three-legged marble table, the top of which is missing. The three legs are each in the form of a lion's leg surmounted by a lion's head. On the top of each head is a square block on which the actual table-top rested.

The absence of the table-top has, however, brought to light the fact that on the surface of each of these three blocks is carved the word "Casca." The theory is advanced that this table was at some time the property of the Casca who was one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. Casca used to have a house in Pompeii, though it is not certain that it was the house in front of which the table was found. It is not impossible that the table was purchased by some other patrician living at Pompeii and brought there from Rome.

Excavations in the garden of another house in Pompeii, known as the house of Tibertinus, have unearthed a characteristic specimen of an ornamental fountain placed in a square basin to which lead four flights of steps. In the same house have also been found some charming frescoes, which have retained their colour clearly. On one side of a doorway is shown Narcissus seated, and at the other side is a representation of Pyramus and Thisbe.

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(For details see page 12)

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Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
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PICTURE THEATRES		
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Astoria	CONDEMNED	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	IN GAY MADRID	12 to 12
Kensington	TANNED LEGS	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	MAMBA	2 to 11
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Tivoli	THE CUCKOOS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind between south-east and west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, occasional rain or showers; brighter intervals; rather cool.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled and rather cool. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has promised to receive a deputation this morning from the West Indies Parliamentary Committee, on the position of the West Indian sugar industry. (p. 14)

At Bisley yesterday the Bronze Medal and Badge awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the first stage of the King's Prize competition were won by C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, a previous Gold Medallist, of the 2nd Battalion, the Rhodesian Regiment. (p. 16)

The 26th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, attended by delegates from 32 countries, was opened yesterday in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. (p. 11)

The world conference of leaders of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout movement at Foxlease Park, Lyndhurst, ended with a festival of song round a camp fire last night, at which Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were present. (p. 7)

A list of the candidates who have satisfied the examiners for the Diploma in Education at Oxford has been issued. (p. 12)

The Senate of London University yesterday resolved to institute a University Chair of Radiology tenable at the Cancer Hospital (Free). (p. 12)

Dr. H. B. Workman, the new president of the Wesleyan Conference, gave his presidential address at the opening of the Representative Session of that body at Leeds yesterday. (p. 16)

A scheme to prevent the internal competition between spinners, which is threatening the Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton industry, is to be submitted to a mass meeting a fortnight hence. (p. 11)

A fire broke out at Trinity College, Oxford, yesterday morning, and damage estimated at between £400 and £500 was done. (p. 11)

Sir Simon von der Aa, of the International Prison Commission, Berne, gave evidence yesterday before the House of Commons Select Committee on Capital Punishment. (p. 5)

Elections to the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research are announced, and the work of the Trust since its foundation by the munificence of Sir Otto Beit in 1909 is reviewed by Sir James K. Fowler. (p. 5)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Astor's motion in favour of the admission of women to that House on the same terms as men was rejected by 53 votes to 49. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister made a statement on the position in Egypt and announced that two warships had been ordered to proceed to Alexandria. The sitting was occupied with discussion of the Unionist vote of censure on the Government moved by Mr. Baldwin. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Egyptian Government has the situation well in hand in Alexandria, where many people have been arrested and troops patrol the streets. It is now known that 21 persons lost their lives in the rioting. Two British warships are being sent to Alexandria. (p. 14)

Over 120 representatives from the Presidency attended a conference at Poona yesterday to discuss measures to ease the existing situation and to consider suggestions with a view to co-ordinating efforts in preparation for the Round-Table Conference. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, on behalf of the Liberals, has telegraphed to the Prime Minister and the Viceroy expressing apprehension at the suggested inclusion of all parties in the British representation at the Conference. (p. 14)

The German reply to M. Briand's proposal for a European Federated Union has had a chilly reception in France, where it is regarded as a reaffirmation of Germany's intention to use the proposal as a means of bringing about a revision of the Peace Treaties. (p. 14)

The German Government's financial Bills were withdrawn from the Reichstag yesterday. A number of the measures were put into force in the evening by emergency decree. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Newmarket Second July meeting was continued yesterday, when the July Handicap was won by Mr. C. Wadia's Sister Clover. (p. 6)

The match between the Gentlemen and Players was begun at Lord's yesterday, and at the close of play the Gentlemen had scored 215 for the loss of three wickets, K. S. Duleepsinhji making 97 not out. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Economy and Fiscal Policy ; Russian Debts ; Closing of the Austrian Loan Lists ; Whitehall Electric Investments ; Australian Banking Profits ; Hoare and Co.'s Earnings ; a Tin Company's Policy ; Sisal Fire at Progreso ; Argentine Maize Shipments ; and the Fall in Oil Tanker Freights. (p. 19)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates remained practically unaltered. A further £208,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank for France. The French exchange again moved against sterling, closing at 123.60f., while the German rate also declined. A recovery occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver declined ¼d. to 15 13-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets were quiet and dull yesterday. British Funds were firm on the whole, but Home Railway stocks were depressed. In the Miscellaneous market International shares weakened, and many of the leading British Industrial shares were slightly easier. (p. 19)

A CLOSED MIND

MR. BALDWIN'S motion of censure in the House of Commons yesterday was justified, if by nothing else, by MR. SNOWDEN'S speech in reply. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made it perfectly clear that in the coming Imperial Conference he and his friends propose to meet with an obstinately closed mind any suggestion for the promotion of reciprocal trade that would involve any modification of our tariff system. The recent speeches of MR. THOMAS and of the PRIME MINISTER himself had raised hopes that the Government was prepared to discuss with the other Governments of the Empire every possible method of economic cooperation, that they would consider on its merits and with an open mind every proposal that might be made.

These hopes have now been dashed to the ground. MR. THOMAS'S declaration had seemed explicit enough. Nothing, he said—and he claimed to be speaking for the Government as well as for himself—was to be excluded from consideration at the Imperial Conference. "We will object to nothing. We will discuss "everything on its merits, and with a "single-minded desire to do all that is "possible, not only in the interests of our "country, but in the interests of the Empire "as a whole." That was in the House of Commons on June 26. At Colchester on the fifth of this month he was, if possible, even more emphatic. The Government, he declared, were "going to this Conference free and unfettered, free to consider every problem on its "merits, unfettered by prejudice or bias, "and prepared with a single-minded desire to "try to find a solution of the problem." A few days later, at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, the PRIME MINISTER abounded in the same vein as MR. THOMAS. The Government, MR. MACDONALD assured the country, would "do everything that could be "done by a British Government to come to "economic arrangements with the Dominions "that will benefit the working classes of this "country." These declarations were entirely in keeping with the recent report of the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress. It was felt that there was at any rate a possibility that the Government might rise to the level of the opportunity offered to it by the Conference, and that, divesting itself of all prejudices and prepossessions, it might join with the other Governments in an endeavour to work out a policy of Empire trade and Empire development which would be a real contribution to our economic problems and those of the Dominions. No such expectation can be based on MR. SNOWDEN'S pronouncement, which the exegist will labour in vain to reconcile with those made by his leader and by his colleague at the Dominions Office. "We shall enter the Imperial Conference," declared the CHANCELLOR, "barring no subject "from discussion ; but it will be made "abundantly clear, as I have said, just now, "that we shall approve no final conclusion "which involves this country in a food taxation "policy or a general protectionist policy." Other suggestions, bulk purchase and import boards, for example, the Government would approach with an open mind, but against any suggestion of reciprocal tariff preferences the door was yesterday "banged, barred, and "bolted." as emphatically as it was in 1907.

MR. BALDWIN, moving the vote of censure and quoting the utterances of MR. THOMAS already set out, promised the Government that, if they entered the Conference in that spirit, he and his party would give them support. They would have what would be in effect a national mandate to carry out a policy of economic reorganization, and the whole Empire would enter the new year with a fresh hope, a hope that it has not had in the lifetime of any member of the House. He set out what his own policy would be if he were the Prime Minister meeting the Imperial Conference this autumn. He would at once give the other Governments of the Empire the assurance that the preferences they receive under our existing fiscal system would be continued, and that, in the wide extension of safeguarding he contemplated, preference would in every case be given to the Dominions as a help towards their industrialization and the rationalization of industry within the Empire. Adopting the suggestions made in the reports both of the Trades Union Congress and of the Federation of British Industries, he would advocate the setting up of a permanent Economic Council of the Empire to keep the economic problems of the Empire under constant review and to facilitate the work of succeeding Imperial Conferences. If it were possible to make any arrangements by which we could increase in this country our consumption of the primary products of the Dominions, he would see what advantages for British trade he could get in exchange, and, if it were a deal that satisfied him, he would be content. He would then go straight to the country and put the whole of what he had done to the electors. On the assumption that he was meeting the Imperial Conference this September he would have to appeal to the country, since the party opposite would be against him. But what a chance that party had, knowing that in such a policy it could count on the support of its opponents ! It was a chance, he declared, such as no Government had ever had in this country before. That chance, however, the Government, speaking through the mouth of MR. SNOWDEN, has refused to take. It will go into the Conference, if his policy prevails, biased and fettered, pledged in advance to rule out any solution of the economic problem which violates the sacred principle of free imports. In his obstinate insistence that every foreign trader should continue to have free access to our markets, MR. SNOWDEN may have been speaking the mind of the Government. He was certainly not speaking the mind of the country, or even, it may be surmised, that of the Labour Party as a whole. It was clear in the course of the debate that more than one member of that party—notably SIR OSWALD MOSLEY and MR. WISE—looked at the question from a very different angle. Whatever differences there may be as to the methods we should employ in meeting our present difficulties, there is a general agreement that it is time we rid ourselves of the old prepossessions and ceased to treat what were useful rules of thumb under the old conditions as if they were immutable principles of economic law, applicable equally well to the situation in which we find ourselves to-day.

These prepossessions have just been set out afresh in a manifesto bearing the signatures, among others, of SIR HUGH BELL, LORD COWDRAY, LORD LEVERHULME, and MR. HAROLD COX. After a spirited protest against the extent to which production is hampered by the burden of taxation necessary to meet the continuance of public expenditure on the present scale, and by "all the inspection and restriction, official and "non-official, which now encumbers it," the signatories appeal to some party to "found "its aims and actions on the simple "proposition :—That the control of economic "forces by political means violates every "principle on which British prosperity was "founded, is alien to the free instincts of the "national character, and ought only to be used, "if at all, within the narrowest limits." It is only necessary to consider even the most obvious implications of this "simple proposition" to recognize that it has no chance of being accepted by any considerable body of opinion in the present day. And among those who would refute it most emphatically are the very parties which are still opposed to any attempt to control access to our markets in the interests of our home industries and the development of Empire trade. The manifesto itself recognizes this. "Liberal free traders," it laments, "can only follow their cause if they agree to "mix it up with such variations of collectivism "as may be produced from time to time by "the party headquarters." And, again, "Free "trade may have to look for its chief standard-"bearer to a party which, while professing to "believe in freedom for the foreigner, denies any "vestige of it to the trader or worker at home." This impracticable insistence on obsolete dogmas will not deter public opinion from demanding a constructive policy. The British Empire has an area of fourteen million square miles, occupied by 451 millions of people, with ample supplies of food and raw materials. Its natural resources are so vast that, freely developed, they promise an increase of trade and industry, of production and of markets, which would raise the level of prosperity of all its parts. The country will not tolerate for much longer a pedantic refusal even to explore what is clearly one of the most promising paths towards the goal of economic cooperation and ultimate unity.

The Disturbances in Egypt

Although the present troubles in Egypt are domestic in their origin and in their immediate effects, the British Government has taken the only wise and a wholly legitimate course in dispatching two warships to Alexandria to help, if necessary, in the preservation of order. The EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER has at the same time been informed by SIR PERCY LORAINE, the High Commissioner, that the British Government will hold him and his Government responsible if foreign lives and interests are endangered. This reminder to the new Egyptian Government is not, of course, to be taken as renouncing the ultimate responsibility of the British Government itself. The protection of the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt does in fact remain a definite British responsibility. It was one of the points reserved by this country when Egypt obtained her independence eight years ago; and, in consequence of the failure of successive Egyptian Governments to come to any reasonable agreement with Whitehall upon the matters then reserved, this country has still the legal and practical obligation not only to maintain the security of its communications with the East, and to defend Egypt against foreign aggression, but also to protect foreign interests within Egypt itself. The last two points were further emphasized by the dispatch soon afterwards of a circular to all foreign Governments intimating that the British Government would be bound to regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt. It need hardly be said that there has been no sort of attempt on the part of any outside influence to interfere on the present occasion; nor has the movement inside Egypt been directed against foreigners. But when the feelings of Egyptian mobs have been stirred, as they have been lately, by the reckless eloquence of the Wafd leaders it is not possible, especially at this season of the year, to say where excesses will end when once they have broken out. Fortunately the news last night was that a calmer tone prevailed. But before order had been restored by Egyptian police and Egyptian soldiers eleven foreigners had been injured in the rioting, in which twenty-one persons, including one policeman, had been killed.

The origin of the trouble is the violent resentment of the nationalist Wafd Party at the closing of Parliament by the KING and his present PRIME MINISTER. When at the beginning of this year he opened Parliament, which is composed in an overwhelming majority of Wafdists, KING FUAD had promised to agree to the introduction of legislative safeguards for the Constitution ; but it was hardly likely that he would acquiesce in the drastic proposals which the Wafdist Prime Minister, NAHAS PASHA, proceeded to submit for his signature when he recently returned from the abortive negotiations in London. The draft Bills inflicted large fines, mounting from £E.500 to £E.5,000, upon anyone breaking minor articles of the Constitution ; and any Minister who infringed the Constitution by suspending Parliament was to be liable to penal servitude for life and a maximum fine of £E.10,000. No such savage penalties as these are embodied in any existing Constitution, unless it be that of the tyrannical oligarchy of Soviet Russia. Rather than agree the KING accepted the resignation of NAHAS PASHA and appointed SIDKY PASHA in his place, although no Parliamentary support could be expected for him. Next, in order to avoid a deadlock, he prorogued Parliament for a month; and shortly afterwards he closed the Session, a measure which had the effect of depriving Deputies of their Parliamentary immunities. While Parliament was only prorogued Senators and Deputies might break the law and yet escape arrest ; with the Session over their privileges became suspended until Parliament should meet again.

That disturbance of the peace was in fact threatened by the dispossessed parliamentarians can hardly be doubted. NAHAS PASHA repeatedly asserted that he would keep entirely within the laws of the land ; but his manner of championing the cause of Parliamentary government made a clash with the authorities inevitable. At a dramatic meeting held in the Wafdist Club in Cairo he called upon his followers to take an oath to defend the Constitution, and the manner of upholding it was to take the paradoxical form of undertaking a plan of "active non-coopera-"tion" with the existing Government, and to "preach it" in all the constituencies of the country. NAHAS himself set the example by addressing a vast meeting at Zagazig, and by trying to repeat the performance at Mansurah. On each occasion he was hailed by excited crowds as a hero ; but his triumphal progress was regarded as a form of open revolt by the Government of SIDKY PASHA and its continuance prohibited. He does not appear to have been present himself at Alexandria two days ago, but the Wafd demonstration was a continuation of his campaign. Allowance must be made for the passions of crowds which have been worked up to fanaticism by wilful political agitation, and there undoubtedly exists in Egypt a genuine and widespread desire that Parliamentary institutions should be given a fair trial. It must obviously be disappointing to ardent Wafdists to see Parliamentary life suspended just when their formidable majority, led by a popular PRIME MINISTER, promised the enaction of their own most cherished projects. But they can best prove their fitness to govern the country by showing moderation in the hour of triumph and discretion in a time of temporary eclipse.

Compensation for Thirst

Accidents are so common nowadays that it is becoming highly advisable to find some good in them. Motorists in particular are anxious to hear of any considerations which will induce people to look upon such events as being run over in a more detached and equable way. At present the chief consolation which counsel for motorists can suggest is that a sharp blow from a car has stopped many a man from completing the foolish or wicked enterprise on which he was bound as he hurried intently across the road. Now, however, a more positive argument is available to prove that accidents are not necessarily misfortunes. It was recorded yesterday that a workman, a joiner's assistant, in Budapest was recently injured by the joiner, his immediate chief, who ran the motor-cycle and side-car in which they were travelling into a milestone. The assistant was injured in such a way as to leave him permanently and intensely thirsty, and the Court has now ordered his employer to pay him over £10 a month for twelve months certain, since quenching the thirst is a costly business. After a year he will be examined and evidence will be taken whether he still "feels as though he had "a red hot brick inside him." The amount of compensation can then be increased, or possibly diminished.

In nothing did the Judge show himself a richer ornament to the Bench than in his ruling that water could not be accepted as a means of quenching the thirst. Water is at its best in the sea. In ocean form it is free to be itself, large and magnificent and in its final state. If, with all this in its favour, it is quite undrinkable, it is not reasonable to expect it to do better as rivers and ponds than it does as sea. It is of course cheap, like most things for which the supply outruns the demand. It figures prominently in stories of adventure because pioneers at the ends of the earth have often been thankful to drink it. But it is not a drink within the meaning of the Act—at any rate as interpreted by the Courts of Hungary. Over-careful hostesses may attempt to pass it off under the title of Nature's wine, but mankind in general has long since agreed that it is, like fire, best in a subordinate position—an analysable part of a drink, but not a drink in itself. Otherwise there would be few grounds for anticipating all the good which can be expected from this clear and humane ruling of the Bench Teetotallers will now enlist their energies on behalf of careful driving, seeing a potential toper in every street victim. To be drunk in charge of a car is to incur many penalties, but probably none more ironically just and effectively deterrent than this of having to pay through long years to quench the thirsts of other people. In this country, where all sources of revenue are being scanned with hungry eyes by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, there may well be a wave of official feeling against the proposed Road Traffic Bill, and indeed against any measures for diminishing accidents. At present most of the money spent on drinks, other than plain or coloured water, goes in the end into the coffers of the Treasury. Really heavy drinkers give most of their income to the Government. From one very relevant point of view they are model citizens, especially if they drink themselves into early graves and quicken the flow of death duties and the turnover of estates. Moreover motorists as a class are richer than pedestrians, and, if the Courts begin awarding the money of the motorists on condition that their victims drink it up, a way will have been found of obtaining a great deal more revenue from the road than seemed possible a few weeks ago. Prize-fighters think little of a socking blow or two by comparison with the money they receive for it, and the streets of England may be filled with many men who are ashamed to be behind prize-fighters in their willingness to bear a short affliction for a great prize. But to those who feel that a new profession has now been discovered, and a congenial one, it is well to point out that motor-cars may prove just as capable of inflicting injuries which diminish or even eliminate thirst ; and no Court has yet attempted to evaluate that deprivation in monetary terms. But it is plain that no one should stand about at dangerous corners without understanding exactly whereabouts it is that he intends to be struck.

GIFTS FROM ABOVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be of interest to recall the opinion of the poet Cowper on the merits of aviation, by way of contrast to the views expressed in the amusing article which appears in *The Times* to-day. Writing to a friend in the year 1784, he says:—"Were I an absolute legislator, I would make it death for a man to be convicted of flying, and to bring him down from his altitude by a bullet through his head or his carriage, should be no murder" ! However, this was clearly intended as a joke, for in another letter of about the same date he anticipated with remarkable accuracy the wonderful development of aerial navigation which aeroplanes and dirigibles have made possible in the last few years. He foretells a time "when these airy excursions will be universal, when judges will fly the circuit and bishops their visitations," and the machines themselves "be equal to the task of circumnavigating the globe."

Your obedient servant,
WALTER CRICK.

Eastbourne, July 16.

FARMERS AS SALESMEN

A FAIR RETURN TO THE PRODUCERS

ORGANIZED MARKETING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having recently returned from a six months' visit to South Africa, where I was particularly interested in the marketing conditions, I am enabled to view our agricultural problem from a fresh and somewhat different angle. Everyone is aware of the seriousness of the agricultural situation, but coming back to it I feel positively overwhelmed by its gravity. The state of agriculture is going from bad to worse, and drastic action is essential.

I do not intend to deal with the questions of tariffs or preference in this letter, but rather with the basic question of organized marketing. Even if a tariff is agreed to, the need for this organization remains. The first point I would like to urge is that at the present moment agricultural produce *is* earning a fair profit, but it is not the English farmer who receives it; it goes to those who have organized to get it—the middlemen. I am convinced that widespread organization of marketing would do more than anything else to re-establish our primary industry upon an economic basis. Organized marketing will not only tend to stabilize prices, it will secure to the farmer that profit which will enable him to meet his costs of production and have something over as income. It should be remembered that, although this is a difficult time in which to create the needed organization owing to the world-wide agricultural depression, it is precisely in such a time that organization is most essential.

I endorse wholeheartedly Sir Horace Plunkett's axiom, that as a producer the farmer is rightly, and must remain, an individualist; but in the disposal of his produce he must be a cooperatist (or collectivist), meeting combine with combine. Our farmers have had decades in which to organize the commercial side of their business. They have failed to do so. Even in cases where the majority have combined—for example, the hop growers—a small percentage of growers remaining outside the movement have been able to smash it altogether. In the interest of the industry this should not be permitted. Taking only the past two harvests, I am certain that had there been a corn growers' association the effect of the German wheat and barley dumped in this country would not have been as serious as it was. The effect was out of all proportion to the amount dumped. The position of the milk producer is even more serious than that of the corn grower. Disaster looms ahead in the very branch of farming in which we suffer least from foreign competition. There must be a producers' organization to handle the surplus milk in the interest of the producer. The situation to-day is so serious that it brooks no delay. Measures must be taken to bring about the needed degree of organization. Some agency for controlling the marketing of home-grown produce (beginning with the staple products) is essential.

Equally essential is it that that agency shall have the requisite powers to bring the marketing of all the produce affected under its direction. Being strongly opposed to State trading in any form, I would stipulate that this marketing control agency be composed of members of the agricultural industry. It is clearly impossible for our primary industry to go on without organization and control. If control of the industry by the industry cannot be devised, or, rather, if our farmers will not cooperate in the creation and proper functioning of such control, there can be only one ultimate alternative—direct control by the State.

One word on the general situation. The organization of producers that I advocate is in no way contrary to the interests of the consumers, rather the reverse according to the experience in countries with such organization. Agriculture, being the great primary industry whose produce is paid for by the secondary products of the factory, is therefore of the supremest importance to the nation. Increased production and employment carries with it increased production and employment in our factories : it means increased new wealth within our own boundaries. Our land can produce more and give employment to thousands more than at present, but the producer must get a fair return. There are doubtless many measures which can help in the solution of the agricultural problem, but they will, every one of them, be more effective if applied to an organized rather than to an unorganized industry, and that is why the first need is for organization and control.

Yours obediently,
CHRISTOPHER TURNOR.

Stoke Rochford, Grantham, July 14.

ON THE DOLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every employer of labour in agricultural areas will agree with your correspondents, "A Landowning Farmer" and Sir H. Fairfax-Lucy, and there are few who cannot quote similar instances of unsatisfactory results from Labour Exchanges. I do not desire to occupy your space by multiplying instances, but I should like to draw attention to other aspects of the case.

Since the majority of the electorate live in urban areas, they are probably unaware that any farm labourer who succeeds in getting "on the dole" by temporarily undertaking qualifying employment can then, if he has a wife and sufficient children, draw a higher rate of pay from the State than his less fortunate neighbour earns by being in constant employment. I see daily in the village from which I write the edifying spectacle of labourers working for the county minimum of 30s. a week (less 3s. a week for a cottage) while many of their former fellow-workmen are getting more for doing nothing at all, except of course attending regularly at "the pictures" or whatever other amusement is available.

The present rates of unemployment pay appear to be a means devised for forcing up the agricultural wage, since, as your correspondent says, it is necessary to give more than the standard rate to get men on the dole to attempt to work. And yet even at the standard rate the farming industry is working at a heavy loss, as every one engaged in it is painfully aware.

All politicians express alarm at the unemployment figures and offer various excuses for them, but so far none of them has admitted the obvious cause that it pays better not to work. And, since it will be no longer necessary for a recipient of the dole to prove that he is "genuinely seeking work," any one of ordinary intelligence must realize that the figures will continue to increase. Is it likely that the officials of Labour Exchanges will attempt to disprove the applicant—even if they were able to do so?

I am no party politician and write without any particular bias against the present Government, but I have seldom met a more pathetic admission of failure in administration than the letter which I and other employers received this year from the Ministress of Labour (if that is her correct title) appealing to us to assist her by employing more men, a request which completely ignored the economic position brought about by Government legislation. If any party had the courage to reduce relief from all sources well below standard wage rates the matter would begin to rectify itself. History proves that all great empires have been created by aristocracy and autocracy and destroyed by democracy, and it is painfully clear that this fate awaits the British Empire.

I am, Sir,
A LAND AGENT.

CHARITY AT A DISCOUNT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter under this heading in your issue of this morning does not seem quite to express the real bearing of the facts. Apparently "Helper of Hospitals" wants to send £500 to a hospital, get credit for doing so, and then get back from the Government (the other taxpayers) some £300 or so.

Yours truly,
G. S. BAGENAL.

1, Ruskin-gardens, Ealing, W.5, July 16.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

JUBILEE OF MANITOBA

60 YEARS OF YOUTH

(From Our Canadian Correspondent)

The citizens of Manitoba are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the birth of their province which coincided with its endowment with a provincial organization and entry into Confederation. Winnipeg is the centre of the celebrations, but practically every community in the province has made preparations to contribute to them. It is fitting that Manitoba should celebrate this milestone in its history, for the whole of the prairie growth of Canada had its origin in the province, and it was within its bounds that the scheme of political social organization now enjoyed by the region between the Great Lakes and the Rockies was worked out. The province has had many vicissitudes during its life, but it still remains, in a sense, the keystone of the arch of Confederation.

The first white inhabitants of Manitoba were the fur traders of the Hudson Bay and North-West companies, who established trading posts in the Red River Valley, and by the end of the eighteenth century there had grown up a colony of *métis* or half-breeds, the offspring of French *coureurs des bois* and their Indian mates. Then in 1812 the first attempt at British

colonization was made by the group of Scots emigrants known as the "Selkirk" settlers, deriving their name from the enterprising Scottish nobleman who organized their adventure. But for more than 50 years Assinaboia, as the region was then called, remained an isolated backwater of the world. Its inhabitants, settled on their fertile farms along the Red River, led a truly Arcadian existence, varied by such occasional excitements as floods, grasshopper plagues, and the quarrels of the fur traders and their Indian satellites.

A new era dawned for the country when the infant Dominion of Canada acquired by purchase the interests of the Hudson Bay Company and proceeded to give it the framework of a political and social organization. The process was accompanied by disturbances in the Red River Valley, and it required the military expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1870 to give the new régime a chance to begin its work. The absence of direct communications with Eastern Canada was a serious obstacle to Manitoba's growth. A population of 25,228 in 1871 had grown only to 62,260 in 1881. But in the early eighties there began to flow to Manitoba a steady tide of immigrants from Eastern Canada and the British Isles, and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed in 1885, paved the way for the close agricultural settlement of the province.

REAL ESTATE "BUBBLES"

In the early eighties Manitoba was the scene of a hectic real estate "boom," and tales of its wonderful possibilities were in all men's mouths. The reminiscences of Lady Frances Balfour, for instance, show her illustrious brother-in-law, the late Lord Balfour, insisting that she bring back from her Canadian visit in 1882 full information about Manitoba, and he actually invested a large sum in property in Winnipeg. But the boom was carried to extravagant lengths and collapsed with disastrous results. Hundreds of settlers were ruined and left the province, and it had to settle down to 15 years of comparative stagnation, until the advent of the Laurier Ministry in 1896 and the inauguration of a vigorous immigration and development policy for the whole West brought about a revival of its fortunes.

In the first 12 years of the present century Manitoba steadily grew and prospered, and Winnipeg practically trebled its population and established itself as the commercial centre of the prairie country. Once more, however, a real estate "boom," pushed to extravagant limits, ended in disaster, and the economic upheaval of the Great War still further impaired its fortunes. The growth of Winnipeg was again retarded, and after the War its population was smaller than before. The value of its strategic position as the bottleneck through which all the grain of the prairies must pass to the markets was impaired by the opening of the Panama Canal, which enabled Vancouver to become the outlet port for a substantial and still growing proportion of the prairie wheat.

The people of Winnipeg and the province had to face a succession of difficult years, but they addressed themselves resolutely to the task of making the best use of their available resources. They contrived by an energetic policy of power development to attract manufacturing industries, and at a timely moment rich mineral beds were discovered in the northern hinterland of the province which promise to be a steady source of wealth. Mixed farming was encouraged, and the farmers of the province have long since ceased to rely solely upon their wheat crop. To-day Manitoba is not enjoying exceptional prosperity, but, except in Winnipeg, where there is rather serious unemployment, the general standard of well-being among its people will bear comparison with that of any other part of Canada or the British Empire. The population of the province, which by the census of 1921 was placed at 663,200, is now about 700,000. Although there is a French-Canadian element and substantial foreign settlements, it is predominantly of British stock.

BUILDING A NATION

To-day more than half the population of Manitoba is native born, and the province has been steadily acquiring an atmosphere and characteristics of its own. Material progress will always be the chief interest of a society which has just emerged from the pioneer stage, but Manitoba has not neglected the finer points of life, and it has been particularly fortunate in having the *Manitoba Free Press*, which has kept the lamp of culture and enlightenment steadily burning. There is said to be more music in Winnipeg to-day than in any city of its size in North America. Unfortunately the provincial university has had a somewhat tragic history, but it is now to be provided with modern quarters and should be in a better position to play its proper part in the province's life. All in all, the people of Manitoba are entitled to survey with honest pride the achievement of the last 60 years, which has transformed an almost desolate wilderness into a prosperous region of well-ordered society.

It is the development of Manitoba and the neighbouring prairie provinces which has transformed Canada from a community of struggling pioneers into a full-fledged nation equipped

with all the physical and social machinery deemed necessary by such societies. Until the vigorous policies of the Laurier Ministry successfully promoted the settlement of the prairies Canada was economically stagnant. Her growth in population and wealth was remarkably slow, and there seemed not the slightest prospect that she could ever hold her own by the side of the great Republic whose expansion was the wonder and envy of the world. But the development of the prairie provinces breathed fresh vitality into Canada's economic life; the work of providing them with physical equipment in the shape of railways, buildings, power plants, &c., attracted enormous sums of foreign capital, and brought new business to the industrial establishments of Eastern Canada. Then the cultivation of the unbroken prairie unfolded a new source of wealth and made Canada one of the world's greatest granaries.

The prairie provinces, with their huge annual exportable surplus of grain, have been responsible for the steady expansion of Canada's export trade and have developed commercial contacts for her all over the world. The decade since the War has brought a remarkable growth of manufacturing in Canada, but the grain crop of the prairie provinces still remains the chief buttress of the nation's economic life. No accurate calculations of the wealth of the Dominion of Canada are available before 1910, but it is estimated that at the beginning of the century it was not more than 7 billion dollars. To-day the latest estimate of the Bureau of Statistics places it at 29 billion dollars.

Not only in wealth have Manitoba and its neighbours made notable contributions to the life of the Dominion. Their development has brought into it a welcome reinforcement of vigorous blood of varying strains. The average immigrant who settled in the prairies was by temperament a radical who had left his native land dissatisfied with social and economic conditions and was ready to face hardships and run risks for the betterment of his material fortunes. He was ready to make experiments in the economic, political, and social fields, and was fettered by few inhibitions. Consequently the prairie provinces have in the last quarter of a century been the great forcing-ground of new political and economic ideas in the Dominion.

The majority of their people have never acquired the rigid loyalty to party which still prevails in many areas of Eastern Canada. Consequently the prairie regions have always been the most uncertain quantity in Canadian elections, and the present election campaign is once more demonstrating that they possess the balance of political power in the Dominion. The agrarian movement, which gave birth to the Progressive Party in 1919, enabled it to capture more than one-fourth of the seats in the Federal House of Commons in the election of 1921. Indeed the progressiveness of the West has forced both the old parties to recast many of their fundamental ideas.

Western influence has kept the Canadian tariff from being raised to the extravagant limits ordained by such American fiscal adventures as the Smoot-Hawley Bill, and Western influence evolved the Canadian National Railways. The Nationalist ideal has also derived great stimulus from the confidence of the West that there is no part of Canada's national business which her own people are not capable of managing for themselves.

THOUGHTS OF EMPIRE

But, now that full self-government has been achieved, intelligent citizens of the prairies are disposed to put a brake upon the nationalist crusade and to insist upon some attention being given to the consolidation of the Imperial structure. Events of the past year have brought them to realize that their economic fortunes are deeply bound up with the fortunes of the Mother Country, which must for many years remain the best market for their surplus produce. It was Western pressure at Ottawa which drove Mr. King to the fiscal policy embodied in the last Budget and its measures for the stimulation of inter-Imperial trade.

The fertility of the prairies allured to them people from every corner of the earth, and the process of bringing some of the racial groups which came from the Continent of Europe into the warp and woof of Canadian civilization has not been entirely successful. The extensive enclaves of European peasants, who stubbornly preserve their own language and customs, present a difficult problem to those who desire that British ideals and culture should remain supreme on the prairies.

The prairies are at present passing through a period of economic stress as the result of the collapse of grain prices, but their fundamental economic health is sound, and anyone who ventured to express publicly doubts about the early renewal of their onward march to greater prosperity would receive short shrift anywhere between Fort William and the Rocky Mountains.

WINNIPEG CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, JULY 15

The official celebration of Diamond Jubilee Day was held out of doors in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings in Winnipeg. Addresses were given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Provincial Premier, Mr. Bracken, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of the Dominion. The formal transfer of the control and ownership of the natural resources of Manitoba from the Federal to the Provincial jurisdiction was announced by Mr. Mackenzie King in virtue of the amendments to the British North America Act sanctioning such transfer which were recently passed by the British Parliament.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended July 5, 1930, were :—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	215,600	48,000
Durham	650,200	130,200
Yorkshire	735,300	167,400
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	291,000	88,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	516,100	116,400
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick ..	300,900	72,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire	885,600	169,100
Other English Districts*	105,700	24,600
Scotland	577,900	93,600
Total	4,278,300	910,600

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the week ending June 28 was 4,465,500 tons and the number of wage-earners 913,500.

CRYSTAL PALACE TRUSTEES

SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT, speaking at a meeting of the Crystal Palace Trustees at Queen's Hall yesterday, said that the late Sir David Burnet (chairman) was instrumental in acquiring the Palace for the nation, and it would remain as a lasting memorial to his ability and energy. The Trustees co-opted Sir David's only son, Sir Leslie Burnet, and elected Sir George Truscott chairman and Viscount Burnham vice-chairman.

Lord Brentford has been elected a member of the Committee of Management of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

BISLEY MEETING

BRONZE MEDAL DAY

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS BUT GOOD SHOOTING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JULY 16

This evening the N.R.A. Bronze Medal and Badge, which is awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the first stage of the competition for the King's Prize, were won by Company Sergeant-Major F. H. Morgan (G.M.), 2nd Battalion, The Rhodesian Regiment, with a score of 102 points out of a possible 105. That score is better by one point than the score with which three competitors—Lieutenant G. F. Booth, C.Q.M.S. C. H. Philpott, and C.S.M. C. Clarke—tied last year, and if the conditions attending the two contests are compared it might be accounted two points better, for conditions to-day were undoubtedly a point worse than they were on Wednesday, July 17, 1929. Morgan was marked out for success before he lay down to shoot the final practice at 200 yards. He was the only man who brought the highest possible score of 70 points to the firing mat in that practice. C.S.M. Morgan, although he came to Bisley as a Transvaal School Cadet in 1909, when he was captain of the Lord Roberts team, is still a young man. During the War he served in East and West Africa, and it was not until 1920 that, as a sergeant of the Witwatersrand Rifles, he shot again on these ranges. He figured then as a member of South Africa's successful Kolapore team, and before the meeting ended he himself won the King's Prize. He was second in the Grand Aggregate in that year and tied for second place when, in 1925, he paid his third visit to Bisley with the Rhodesian team. His hope of winning that Aggregate at this meeting was shattered yesterday by a bad shoot in the Corporation, but as so far he has won prizes in every match with the exception of *The Times*, his fourth trip to Bisley cannot be accounted unsuccessful. In South Africa Morgan has won the King's Medal, which is shot for here by the Regulars and Territorial Army, on three successive occasions.

The shooting to-day in the Nobel as well as the King's has been of a remarkably high standard, in spite of unfavourable conditions. Last year in the King's First Stage there were three scores of 101, followed by two of 100 and four of 99. At the end of the list 87 marksmen with scores of 92 shot off for the last 41 places in the 300 who were to shoot in the second stage. To-day there were one score of 102, six of 101, 18 of 100, and 27 of 99, and 102 competitors with scores of 95 will shoot to-morrow for the last 30 places in the Second Stage 300. That announcement came as a surprise this evening to the entire camp, for the early conditions gave rise to an opinion, which I shared, that scores of 94 would ensure a place in the second stage. The improvement began with the later details at 200 yards this evening, when with good visibility and the wind moderating every minute a plentiful crop of range "possibles" followed.

The Nobel Cup was won with 104 points by Captain T. S. Smith, late of the 5th South Staffordshire Regiment, who is now hon. secretary of the English Twenty Club.

IMPROVED ENTRIES

The improvement in entries manifested earlier in the minor competitions was shown to-day in the Nobel as well as in the King's. Entries in the former rose from 671 last year to 689 to-day and in the King's from 935 to 960. The increase has not been large in any year, and last year there actually was a drop of six in the King's, but Lord Jellicoe at the Umbrella Tent annual meeting this evening found reason for satisfaction in the increase of 25, which, in spite of general financial depression, had occurred this year. He had cause for that satisfaction, for the competitors in the King's shoot to-day were within one of the number which shot for that prize a month before the outbreak of the War.

To-day's figures are not the highest of post-War years, for in 1919, with a large number of overseas troops still in the country, distances shortened, and shooting conditions eased so far as possible, 1,183 shot in the King's, but conditions then were abnormal. When some of that abnormality disappeared, as it did by 1921, the entries dropped to 637, and it is from that low figure that they have climbed slowly but surely to the 960 of to-day.

The Nobel, except as to ammunition given by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, conforms to and finishes with the first stage of the King's. That stage since 1921 has consisted of shoots at three ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, with seven shots at each range. In the earlier years shooting began at the shortest distance in the morning period and concluded at 600 yards in the evening. Complaints of poor visibility by the later details induced the Council last year to reverse the order and, beginning at 600 yards, to work towards the butts and finish at 200 yards. That procedure was followed to-day. At each range the competitors were divided into six details, and even that division brought every target into use at the same time for the two competitions. They were polyglot processions which wended their way from 8.30 a.m. onwards at half-hour intervals to the firing plateaux and in them every corner of the Empire and almost every rank and class were represented. Among the total number there were, for the first time, five women—Miss Badcock, who has shot in the King's for the last four years; Miss Footer, who shot last year; Miss Rottenburgh, who won the Amazon Match with the sporting rifle last year; Miss Doris Dayson, a well-known small-bore shot; and Miss M. M. A. Friend, a V.A.D. member of the South London R.C.

Canada contributed 24 marksmen, India 20, Rhodesia 13, and Nigeria, Trinidad, the Sudan, the Gold Coast, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and the Falkland Islands at least four shots each. Most came as members of teams, but there were others from other sections of the Empire who came as individuals and very largely for the purpose of taking part in to-day's 70-year-old match. Exactly how the Motherland was represented I cannot say; but the Navy must have sent something like 50 of its finest shots, the Marines rather fewer, the Army considerably more, and the Air Force a round score.

THE VETERANS

The remainder represented all sorts and conditions of men of every age from 20 to 80. Among the latter, or very nearly so, were the two old Gold Medallists, Sergt. Lawrance (1882) and Sergt. Mackay (1883). In all, 15 Gold Medallists took part in to-day's great match. Mr. George Fulton, like Mackay and Lawrance, won his medal in the last century, 1888; but the others were all "moderns." Sergt. Burr, their doyen, won in 1909, Sergt. Arthur Fulton in 1910, Sergt. W. Hawkins, of Canada, in 1913, and Sergt. Dewar in the July of 1914. The rest are post-War. Sergt. Morgan (1920), of South Africa, is not often here, but he is with the Rhodesians this year. Armourer-Sergt. Cunningham (1921), who, because of failing sight, was an absentee for many years, has come back again, and with him are all the winners in the immediately following years—Lieutenant-Colonel Marchment (1922), Captain E. H. Robinson (1923), Lieutenant Desmond Burke (1924), Sapper Archie Smith (1925), Sergt. Arthur Fulton (who won again in 1926), Captain C. H. Vernon (1927), L.-Cpl. Arthur Hall (1928), and Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Blair (1929), who this year is Commandant of the Canadian team.

Two of the Gold Medallists suffered early in to-day's contest. Sergt. Cunningham, with 28 at 600 yards, and Mr. George Fulton, with 26, although they shot through the remaining stages, realized that theirs was almost a forlorn hope. Others fared better in the earlier engagements, Sergt. Morgan, with "possibles" at 600 and 500 yards, best of all.

If I had space for the names and scores of the 300 who have won the right to-day to shoot in the second stage next Friday, it would be seen at a glance that the high scores made in the match for *The Times* trophy and the competitions of Monday have not been repeated. To-day, in spite of some nine or 10 "possibles" registered at 600 yards and twice as many at 500, scores are low, and with good reason. Visibility varied. With watchfulness, elevation was not badly affected; but wind was an entirely different matter. A strong wind at the southern end of the firing point coming S.S.E. by S., developed at the northern end much greater violence. The swerve was not great, but the variation in pace ran at the southern end from zero to 5½ minutes, and at the northern to, I should say, something over nine minutes, so that, as the variations occurred momentarily, quite a number of good-class men were caught. There were hosts of ragged scores on the boards, but I noticed that the deviations which took the shot "out of the black," in the majority of cases, were lateral and travelled between three and nine o'clock. Although some almost imperceptible improvement in conditions occurred later in the day, they still remained bad, and I feel sure, although I have not seen all the 960 scores, that, if they were analyzed, they would show a lower average than those of last year.

The following are the unofficial scores which I have been able to obtain to-night :—

THE KING'S PRIZE.—S.R.b.; open only to past and present members of His Majesty's Forces or the Forces of any British Protected State. First Stage, 600, 500, and 200 yards, seven shots at each distance; 105 points. Won last year after tie shoot by C.Q.M.S. Philpott with 101.

1, Bronze Medal, C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, 102.

Scores of 101.—Lt. C. Robertson, Queen's Edinburgh Rifles; Sgt. J. B. S. Hill, Guernsey; Major T. Sutton, late R.F.A.; Sergt. T. H. Cave, late Dorset Yeo.; Q.M.S. I. E. H. Bonnett, R.M.; and Major P. S. Bapty, India.

Scores of 100.—Lt. L. Milne, late R.G.A.; S.M. W. H. Ruffell, R.C. Engrs.; Lt. C. Laceby Stevens, India; Lce.-Cpl. A. R. Marsh, late Worcestershire; Sergt. C. Pridgeon, late 2/7 Hants Regt.; Sgt. R. F. Graesser, late R.G.J.I.; Maj. W. A. D. Edwardes, M.S.V.R.; Capt. F. Franks, Lancs. Fusrs.; Sgt. A. V. Greaves, late K.R.R.C.; C.S.M. C. Wescombe, R.A.; Dr. F. H. Kelly, late Univ. Ldn. O.T.C.; C.Sgt. S. Reynolds, 4th Oxf. and Bks. L.I.; Col. A. F. Marchment, late 1st Ldn.; Pte. Arkill, Army Res.; Lt. G. F. Johnson, 1st Scts. Gds.; C.S.M. H. V. Northcote, late 6 Manchester Regt.; and Capt. C. B. Anderson, India.

Scores of 99.—Pte. F. Richardson; P.O. G. Roberts, R.N.; Offr. J. A. Crawford, late Edin. Academy, O.T.C.; S./Lt. G. F. M. Best, R.N.; C.Sgt. R. I. Stapleton, R.M.; Gnr. W. H. Stilling, late R.M.; Sgt. T. Blake, late 2nd Jersey; W.O. Boxall-Chapman, A.F.C.; C.P.O. F. C. Barrett, late R.N.; Lt. P. L. Boyd, India; Cpl. W. J. Webber, late R.E. (T.); Capt. W. G. C. Holland, Canadian Scottish; C.S.M. G. M. Emslie, 48th Highrs. Canada; Sgt. J. Eddie, Black Watch; Sgt. F. C. Thompson, late Q.W.R.; Lt. G. A. Molecent, Winnipeg Rif., Canada; Lt. A. E. Martin, late R.A.S.C.; Capt. T. S. Smith, late 5th Staffs. Regt.; R.Q.M.S. W. H. Alexander, late 4th Hants Regt.; Cpl. Castle, S. Africa; Maj. T. Ranken, late 8th R. Scots; C.Q.M.S. A. J. Parker, late R.A.S.C.; 2nd Lt. G. R. A. Vallance, K.O.Y.L.I.; C.S.M. F. Sanderson, 48th Highrs. Canada; Lt. J. V. Jackson, 8th V.B., D.L.I.; 2nd Lt. E. L. Hopkins, late R.A.F.; Capt. D. S. Fraser, 14th/20th Hussars; Sgt. H. T. Griggs, C. of Ldn. V.R.; L.-Cpl. D. A. Grenfell, late C.U.; Capt. O. Dixon, 5th Line. Regt.; Lt. F. J. Downs, late Australia; Sgt. J. Hibberson, 4th V.B. Y. and L. Regt.; Sgt. L. N. Johnson, R.M.; Capt. T. G. Upton, 11th Hussars; Maj. J. D. R. Whyte, R.Q., 2nd Command; C.S.M. W. W. Pointon, late K.S.L.I.; C.S.M. I. P. J. Joy, late N.R.A., S. of M.; Maj. D. L. McSweeney, late C.S.R.; Sgt. D. Edwards, R.A.F.; Sgt. H. P. Edmunds, late L.R.B.; Lt.-Cdr. Faulkner, R.N.; Lt.-Cpl. P. F. Humphreys, 1st Scots Gds.; Sgt. F. H. Jordan, R.M.; C.S.M. J. Renouf, late 28th Canadian Regt.; Capt. J. E. Forman, A. and S.H. Canada; Sgt. F. Late, Brighton G.C.; Lt. D. J. Gibson, late R.N.V.R.; Sergt. W. Crocker, R.N.; Insp. F. H. Stent, Trinidad Police; Lt. D. Burke (G.M.), Canada; Sgt. H. R. Cooke, late Hurstpierpoint O.T.C.; Gnr. P. A. Fulcher, R.N.; Lt. Goddard, late R.A.S.C.; Gnr. P. A. Elgood, late R.F.A.; F.Off. Richardson, R.A.F.O.; S.M. B. W. Felton, R.A.F.; Cpl. J. Baxter, late 9th R. Fus.; Judge Ameer Ali, India; Sgt. W. L. S. Alton, late H.A.C.; A.B. A. Bale, R.N.; Lt. L. M. McBean, Rhodesia; C.S.M. F. J. McGee, 3rd Coldstream Gds.; P.O. L. H. Dosser, R.N.; R.Q.M.S. F. W. Bracegirdle, late 5th N. and Derby Regt.; Lt. J. A. Barlow, W.I. Regt.; Capt. D. Bissett, Guernsey; A. Cocks, late L.R.B.; Lt. J. Rayner, Rhodesia; Pte. J. Dalziel, late Qns. Edin.; R.Q.M.S. F. H. Dodson, late 7th R. War. Regt.; O.Cdt. A. R. Taylor, Cambridge Univ. O.T.C.; C.Sgt. F. E. Crosby, R.M.; C.S.M. J. W. S. Dickman, late 4th R. Scots; L.-Cpl. E. E. Brown, Q.W. and C.S.R.; Sgt. A. C. Bolton, late R.T.C.; Lt. F. Barrett, late 2nd 98th Regt.; R. H. Keats, R.N.; Lt. A. Halls, late Queen's Westminster Rifs.; Offr. L. T. Harrison, 1st C.B. 57th H.C.R.A.; Pte. J. Haxton, 2nd 1st Renfrew V.B. A.R.; Q.M.S. J. R. Hayes, R.A.O.C.; Sgt. S. Macleroy, R.M.L.I.; Capt. H. O. Coates, late 5th Essex Regt.; Spr. A. Smith, late R.E.; Major R. L. Nunn, late R.E.; Mai. E. V. Newbury, late R.G.A.; F.Off. H. Havelock Effan, R.A.F.; Sgt. D. E. Lewis, 1st Glam. and Welch; 2nd Lt. E. A. L. Hodge, late J.M. Rifles, C.P.S.; 2nd Lt. G. W. Bell, Q.U. O.T.C.; C.Q.M.S. W. Blackman, 5th R. Sussex; P.O. Hart, R.N.

THE NOBEL.—Open; conditions as for the King's.

Captain T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs Regt., 104; Sgt. A. G. Fulton, late Q.W. Rifles, 102; J. Harrison, 57th H.G., R.A., 102; Lt. H. E. Keen, M.G.C., 102; Mai. R. L. Nunn, late R.E., 102; A.B. Thompson, H.M.S. Pembroke, 102; C.S.M. Bayly, late 4th R.W. Kent Regt. 101; Sgt. W. P. Doe, late Ox. and Bks. Light Inf., 101; Sct. E. H. Rinder, R.M., 101; P.M. F. C. Hale, late King Edward's School O.T.C., 101; Sgt. J. A. Smith, Guernsey, 101; Q.M.S. A. Middleton, 101.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON THE GOVERNMENT

A RUINOUS POLICY

LORD LONDONDERRY, speaking yesterday at Rothbury, Northumberland, said that he was sure that the present Government would be removed from office shortly, as the people were already calling for the Conservative Party to administer the affairs of the nation and the Empire. When the Socialists took office they made a great point of unemployment, and blamed the previous Government for the large number of unemployed. The Socialists promised the millennium and said they would remove unemployment and trade would prosper by leaps and bounds. Unemployment had increased, and an impotent Government had no plan to relieve it.

"The policy of the Socialists will lead to nothing but ruin and disaster for this country," continued Lord Londonderry. "The way to relieve unemployment is to have a change of Government, which is essential if industry is to be revived and confidence and prosperity restored." The country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Beaverbrook for bringing forward his great policy of Empire free trade, which must form the main plank in the Conservative platform. Some people said that there were two camps in the Conservative Party, but there was nothing of the sort. There was only one, and it must stand on its own merits.

Referring to food taxes, Lord Londonderry said that he was not prepared to go as far as Lord Beaverbrook and go to the country on the question of food taxes until he knew what business-like arrangement could be made for the mutual benefit of this country and the Dominions.

SIR BASIL CLARKE SUMMONED

ASSAULT CHARGES DISMISSED

At the Slough Police Court yesterday SIR BASIL CLARKE, whose address was given as Black Potts, Eton, was summoned by Mr. Norman Ambrose Pogson, a company director, and Mrs. Pogson, of Wardour-street, London, W., for common assault and causing grievous bodily harm. After a long hearing, the Magistrates dismissed the summonses, each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. Pogson summoned Sir Basil Clarke, alleging common assault and attempting to inflict grievous bodily harm, and Mrs. Beryl Chassereau Pogson alleged common assault and that the defendant "unlawfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm."

Mr. E. R. Guest, for the complainants, withdrew the charge of attempting to inflict grievous bodily harm on Mr. Pogson.

Sir Basil Clarke pleaded "Not Guilty" to the other charges.

Mr. Guest said that Mr. and Mrs. Pogson went to Windsor on Sunday, June 15, to spend the day on the river. They tied their canoe up on the island side in a backwater, when a man appeared on Black Potts Bank and shouted "Don't you know this is private water?" They went away and tied up near the Windsor exit of the backwater.

Later Mr. Pogson saw a man approaching in a dinghy. They were convinced they were then outside any riparian rights. Mr. Pogson recognized Sir Basil, with whom he had sat upon a board in London. There were some words between the two, and Sir Basil said, "If you don't clear out I will bash you." Mr. Pogson, who feared violence, was going to take his boat away when Sir Basil seized an oar and brought it down towards Mr. Pogson's head. He warded off the blow with a paddle. Another blow hit the paddle, and the blade of the oar snapped off, hitting Mrs. Pogson upon the right temple.

Sir Basil Clarke, in the witness box, said that the backwater was barred at one end with buoys, and the other end by a wooden erection. He called to Mr. Pogson and his wife that they were in private waters, and asked them to leave. He spoke in quite a friendly voice. Mr. Pogson replied: "Well, if they are private waters, I suppose we must go."

Sir Basil Clarke said the man went away as if to leave the backwater and passed out of his sight. An hour later he took out his own canoe. At that time he had not the slightest idea that it was Mr. Pogson to whom he had been speaking in the other boat. Mr. Pogson was highly disputatious as to whether the backwater was private or not.

"I said to him," added the witness, "'Pogson, if you are impudent to me I shall smack your face.' He sat up and said, 'Will you repeat that?' and I did. He snatched hold of my oar and pulled my little boat on to its side, and the water poured in. I could feel it swishing about my legs."

Sir Basil Clarke said that he struck at Mr. Pogson's arm with the other oar, and hit the side of the canoe, the oar snapping. Three or four blows were exchanged between them. It was nonsense to say that anything from the broken oar could have gone within five yards of Mrs. Pogson.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.), DOUGLAS ERNEST DUDENEY, 39, engineer, on bail, committed for trial from the Westminster Police Court, was found *Not Guilty* on the charge of converting £12 2s. 6d. to his own use and benefit, and he was discharged.

GEORGE EDWARD BONIFACE, 19, on bail, who was committed for trial from the Clerkenwell Police Court, charged with an offence in regard to a girl, was found *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged.

CHURCH AND YOUTH

WESLEYAN PRESIDENT ON MORALS

THE GOSPEL AND INDIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 16

The representative session of the 187th Wesleyan Methodist conference was opened at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, this afternoon in the presence of some 600 lay and ministerial delegates. The chief business was the presidential address by Dr. H. B. Workman, the Principal of the Wesleyan Training College at Westminster, who has succeeded Dr. W. F. Lofthouse as president of the conference.

Dr. Workman touched on several of the most important subjects which will claim the attention of the representatives during the next fortnight. Foremost among these topics is that of Methodist union. Since "the policy of three stages" adopted by the Wesleyan conference of 1928 provides that the final vote on union shall be taken at next year's conference, no action will be taken in the meantime, though exhaustive reports on various aspects of the great project will be presented for the approval of the present conference. Assuming that the vote of the three bodies to be merged is favourable next year the "uniting conference" will be held in 1932. The total adult membership of the United Methodist Church will be more than 840,000 in this country.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

The report of the Missionary Committee expresses the opinion that the proposed scheme for the union of the Churches of South India offers hopeful prospects, subject to such modifications as the South India Provincial Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Church has suggested, and the assent of the conference will be sought for the continuance of the discussions. Among other modifications the South India Synod asks that Apostolic Succession shall not be a doctrine of the united Church, that the powers of the Bishops shall be more clearly defined and limited, and that no further ordination shall be required of any minister before his consecration as a Bishop.

One of the pressing problems of work at home is the continuing decline in the membership of Sunday schools, and the conference will consider a report which shows a record decrease in the past year. More encouraging, and of particular interest to Leeds, is the news that the Headingley Training College, which since the War has been used by the University of Leeds, will revert to the service of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the coming autumn, thanks to generous benefactions.

DR. WORKMAN opened his address this evening by recalling how, 60 years ago as a boy, he had sat in Brunswick Chapel listening to the preaching of his father, who was then at the height of his powers. This was the twenty-seventh conference held in Leeds, over 11 of which Wesley himself presided. Among the many conferences which had met there in time of national emergency the last—that of 1914—would always stand out. Almost before that conference was ended there came the great catastrophe, and four and a half years of agony and bewilderment followed. Then there came—what should he say? We found that we had made a desert and called it peace. War had not ceased from the earth, only changed its form. In place of a war of nations there was too often a war of classes, unredeemed by the heroism and self-denial of the Great War.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

"This is not the place," Dr. Workman went on, "to remind you of the changes which have come about in the political world. Nevertheless, we may pause for a moment to pray for Russia, where a comparative handful of doctrinaire fanatics enslave a people, where the negation of God has been made a system of government, where State-aided anti-God societies are trying to crush out an ancient Church, where atheism is compulsorily taught, and the Bible is a prohibited book, where it is a penal offence to teach children under 18 years of age any religion at all, and where materialism is the only recognized creed. Our hearts to-night go out in prayer for our brethren of the Eastern Church, thousands of whom have been slaughtered in the most colossal persecution the world has ever known."

They thanked God for the League of Nations, for Locarno, for the spirit which prompted the recent Naval Conference, for any vision of something better than the old selfish, narrow nationalism, for every effort to bring capital and labour together, to do away with slums, to spread sweetness and light. He would appeal to the Great American Methodist Church, one of whose most brilliant Bishops was present in that conference, to realize that the woes of the world would never be healed without the cooperation in vision and enterprise of the Great Republic of the West.

Two of the growing difficulties of the last 12 years had affected their foreign missionary work in India and China. It might be that out of the chaos in China would come a Chinese Church, not clothed in Western garb, but with a presentation of its own for this great Eastern people. India also should never be forgotten in their prayers—the Government of India as well as the missionaries. "But here again," said the President, "there may be a bright light. Who knows what place a great native Christian Church may take in the settlement of India's problems? I am told that at one time Gandhi contemplated baptism. The religion of Jesus, with its gospel of uplift for the masses, its proclamation of brotherhood in Christ Jesus, may yet prove the unifying power, politically, socially, and religiously, in that welter of languages and races. To me one of the most hopeful signs is the emergence in Southern India of an intense desire to form an Indian Church, untroubled by the schisms which in the past have wrought havoc in the West."

CURRENT SEX TEACHING

Turning to our own country the president instanced changes which had taken place since the last Leeds Conference. One was the relaxed standard of morals. "After the War," he said, "our young people, especially young women, threw overboard with contempt rules of conduct that seemed to us of vital significance. Sex appeal and monstrous views on sex relationship became the dominant note in plays and novels, the open, unabashed talk of men and women. Things are better now, but there is still much to distress us. There is nothing which the Church needs to face more courageously than this whole question of the current sex teaching.

"We are told that we have lost our young people. I do not think so. Nevertheless, we have to win them by changes in presentation, above all by making them feel the reality of our religious life. They dislike phrases, however hallowed they seem to us; they think them pious jargon. They want the thing behind the phrase, they demand a complete change in nomenclature, a new presentation. With present-day youth—I refer, of course, to serious youth—all is objective; religious experience is not individualistic or subjective, but objective, a matter of the group and group relations. We see this in the great leagues which have sprung up since the War, Toc H and the like. We all deplore that these leagues are not within the Church. Our wisdom will be so to guide them as to lead youth back through them to the Church.

"Broadly speaking, so far as youth to-day is concerned we have got back to a new form of deism, very different from the theoretical deism with which Wesley had to contend, but which nevertheless at heart is very much the same thing: the problem of a God, impersonal, unrelated to experience. There is too often little place for God, that is, a God related in joyous personal consciousness, in the young man's scheme of things. Nevertheless, even here we can see a bright side. Youth of to-day is real, intensely real, and wherever there is reality truth will win."

NIGHT AIR MAILS TO GERMANY

The Postmaster-General announces that from July 19 the latest time of posting for the Night Air Mail Service to Germany will be 8 p.m. at the special Air Mail posting box at the General Post Office and 6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m., according to locality, at the other special Air Mail boxes in London. The latest time of posting elsewhere can be ascertained locally. The mails should reach Cologne and Hanover in time for the first delivery next morning and Berlin in time for the second delivery.

The charge will be 4d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each subsequent ounce, including postage and air fee.

THE CORONA CLUB DINNER

UNIFIED COLONIAL SERVICE

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided over the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Corona Club held at the Connaught Rooms last night.

Proposing the toast of "The Club," LORD PASSFIELD said that it was founded by Mr. Chamberlain 30 years ago and had now a membership approaching 3,000, no fewer than 130 names having been added to the roll this year. The club had succeeded in unifying the Colonial Service by turning it into a social community long before the Warren Fisher Committee came along to turn it into a constitutional unit. While the Press was full of well-deserved tributes to the unselfish devotion and the untiring labours of the Indian Civil Service, how often was there a paragraph to spare for the no less devoted and untiring work of those who manned the ship of the Colonial Empire? The complexities and diversities of the Colonial administrations had prevented the true realization of what was actually being done by that handful of men which administered, under the benevolent supervision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an area of 2,000,000 square miles—nearly twice the size of British India; with a population of almost 50 millions—nearly twice the total population of the oversea Dominions! The recent separation of his office from that of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs had been hailed as an important epoch in the history of the relations of this country with the great self-governing Dominions. He trusted that it was a development which would be abundantly productive of beneficial results to the territories concerned. Referring to the Colonial Development Fund, he said the £1,000,000 a year set aside by the Government to assist in economic development must prove of incalculable benefit to the lands whose progress we have at heart. Administratively, financially, and socially, the Colonial Empire was being welded together into a unit which would not be the least glorious ornament of the British Crown. (Cheers.)

A NEW PHENOMENON

These last weeks had seen the birth of a new phenomenon—the Colonial Service. He was happy to be the first to greet it in the person of its representatives there assembled. Some might say that it was only a name, but there was much in a name. Yet they needed more than a name. The idea of a great single service spread over those two million square miles, serving alike the bleak fastnesses of the remote Antarctic, the scented islands of the tropic seas, and the stifling heat of the African bush, fired the imagination. They wanted to fire the imagination of the youth of Britain. But it was little use holding out to them the idea of this great service if they did not do something to turn it into a reality. They could to a large extent help the diversities of terms of service, which were at present so great an obstacle to the free movement of personnel and to the most profitable utilization of the experience at their disposal. They could do it, not by an arbitrary imposition of authority, but gradually and by means of good will and cooperation.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Colonial Conference he had taken immediate steps to set up a committee to prepare a detailed scheme for the unification of the Colonial Services for submission to the several Colonial Governments. The most practical arrangement would be that this should be a small central or parent committee, which could consider points of principle and could, if it saw fit, appoint sub-committees which would include members drawn from the Colonial Services, as might be necessary to frame detailed schemes for each of the branches of the Service, in accordance with the general plan and principles settled by the Central Committee. He proposed to preside himself over the Central Committee, on which he would be so fortunate as to have the help of Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Samuel Wilson, and Mr. Tomlinson, whose appointment as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the new Personnel Division of the Colonial Office had met with general approval. In addition, he proposed to co-opt for this committee members of the Colonial Service who happened from time to time to be available. For the present there would be Sir Ransford Slater, Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, and Mr. Hemmant, of the Malayan Civil Service. (Cheers.)

In the Colonial Service they were living in an age of great experiments. The experiment of unification did not mean a constant and mischievous movement of *personnel* round the world, or that Colonial Governments would be deprived of that local knowledge and experience which were so important, so essential an asset, particularly to the administrative officer. But it did mean that they would be able to utilize that experience to the best advantage; and that they could offer the adventurous candidate the prospect of a career not confined to one corner of the Empire alone, but as a member of a great Imperial service. There were other great experiments being undertaken in our Colonial Empire to-day.

A CHEERLESS YEAR

Reviewing the development of the Colonies during the past year Lord Passfield said that on the economic side he was afraid it had been rather a cheerless one. In addition to trade depression, locusts, drought, and superfluous rains had made matters worse in Kenya and to some extent in Uganda. In West Africa too the main feature had been the continued slump in trade and revenue. That depression had inevitably led to the curtailment of Government activities in every direction. Malaya had for many months suffered from the continued depression in the affairs of its two staple industries—tin and rubber. In both cases prices had recently sunk to record low levels, and the Colonial Office and the Oversea Governments were anxiously and sympathetically watching the effort and sacrifice which the leaders of those industries were making to restore their fortunes. Despite, however, the temporary gloom which had descended upon tin and rubber the progress of Malaya had by no means come to a standstill. He need only mention the impending completion of the vast hydro-electric power scheme in Perak and the preparations which were now being made by the Straits Government to lay out an extensive civil aerodrome at Singapore. A cloud of depression had hung over the West Indies Colonies, acutely affected by the threatened collapse of the local sugar industry. The Government was well aware of the gravity of the situation and realizes its special responsibilities towards the negro and East Indian populations of those islands, but, having regard to the serious depression prevailing in other industries at home and in the Colonies, he regretted that it had not been possible to hold out any hopes of subsidy to the West Indian sugar industry. The Government were, however, inviting the Governors of the sugar Colonies to consider how far the situation which was likely to arise could be dealt with by means of employment on public works, and they would be most willing to consider sympathetically such other measures as might be required for the relief of distress. (Cheers.)

Those present included :—

The Sultan of Johore, Lord Ampthill, Lord Elibank, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir Herbert Stanley, Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, Sir Ransford Slater, Sir Laurence Guillemard, Sir W. C. F. Robertson, Sir Herbert Read, Sir Henry Lambert, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir Charles C. Bowring, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes, Sir T. Best, Sir Francis Watts, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston, Sir E. M. Merewether, Sir William Prout, Sir Eyre Hutson, Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Sir William Gowers, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, Sir J. C. Maxwell, Sir Charles Orr, Major Sir John Burdon, Mr. H. R. Palmer, Captain Sir C. H. Armitage, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles O'Brien, Sir W. H. Mercer, Sir G. Miller-Cunningham, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Dr. A. E. Hor

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 16

The Lady Ampthill and the Lady Cynthia Colville have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Joan Verney as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 16

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Tika Raja of Kapurthala.

His Royal Highness subsequently received Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Chancellor (High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Palestine); Sir Ronald Storrs (Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus), and Colonel R. E. K. Leatham (Officer-Commanding, Welsh Guards).

The King of Spain had luncheon with the Maharajah of Kapurthala at the May Fair Hotel yesterday.

Princess Antoine Bibesco arrived in London yesterday from the Continent.

The Duchess of Oporto left yesterday morning for Italy.

The Marquess of Headfort has left London for Harrogate. The Marchioness of Headfort is staying at Baden-Baden.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny have left 24, Cadogan-place for Eridge Castle.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava expect to leave 8, Little College-street at the end of the month for Ireland.

The Marchioness of Zetland expects to return to 19, Arlington-street to-morrow from Broadstairs.

The Countess of Rothes expects to return to 39, Elm Park-gardens at the end of next week from Yorkshire.

The Countess of Strathmore has left London for Glamis Castle.

Adele Countess Cadogan has left for Wassen, Switzerland.

Priscilla Countess Annesley will leave London on July 26 for Avening, Cowes, and will be in residence there for a fortnight.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, the Earl of Caledon, and the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis are staying at Green Wood Gate with the Earl and Countess of Norbury this week.

Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, having let Palace House, Beaulieu, will be at Inchmery, Exbury, Southampton, for the next two months.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Schreiber will leave 18, Arlington-street to-day for the country.

Sir John and the Hon. Lady Shelley-Rolls have left London to join their yacht Alastor at Southampton.

Sir Charles and Lady Oman have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson will leave London to-day for Harrogate, where he will remain until about July 25, when he will leave for Scotland.

Mme. Masaryk left London on Wednesday for the United States. The Czechoslovak Minister will leave London at the end of the month for Czechoslovakia on a short visit. He will then join Mme. Masaryk in the United States.

Mrs. Philip Snowden will leave London to-morrow for the Continent. She will be away for several weeks, and no letters will be forwarded.

Mrs. Bertram Currie gave birth to a daughter yesterday, July 16, at 14, Egerton-gardens. The mother and child are both doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kettle thank everyone for their kind letters of sympathy.

Mrs. Neilson and Miss Irwin much regret that they are unable to acknowledge personally the many letters they have received, and trust all their friends will accept their most heartfelt gratitude for the wonderful sympathy shown to them in the loss of their mother, sister, and brother, and for all the beautiful flowers sent on all three occasions.

The Duchess of Sutherland will be chairman of the Hallowe'en Ice Carnival on October 31 at Grosvenor House, in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital.

Major Cecil Parker has taken Ardvorlich, Perthshire, for the Scottish season.

At the funeral of the Archdeacon of Dorking at Lillington on Monday the officiating clergy were the Bishop of Guildford, Canon Holbech, and the Rev. J. A. Carter (vicar of Lillington).

LUNCHEONS

SIR M. BARLOW

Sir Montague Barlow entertained the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer at luncheon at Claridge's yesterday.

Those invited to meet them were:—

The Swedish Minister, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Sir John and Lady Simon, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lady Melchett, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Lady Grisel Hamilton, Mr. James Beck, jun., Evelyn Lady Abingdon, Captain and Mrs. Flizalan Howard, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Lady Queenborough, Lady Wyldbore-Smith, Mr. Vernon Barlow, Lady Harcourt Smith, and Lord Askwith.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION

Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby, who will be the president at the 103rd Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on November 12 next, invited a number of friends and supporters of the Printers' Pension Corporation to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Those present included:—

Sir W. H. D. Acland, Mr. J. C. Akerman, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Sir Gomer Berry, Mr. A. J. Bonwick, Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Mr. Frederick R. Briant, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gordon Brew, Mr. W. I. Burch, Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. G. E. Dunstone, Mr. R. W. George.

Viscount Hambleden, Mr. V. I. Hardy, Mr. A. Hewitt, Mr. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Mr. M. C. St. J. Hornby, Mr. H. Wilson Howes, Sir Edward Iliffe, Mr. George A. Isaacs, M.P., Mr. C. W. Iveson, Mr. C. W. Kimpton, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Lawson, Mr. A. R. Linforth, Mr. F. A. Major, Sir Herbert Morgan, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. Eric W. Mutimuth, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. F. B. Palmer, Mr. J. E. Pearson, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. R. R. Reid, Mr. G. P. Revetts, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. A. Dyke Spicer, Lieutenant-Colonel Roy F. Trusecott, Mr. Gordon Walker, Mr. V. E. Walker, Mr. W. T. Welfare, Mr. T. E. Wells, and Colonel Wyndham Portal.

Promises of support from every interest represented were enthusiastically received.

DINNER

TRADE DIVISION, ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF

The reunion dinner of members of the Trade Division of the Admiralty War Staff was held in the King Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, last night. Admiral Sir Richard Webb presided, and others present included:—

Captain Sir Charles Cust, R.N., Commodore Douglas King, M.P., Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. Manisty, Captain F. K. C. Gibbons, R.N., the Earl of Sandwich, Rear-Admiral H. W. Longden, Mr. F. H. Houlder, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Captain F. Walter, R.N., Paymaster Commander W. Boxford, R.N.R., Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Cursley, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Arnold-Foster, R.N., Mr. H. S. Moss-Blundell, Commander J. O. Wyatt, R.N., Surgeon Captain M. H. Knapp, R.N., Captain H. Bosanquet, R.N., Captain H. G. P. Philpott, R.N., Captain E. F. Cameron, R.N.R., Commander G. R. Livingstone, R.N., Lieutenant A. E. Meadows, R.N.R., Paymaster Commander C. M. Gavin, R.N., Mr. H. Cotton (Principal Civil Servant of the Division), Mr. P. Harris, Mr. H. D. Lane, Miss L. G. Dirkin, Mr. A. R. A. Hervey, Miss F. M. Strawn, Mrs. Mew, Mr. A. H. Hawkins, R.M., Paymaster Agnes Sibbald, Colonel T. H. Hawkins, R.M., Paymaster Commander F. V. Dobson, R.N.V.R., Commander J. A. Commander E. H. Tothill, R.N.R. (hon. secretary Hall, R.N.V.R., Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Paymaster Lieutenant W. J. Gadd, R.N.R., Miss M. Bowyer, Paymaster Commander H. B. Tothill, R.N.R. (hon. secretary and treasurer), Paymaster Captain J. Siddall, R.N., Commander W. Gismad, R.N.V.R., Miss A. B. McGregor, Mr. H. C. Cumberbatch, Miss W. Lumsden, Commander T. M. Tabuteau, R.N., Commander T. Warren Jones, R.N., and Paymaster Lieutenant C. T. F. Osman, R.N.V.R.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

PRINCE C. LOBANOV-ROSTOVSKY AND MISS TRENCH

The engagement is announced between Prince Constantine Lobanov-Rostovsky, elder son of the late Prince Anatole and Princess Clia Lobanov-Rostovsky, and Miss Violette Trench, only daughter of the late Colonel Stewart John Trench, 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and Mrs. Stewart Trench, of 40, Albert-court, S.W.7.

THE MARQUESS OF WATERFORD AND MISS J. LINDSAY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Marquess of Waterford, of Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford, and Miss Juliet Lindsay, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay, of 68, South Audley-street, W.

MR. R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER AND LADY MARY LINDSAY

The engagement is announced of Reginald, son of Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, to Mary Lindsay, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres.

CAPTAIN E. G. RIVIERE AND MISS RAEBURN

The marriage arranged between Captain E. G. Riviere, M.B.E., M.C., and Miss Raeburn will take place very quietly at St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, N.W., on Tuesday morning, July 29.

MR. T. MOORHOUSE AND MISS D. COKE

The marriage of Mr. Moorhouse and Miss Coke will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on July 23, at 2.15, and the reception at 30, Gloucester-place.

CAPTAIN R. A. PARKES AND MISS CAREW

The engagement is announced of Captain R. S. Parkes, R.A., and Barbara Graham, only child of the late Mr. A. J. Carew, Indian Police, and of Mrs. A. Nugent, and step-daughter of Vice-Admiral R. A. Nugent, C.M.G., of Dean House, Lee-on-the-Solent.

THE REV. L. G. APPLETON AND MISS CLARKE

The engagement is announced between Leonard George Appleton, of 15, Fitzroy-square, W.1, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Appleton, of Northwich, Cheshire, and Joyce, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clarke, of Axminster, Devon.

MR. A. BECK AND MISS PICTON-WARLOW

The engagement is announced between Alec Beck, D.F.C., late Captain, 60 Squadron, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Beck, of Old Letton Court, Hereford, and Argentina, and Joan, only daughter of Mrs. R. Picton-Warlow, The Cap House, Pontrilas, Herefordshire, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Turbervill, Ewenny Priory, Bridgend.

MR. H. C. RUSH AND MISS CAMPBELL

A marriage has been arranged between Herbert Charles Rush, only son of Mr. C. J. Rush and the late Mrs. Rush, of Hall Farm, Newmarket, and Rosemary Valerie Campbell, of Hill House, Northrepps, Norwich, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Campbell, D.S.O., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and of the late Mrs. Campbell.

MR. A. BLYTH AND MISS E. N. ANDERSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Alan Blyth and Miss Elsie N. Anderson will take place on Thursday, July 31, at the Parish Church, Farnborough, Hants.

MR. G. L. DU CROS AND MISS A. M. SMITH

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. L. du Cros and Miss Agnes M. Smith will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, W., on July 24, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. R. ELLICE AND MISS C. WARDROP

The engagement is announced between Russell, eldest surviving son of Major E. C. Ellice and the late Mrs. Ellice, of Invergarry, Inverness-shire, and 20, Queen's Gate-gardens, London, and Christina, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wardrop, of 30, Queen's Gate-gardens, London.

MARRIAGE

MR. A. R. C. FLEMING AND THE HON. CORA WEIR

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Columba's, Pont-street, of Mr. Archibald Robert Cecil Fleming, elder son of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, of 12, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., and the Hon. Alexandra Cora Wilmer Weir, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Inverforth, of The Hill, Hampstead Heath, N.W. The bridegroom's father officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of cream satin with a train of silver tissue, trimmed at one corner with a cluster of orange-blossom. A pearl headdress held her net veil in place, and she carried a shower bouquet of white heather and orange-blossom. Miss Anne Holdsworth (niece of the bride) was the train-bearer, and she wore a frock of cream net over satin, with a poke bonnet of organdie muslin. There was also a maid of honour—the bride's sister, the Hon. Nita Weir—who wore a dress of cream georgette over satin with a picture hat of cream baku straw trimmed with a cluster of roses on the brim. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. Ian Hill was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at The Hill, Hampstead Heath, when among the guests were:—

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Fleming, the Hon. Morton and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. David Weir, the Hon. Flora Weir, Miss Christian Fleming, Miss Roberta Fleming, Judge and Mrs. Maxwell Fleming, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Holdsworth, Miss Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. William Weir, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Weir, Mr. James Weir, Mr. T. B. Robson, Mr. N. Chadwick, Mr. C. Latta, Mr. R. L. Thompson, Mr. Lisle Spiers, Georgina Lady Belhaven and Stenton, the Hon. Winifred Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bevan, Mrs. T. T. Aikman, Miss S. Walwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Figgis, Mr. P. C. Fawcett, Captain and Mrs. Harrison Wallace, Mrs. Kelway Bamber, Mr. and Mrs. Cater, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Brown, Mr. V. W. Felden, Mrs. E. Cox, Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. M. Napier, Mrs. Ernest Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Miss Elsley, Mrs. Sidney Cotton, Mr. Macphail, Mr. Houlder, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Low, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Wilson, Mr. H. M. Carlisle, Mr. Kempster, Mrs. Kempster, the Rev. H. Tolland, Mr. James Forrest, Mr. R. M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Caithie, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hawkins, Mr. A. C. Grover, Mrs. Denison-Pender, Mrs. Hugh Williamson, Mrs. A. J. Williamson, Colonel and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Batty, Mrs. Peter Eadie, Mrs. F. E. Powell, and Dr. and Mrs. Huey.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, yesterday, of the infant son of Count and Countess Siegfried Raben-Levetzau. The Rev. A. E. N. Simms officiated, and the child was named Michael Paul. The godparents were Count Wedell, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, and Lady Cunard.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 10

RECEPTIONS

LADY HARCOURT

Viscountess Harcourt, chairman of the council of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, was at home yesterday, at 1, Belgrave-place, to meet the ladies at present visiting this country in connexion with the Fourth Imperial Press Conference. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Miss Kennethe Haig and Mrs. Nichols (Canada); Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Rolph, and Mrs. Dunbabin (Australia); Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Kerr, and Mrs. Muir (New Zealand); Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Newton Thompson, and Mrs. Doa (South Africa).

The Hon. Lady Cecil and the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox (vice-chairmen of council, S.O.S.B.W.), Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Countess Buxton, the Hon. Mrs. F. Buxton, Miss Chomley, Miss H. F. Cohen, Lady Dawson, Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mrs. Seymour Fort, Lady Furse, Lady Gould-Adams, Lady Katharine Hamilton, Miss Hargreaves, Miss Elizabeth Harper, Mrs. and Major Heather, Miss Isabel Henderson, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Herbert Lane, Miss L. Macdonald, Lady Myers, Miss Violet Russell, Miss W. G. Scarth, Lady Solomon, Miss Helen Talbot, Miss Warman, Mrs. Whitaker, Miss Wood, Miss Francs Buxton, Miss Gladys Pott (chairman of executive committee, S.O.S.B.W.), and Miss A. C. Franklin (secretary, S.O.S.B.W.).

MRS. BERNARD POTTER AND MRS. J. C. C. DAVIDSON

Mrs. Bernard Potter and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson gave an at home at 17, Portland-place yesterday afternoon. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mme. Régis de Oliviera, Mlle. Régis de Oliviera, Lady Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Borrer, Miss Burton, Sir Oswyn and Lady Murray, Miss Maxse, Mrs. Prait Barlow, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Sir Boyd and Lady Merriman, Mrs. Blanch, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Mrs. H. Wagg, Baroness Gray and the Hon. Eveleen Campbell-Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bossom, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Croom-Johnson, Miss Creswell, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Barstow, Lady Gowers, Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Mr. and Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. Morris, Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Mrs. Mackeson Georges, the Countess of Iddesleigh, Sir Everard and Lady Boyle, the Countess of Limerick, Miss Lloyd, Lady Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler, Mrs. Salisbury-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Lady Robson, Mrs. Ernest White, Sir Julian and Lady Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. West Russell, Lady Duckworth-King, Captain and Mrs. J. G. Fairfax, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Miss O. Prentice, Sir Herbert and Lady Huntington-Whiteley, Canon and Mrs. Woodward, Miss Charnaud, Mr. and Miss Usher, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher.

Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Major and Mrs. Furse, Dr. and Mrs. Costley White, Lady Evans, the Hon. Mrs. Blezard, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fairbairn, Miss Gretton, Dame Beatrix Hudson-Lyall, the Duchess of Atholl, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Dr. and Mrs. Fielding-Ould, Lady Nicholson, Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bunsen, Miss Jackman, Sir Reginald and Lady Poole, Lady Luke, Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Mrs. Rolleston, Mrs. Daubeney, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Lady Pender, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Mrs. Richard Raphael, Lady Florence Petty, Miss Kearsley, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Tollemache, Colonel Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Mrs. R. Sturgis, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ball, Lord and Lady Jessel, Lady Pulteney, Major and Mrs. Salmon, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Lady Capel Cure, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Sir William and Lady Davison, Lady Louise Loder, Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd Chambers, Mrs. Shene Clarke, Captain Sir Jon and Lady Hamilton Benn, Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Captain and Mrs. Kennedy, Lord and Lady Digby, Dr. and Mrs. Martin Raven, Sir Gervais and Lady Rentoul, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. William Warner, Sir George and Lady Hamilton, Sir John and Lady Pennefather, Colonel Sir Joseph and Lady Nall, Sir John and Lady Power, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Henegar, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duff, Colonel Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Edith Lady Bradford, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Fry, Lady Berry, Captain and Mrs. Moreing, Mrs. Layard, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, the Dean of Westminster, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Strickland-Constable, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Greet, Colonel Tristram Harper, Mrs. Amor, Miss Graves, Mrs. Bovill, Lady Newton, Mrs. John Robson, Major Elliot, Miss Warren Fisher, Mrs. Paget, Lady Fairhaven, Lady Wise, Sir Thomas and Lady Neave, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, Miss Lindsey Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maxwell and Lady Hicks, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, and Sir Gilford and Lady Fox.

MRS. TE WATER

Mrs. te Water was at home yesterday afternoon at 40, Wilton-crescent. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mrs. M. Schoch, Miss T. Struben, Mr. John Roberts, Miss Solly, Mrs. Molteno, Miss Molteno, Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Secretan, Major and Mrs. van der Byl, Miss Gibson, Lady Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rose Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Cleland, Mr. H. R. Mosenthal, Sir Lionel Phillips, Mrs. Russell Strapp, the Misses Strapp, Lady Oppenheimer, Miss Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. MacBride, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Mrs. Dale Lace, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. van Broemsen, Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mrs. Barbara Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Whytock, Major and Mrs. A. Denne, Mr. and Mrs. Wisely, the Misses Wisely, Mrs. Douglas Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rossiter, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Byron, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Haines, Mrs. Baiba, the Misses Batho, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bristowe, Miss Bristowe, Mrs. Clem Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. Gerald Orpen, Mr. and Mrs. Downie, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Miss Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Gibbs, Mrs. Smithers, Miss Smithers, Colonel and Mrs. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. Rockey, Mrs. Martiensen, Mrs. E. R. McIlmath, Miss Chiappini, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Mrs. Ronald Wingate, Mr. A. Johnston, Mrs. G. Boyes, Mr. G. E. F. Boyes, Mrs. Carey Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Tolze O'Donovan, Sir Drummond and Lady Chaplin, Dr. F. J. du Toit, Mrs. W. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Cattell, Mrs. J. W. Rissik, Mr. J. C. Sheridan, Miss D. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robb, Miss Robb, Mrs. L. Heymann, Mr. H. M. Taberer, Miss Muriel Brown, Miss E. M. Hillier, the Bishop of Bloemfontein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Phillips, Mrs. T. C. Visser, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. de Villiers Graaff, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. L. van Schalkwijk, Miss Marda Vanne, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Francis Black, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Michaelis, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Watkeys, Miss Watkeys, Dr. and Mrs. H. van der Byl, Mrs. Ebden, Mrs. A. Neethling, Mrs. M. Rissik, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marais, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas de Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Taylor, Mrs. Karri Davis, the Misses Davis, the Bishop of Pretoria, Miss Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Barham Noel, Captain and Mrs. Morgan Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Staten, Mrs. Hamilton Walsh, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mansfield, Miss Mansfield, Mr. S. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. M. Wessels, Miss Duminy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Royds, Miss Carruthers, the Misses Lauth, Miss Lucy Bean, Mr. S. F. du Toit, Dr. Gilles de Kock, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Andrews, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Frances Aitken, Lady Bourne, Miss Bourne, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Mr. and Mrs. E. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Friedlander, and Miss Margaret Best.

SERVICE DINNERS

THE ESSEX REGIMENT

The annual regimental dinner of The Essex Regiment (44th and 56th) was held at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday evening. The following officers were present:—

Major-General J. C. Harding-Newman (Colonel of the Regiment), Lieutenant-General Sir Talbot Hobbs, Brigadier-Generals F. G. Anley, R. B. Colvin; Colonels A. P. Churchill, H. S. Fleming, Sir George Stirling; Lieutenant-Colonels J. E. C. Blakeney, A. A. Crocker, H. E. Crocker, F. W. Moffitt, E. Nash, R. W. T. Prowse, C. R. Roberts-West, G. H. Wilmer; Majors D. T. Cruickshank, A. Gardner, R. B. Horsfield, A. E. Maitland, N. A. C. de H. Tufnell, A. J. R. Waller, Chswner, Heath; Captains F. E. M. Barford, A. M. Barrett, A. H. Blest, R. E. G. Carolin, A. G. De la Mare, F. R. Grimwood, H. M. Heppell, C. M. Paton, N. R. Upton, Pasman, Aylmer, Andrew; Messrs. M. H. Crocker, G. H. Drury, C. A. Gregory, A. H. Kelly, R. W. Littlehales, L. W. Marriott, W. N. E. Salew, A. L. Semmence, E. B. Smyth, C. A. Southey, R. L. Telfer, and G. N. Sheffield.

HAMPSHIRE YEOMANRY

The dinner of the Hampshire (Carabiniers) Yeomanry was held at the Cavalry Club on Tuesday evening. The officers present were:—

Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Colonel H. Le Roy-Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Heseltine, Major Sir Bernard Greenwell, Major Sir Egerton Hamond-Graeme, Major R. Nicholson, Major F. H. T. Jervoise, Captain J. A. E. Long, Captain A. A. Clarence, Captain R. D. White, Mr. J. D. Carnegie, and Mr. J. D. Floyd.

FUNERAL

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. B. SMITH

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Browning Smith took place at Norwood Crematorium yesterday morning. The Rev. W. E. Clemens officiated. The chief mourners were Mrs. Browning Smith (widow), Mrs. Woodriff Smith (sister-in-law), Mrs. C. L. Alexanda, Mrs. Wilston Beard, Dr. Corbould, Colonel E. L. Ward, Sir Charles Mules, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jones.

THE UNDERGROUND ROOMS AT WELBECK ABBEY

The Duke of Portland is allowing the underground rooms and corridors at Welbeck Abbey to be shown on July 23 and August 21, when the gardens will be open to the public in connexion with the National Gardens Scheme. The ballroom is 160ft. long and 64ft. broad without a supporting pillar. On its walls are many portraits of historical personages, including Shakespeare's friend and patron, the third Earl of Southampton. A great space of the east end is occupied by "The Angel in Contemplation," painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds as a design for the top part of a window in the chapel of New College, Oxford. In the corridor is a series of 12 "managed" horses painted for the Duke of Newcastle about 1630. These pictures are especially interesting, as showing the type of horse popular in this country before the Arab was introduced.

PRINCE GEORGE WITNESSES SCHOOL PLAY

Prince George and several guests from Fort Belvedere motored to Heathfield School, Ascot, yesterday afternoon, and witnessed an excellent performance of the masque, "The Arraignment of Paris," given on the large lawn at the back of the building by 50 of the scholars. The total proceeds of the performance were given to the repair fund of Bracknell Parish Church.

SEA-SWALLOWS

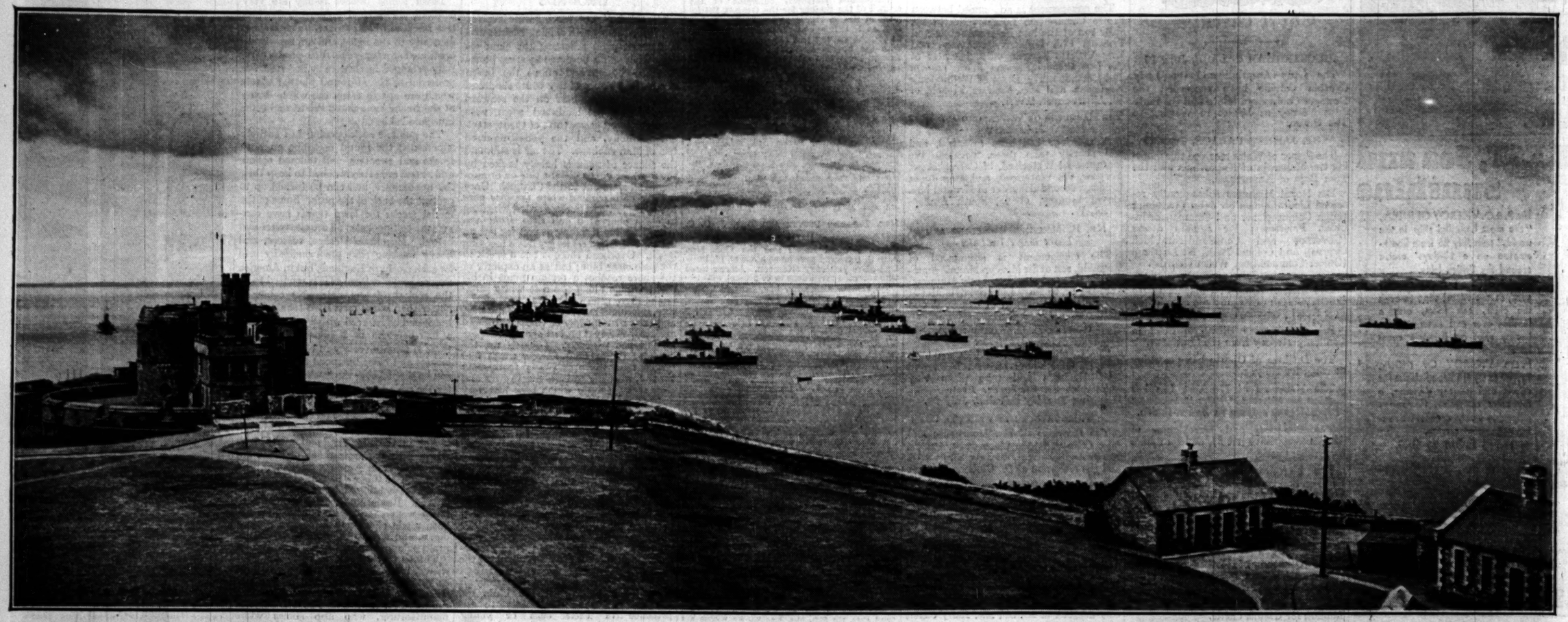
TERNS ON THEIR NESTING GROUNDS

The tide is far out, leaving wide levels of wet ribbed sand, with shining trickles and landlocked pools reflecting the cloudless sky. The sand is bordered by steep banks of stony beach, and above the beach stretch long slopes of dry white sand and scattered pebbles, bare on the seaward side, but on the landward sown with needle-pointed grass, tufts of thrift, steel-blue sea-holly, and the yellow-flowered Isle of Man cabbage. The air is still, and the silence of noon is hardly broken by the murmur of the distant tide on crumbling sand-spits out in the Channel. Once a flock of black-and-white sea-pies goes by, flying low and in close order, whistling in shrill chorus; a gull rises from the straggling line standing at rest far out on the sands, and utters its cry like a mocking laugh. Overhead there is not a speck in the pale clear blue; but as an explorer of the shore reaches a certain point in his silent trudge along the soft white sand-banks there comes from high in the air a thin, querulous note, answered by another, and then by a medley of voices, shrill and agitated, clearly a protest against trespass on guarded property. Looking up, the intruder espies long narrow wings and forked tails, white as swans' feathers in the sun, wheeling and crossing in swift and easy flight, shapes which look like very large albino swallows. These are the terns, some of the Arctic, but more of the common species, whose breeding ground has been invaded; they gather till there is a crowd of flashing plumes overhead, and follow the track of the invader in a screaming mob, till, as he reaches a spot where a low headland of turf, set with crimson geranium and burnet roses, juts out towards the sea, they seem to think that they have seen him safely off their premises. The din ceases little by little; one by one the terns wheel back to their quarters or drop down to the pebble-ridges, and there is silence again along the shore.

The clamour of parental anxiety is a mistaken policy: if the birds did not call attention so noisily to the presence of their eggs or young, ninety people out of a hundred would never know that nesting was going on. The eggs are surprisingly difficult to find, and a searcher with the utmost watchfulness may easily step on a clutch before he perceives it at his feet. The eggs, three or four in number, are laid points together in a shallow little depression scooped in the sand, usually among large pebbles just above the drift-line of high tide, and in their blotched grey and dark brown marking so closely resemble the stones that the unpractised eye may look directly at them and pass on unawares. There is no attempt at nest making; but sometimes a little circle of white fragments of shell which litter the shore is arranged about the eggs. The young chicks, clad in buff and brown-speckled down, as they squat motionless among the pebbles, are almost as elusive as the eggs: like little drab goslings, with rudimentary wings, no visible tail, and a stout and stubby neb, they seem to be the least likely chicks in the world to grow into the keen-pinioned snowy terns whose strength and grace of flight seem to combine the accomplishments of the kestrel and the swift.

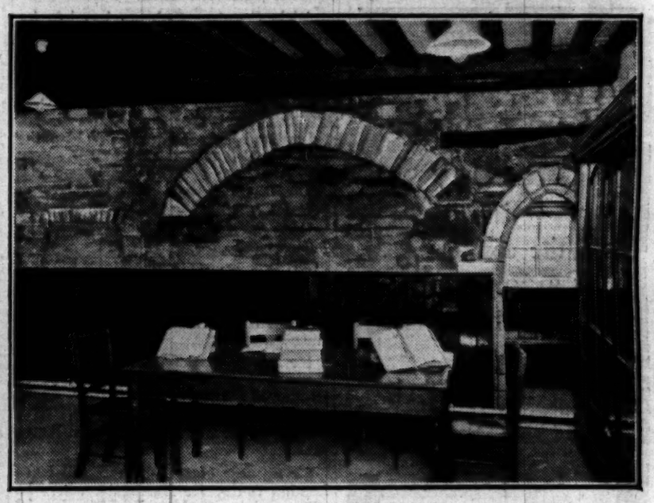
The discovery of eggs or chicks is a fine test of eyesight and observation, and has a seductive interest in the pitting of human powers of detection against the protective devices of nature. The best method is to listen to the din of the old birds overhead, and to take one's bearings from its rise and fall, in the way in which the hidden handkerchief was hunted in the old parlour game of "magic music." With this guide the ground is slowly quartered, the gaze intently fixed on the pebbles and sand and the little strewings of white shell: if two are hunting in company a silent halt, like a pointer's stand, should be the signal of a find. The birds may also be watched at a little distance, and if one is seen to settle a line should be taken over some marks on the ground and the spot cautiously walked up. But the agitation of the parent birds is enough to cause some compunction in the hunter's conscience, and too many explorers wandering about the nesting ground may lead the terns to abandon the pitch for the season. It is best, perhaps, to watch them at a distance, from some concealment among whin-bushes or by lying prone behind a ridge of the beach, from which a pair of good eyes, even without the aid of field-glasses, may see a good deal more than the voluble crowd overhead. From such an outlook it is possible to watch the chicks scuttling over the pebbles or taking cover in the tufts of sea-grass, to appreciate the beauty of the old birds in unhurried flight, to see them drop to the incoming tide and rise with a little piece of silver in their beaks, the fry of plaice or flounder which is to feed the

THE ATLANTIC FLEET OFF FALMOUTH



IN GYLLYNGVASE BAY.—The visit of the Atlantic Fleet to Falmouth is creating much interest in the West Country, and thousands of holiday-makers are taking advantage of the opportunity to go over the warships. Our photograph shows the fleet at anchor in Gyllyngvase Bay with Pendennis Castle in the foreground.

GIRL GUIDES IN CAMP

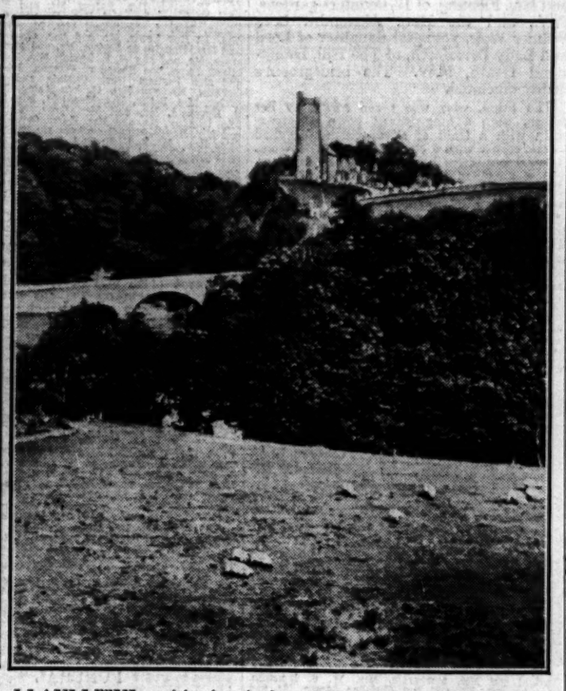


IN THE REFECTORY.—During renovations at Magdalen College School, Brackley, the stone arch, seen in the photograph, was uncovered. It is believed to have been part of a fireplace. The history of Brackley goes back 700 years.

YPRES CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.—The rebuilt Cathedral of St. Martin, Ypres, which was consecrated on Tuesday. The work of rebuilding has taken nearly eight years and has cost £285,000.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.—The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was opened yesterday in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, when a welcome was extended to the members by Mr. Henderson. A photograph of some of the members, with the Duke of Sutherland, the chairman of the British party, in the centre.

THE HON. CORA WEIR, daughter of Lord Inverforth, and Mr. A. R. C. Fleming were married at St. Columba's, Pont-street, yesterday.



LLANLLWNI parish church, for which an appeal is made in our columns to-day. To enable urgent repairs to be done £600 is required in addition to £300 raised in the parish of only 300 people.

INTERNATIONAL GIRL GUIDES.—Delegates from 30 countries are attending the Girl Guides' Camp at Lyndhurst, and yesterday Lord Baden-Powell paid a visit of inspection. He is seen with Lady Baden-Powell and delegates wearing their national dress. These delegates include representatives of Denmark, Hungary, and Spain.

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APPLICATION TO PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES DEPARTMENT, "THE TIMES," PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4

BRITISH RADIOSTAT CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada with Limited Liability.)

London Office and Laboratories:
29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Registered Office:
215, St. James' Street West, Montreal, Canada.
16th July, 1930.

To The Shareholders,
British Radiostat Corporation Limited.

Dear Sir or Madam,

PROGRESS REPORT.

In view of the widespread interest that has been aroused in the "Stenode Radiostat," both in the general press as well as in technical circles, the Directors have decided to adopt the somewhat unusual course of issuing a short statement from time to time, when any development takes place which in their opinion is of special interest or importance to shareholders.

The present report covers the first six months of the Company's activities. As appeared from the Company's preliminary statement, the "Stenode Radiostat" inventions covered not only all aspects of radio communication (broadcasting, trans-oceanic wireless telephone services, beam and other wireless telegraph services between fixed points, television, &c.), but also the multiplication of channels on land lines and cables. The research work necessary for the development of the inventions for broadcasting, trans-oceanic wireless telephony, &c., is roughly of the same order, while the development of the inventions for land lines and cables requires a different technique. For this reason, the Company's research laboratories were divided into two sections, both being equally important, so that the two branches could be developed simultaneously.

WIRELESS SECTION.—Within a few months of commencing development work on the radio side, it became possible to demonstrate to independent and competent observers that the claims made at the inauguration of the Company were fully justified. Prior to the establishment of the British Radiostat Corporation it was accepted practice that it was impossible to place stations closer in wavelength than existing international conventions had agreed upon as a minimum separation, and for this reason the Company's claims were at first viewed with very considerable scepticism. As early as April, however (four months after intensive work in the Company's laboratories had started), such scepticism had largely disappeared, and the leading British wireless journals were able to report the results of their independent investigations of the "Stenode Radiostat" system. Thus the "Wireless Trader" for April 26th, 1930, in a long article on the "Stenode Radiostat," stated:—

"In the laboratory of the Corporation in the West End of London on Thursday last week, we were able to operate the laboratory model of the apparatus and receive practically any station on the air, irrespective of its proximity in wavelength to any other station. Even when the desired station was actually heterodyned by another, and would not be receivable by any other receiver, the "Stenode" enabled the heterodyne to be reduced practically to inaudibility even in the worst cases. As an example of the extreme selectivity achieved, Graz, only 9 kilocycles above the London Regional station, was full local transmitter. Thus we see that the selectivity afforded by the "Stenode" system is very much greater than would have been thought possible from the ordinary practice of set design. Up to the present, moreover, extreme degrees of selectivity have necessarily involved some insertion of loss quality due to the cut-off of high notes. With the "Stenode," however, this is not the case, for at our demonstration the tone quality of the laboratory outfit was at least up to present-day commercial standards. As the process is automatic it cannot be pretended—and the Corporation do not attempt so to pretend—that fine apparatus and the system are developed to the point of practical application in commercial radio receiver design. At the same time there can be no question that the original claims that were made for it can be amply justified in the laboratory."

The "Wireless World" in a highly technical article published in their issue of May 21st, 1930, over the signature of Mr. S. O. Pearson, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., states, after describing some theoretical aspects:—

"It was along this line of thought that Dr. Robinson directed his efforts in developing the 'Stenode,' and all those who have witnessed the demonstrations of experimental models agree unanimously that these efforts have been crowned with the greatest success, and that the new principles employed have very far-reaching effects not only in radio telephony, but also in wireless and line telegraphy."

These two reports, typical of many published by responsible journals, indicate the rapid progress made.

It is interesting to note that one of the first inquiries from an important radio organization emanated from the German State Broadcasting authorities. Two of its leading scientists and engineers—Dr. Schaeffer and Dr. Reisser—witnessed a demonstration at the Company's London Laboratories extending over two days as a result of which an official order was received from the German Authorities for a duplicate of our demonstration apparatus, so that they could carry out their own investigations. This apparatus was sent to Germany towards the end of June, where one of the Company's engineers has already given a number of important and highly successful demonstrations which have aroused great interest.

Arising out of the research work done, a much simpler and cheaper form of broadcast receiving apparatus is now being evolved, which will have a selectivity many times greater than that of the most expensive and elaborate wireless apparatus hitherto obtainable.

The Company will shortly be able to meet the demand of the Trade for licences to manufacture apparatus which is both efficient and simple to handle and moderate in price. Meanwhile, the earlier form of apparatus, to which reference has previously been made, has been brought to a stage where its application to commercial services (wireless services between fixed points including long distance radio telephony) is immediately practicable. This apparatus makes it possible to operate many more commercial services than is at present possible in a given space in the ether.

The Directors desire to acknowledge gratefully the assistance rendered by the officials of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who, in order to assist your Company in its development work, arranged a number of special transmissions on wavelengths four or five times closer than the minimum separation fixed by international convention.

LAND LINE AND CABLE SECTION.—Here, an entirely new system of land line communication has been evolved and brought to a commercial stage with the collaboration of the proprietors of the "Daily Mail," who, very early in the Company's history, appreciated the significance of the invention in connection with land line work. The new British Radiostat Multiple system of telegraphy, which is now being installed for practical work in the "Daily Mail" offices, enables one normal land line to do the work hitherto requiring a large number, and within a few weeks the new system will be in actual operation, under commercial conditions, on lines which have been lent for the purpose by the Postmaster-General.

Even in its present from the new system multiplies the word carrying capacity of a normal land line under any existing system by at least five times. It is low costly to instal and maintain than any other system. The apparatus being small and compact, effects economy of valuable space. Unlike any other existing system it works off the electric light socket, thereby entirely eliminating all switchboards and batteries, and, finally, it enables a large number of high speed printing telegraphs to be simultaneously operated on the same line. The principles have been freely demonstrated to scientists and engineers of leading communications, and have been shown to be capable of very considerable development beyond the commercial point they have now reached. By this duplicating, the word carrying capacity of submarine cables can be considerably extended, enabling obsolete and obsolescent cables to be retained in effective operation, and thus conserving the resources of cable owning companies.

In addition to the patents which are being utilised in the development work referred to above, the Company owns an important series dealing with transmission, including those covering the Williams Beam, which possesses a number of advantages which are only now beginning to be appreciated.

PATENTS.—In addition to the patents and patent applications originally acquired by the Company under its purchase agreement, no less than thirty new applications have been lodged with the Patent Office.

The Directors consider progress in the development of the "Stenode Radiostat" system during the period under review has been satisfactory, and to be aptly summarised in the following extract from a letter dated 4th July, 1930, from Sir Oliver Lodge to Dr. James Robinson:—

"I congratulate you on the progress you have made. There can be no doubt that your invention will supply a felt want, enabling multiple telegraphy to be sent along a wire, at frequencies very close together, much closer than is ordinarily considered possible. What would otherwise be required as a crowded state of the ether, so that messages of adjacent frequency are liable to overlap, is thus by your devices eliminated from land lines, cables and wireless."

By Order of the Board,
W. D. Deane, Secretary.
Adv.

Finance & Commerce

City Office: 15, George-street, E.C.4
Telephone: Mansion House 4702

CITY NOTES

ECONOMY AND FISCAL POLICY

RUSSIAN DEBT COMMITTEES

It would be wrong to assume that because the bankers in their manifesto on fiscal policy omitted to mention it they do not realize the vital need for economy as fully as the signatories of the free trade manifesto published in yesterday's issue. No change in fiscal policy would in their view diminish in the slightest degree the urgent necessity of reducing expenditure and taxation. Business men throughout the country may be regarded as unanimous in the view that in extravagant expenditure, the unprecedentedly heavy burden of taxation, and the stupidly unsound policy pursued by the Legislature over many years lies the root of the country's economic troubles. Scarcely a day passes without some reference being made to these grave questions at company meetings, and more than one chairman yesterday laid emphasis upon them. At the meeting of Henry Hope and Sons the chairman pointed out that the cost to the company of Imperial and local taxation and National Health Insurance for last year was equivalent to 11.6 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, which is more than the shareholders, who run all the risks of the undertaking, themselves received. Sir George Touche, presiding at the meeting of the Trustees Corporation, showed very plainly that he was a supporter of the bankers' manifesto, not that he thinks protection inherently a superior economic doctrine to free trade, but because it is the logical consequence of events extending over many years which have completely changed the problems of industry and trade. Labour, he said, was sheltered, while the products of labour, burdened though they were by heavy taxation and the costs of unearned bounties, had no protection at home, but were expected to leap tariff walls in foreign markets. The bankers' manifesto shows them to be realists, while the free-traders' declaration reveals its signatories to be still idealists in the economic sphere.

Russian Debts

It is announced that, in order to consolidate interests heretofore represented by more than one agency, the British Union of Russian Bondholders has identified its aims with those of the Russian Bondholders (Issuing Houses) Committee, which, together with the Council of Foreign Bondholders represents British interests on the International Committee for the Protection of Russian Bondholders. Mr. W. H. Askew-Robertson, chairman of the British Union, has been elected a member of the Russian Bondholders (Issuing Houses) Committee. The separate office of the British Union has been closed and its register of bondholders transferred to the International Committee for the Protection of Russian Bondholders at the office of Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. This union of forces is a sensible arrangement, especially in view of the appointment, which was announced by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on Monday, of a Joint Committee to deal with the whole question of Russian debts. A sub-committee of this Joint Committee will deal with the claims of the bondholders. According to the latest report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, Russia's external debt amounts to £925,000,000, of which £738,000,000 represents direct Government loans, and the balance railway loans and other obligations. In addition, over £20,000,000 of Russian municipal loans are known in this market, all of which are in default, including that of Riga, which is outside Soviet Russia. Russia issued Treasury Bills to cover advances made by the Allied Powers during the War amounting to between £800,000,000 and £850,000,000; these inter-Government debts will be dealt with separately. The payment of interest by Russia on her debts was discontinued in 1917, when a decree was issued repudiating the whole of her obligations. No one acquainted with Russian affairs will regard the present development as a basis for bullish speculation in Russian bonds.

Austrian Loan Lists Closed

The subscription lists for the Austrian Government International Loan of £3,000,000 in Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds, which were opened yesterday, were closed at 11 a.m., but it is announced that country applications received by first post to-day "will be accepted." Some commentators yesterday afternoon assumed rather rashly, from the early closing of the lists, that the loan had been over-subscribed. But this assumption scarcely coincides with the official intimation that country applications received by first post to-day will be accepted. Usually in cases of the early closing of London lists country applicants are informed that their applications will be considered, but such statements do not mean that they will necessarily be accepted, as is the intention in the present case. In view of the unfavourable tone of markets it would be surprising if the underwriters were not called upon to take up some proportion of the issue.

Whitehall Electric Investments

When in October, 1928, Whitehall Electric Investments agreed to sell the whole of its large investments in electrical undertakings in Chile and Mexico to the American and Foreign Power Company, it was arranged that the investments should be sold cum interest and dividend. The accounts for the 12 months ended March 31, 1929, accordingly showed a substantial falling off in income, which was, of course, more apparent than real. Large growth in the profits of the company for the 12 months ended March 31 last is also explained by this fact. The gross income of £683,167 received in that period compares with £517,106 in 1928-29 but with £721,951 for 1927-28, and the net income of £449,883 compares with £292,193 and £504,267 respectively. The total of the balance-sheet is £13,201,658; £3,500,000 of the assets represents instalments of sale price of investments not yet due. Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies amount to £4,473,337, and other investments to £4,456,092, and it is stated that the value as at March 31 of the investments held by the company and its subsidiaries, which have a book cost of £9,882,435, was £9,901,558. The profits of the subsidiary companies have not been brought into the accounts now presented. Since the date of the balance-sheet a substantial interest has been acquired in the electrical enterprises of Athens. It has been found that under the Companies Act, 1929, the £1 Preference shares of the company cannot be converted into redeemable shares, and the proposal so to convert them therefore cannot be proceeded with. In consequence the special reserve account of £625,000 contingently set aside last year has been retransferred to capital reserve account.

Australian Banking Profits

Last April the Queensland National Bank announced a reduction in the rate of the quarterly dividend from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum. The profit statement for the year to June 30, issued yesterday, shows a reduction in net earnings from £202,386 to £194,956. The final dividend is to be at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, making 9 per cent. actual for the 12 months, against 10 per cent. previously distributed. An appropriation of £25,000 (compared with £30,000) is made to reserve, and the "carry-forward" is raised from £6,059 to £18,515. In present circumstances shareholders of Australian banks must be prepared to support their directors in conserving resources.

Hoare and Company's Earnings

Further progress is revealed by the accounts of Hoare and Co., the well-known London brewers, for the 12 months to April 18 last. The company continues to acquire other brewery enterprises, and during the past year purchased West's Brewery Company, Hackney-road. This acquisition, and to a greater degree that of the Ordinary capital of Page and Overton's Brewery, Croydon, in April of last year, must have contributed to the increase of £94,000, or 14 per cent., in profits for the past 12 months. Following is a three-year comparison of the results:—

Year ended April 18	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Profit	792,347	637,998	626,727
Debenture charges, &c.	99,855	84,880	82,712
Purchase expenses	—	—	5,855
Income-tax	40,000	30,000	30,000
To reserve fund	98,780	102,521	147,052
To reserve for improvements	50,000	—	—
Ordinary dividend	442,708 (23%)	422,194 (22%)	364,822 (19%)
Carried forward	2,485	1,471	3,067

On an issued Ordinary capital increased during the past year to £1,949,062 the dividend has been further advanced to 23 per cent. The report refers to an arrangement made with Sir J. R. Ellerman, the chairman, to fund £800,000 of his loan by the issue of that amount of Six per Cent. Eight-year Notes at 98. The discount on the issue, £16,000, has been written down in the accounts to £14,000. Sir J. R. Ellerman also received in connexion with this transaction £30,000 in Ordinary shares. Out of the total assets of £6,192,000, properties, goodwill, and fixed plant amount to £5,311,000, and interests in subsidiary companies to £319,000.

A Tin Company's Policy

In their report for 1929 the directors of the Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, a member of the Anglo-Oriental group which has regulated its output in accordance with the recommendations of the Tin Producers' Association, give an interesting exposition of their policy in face of the continuous fall in the price of tin that has occurred during the past 2½ years. They have concentrated on improving efficiency and reducing costs throughout the Burma mining group, of which the corporation is the head, rather than on immediate production from its own properties. In pursuance of this policy negotiations are now in progress with the object of consolidating the interests of the various companies in the group. The accounts show a net profit of £16,194, which compares with £52,833 for 1928, but in the earlier year £30,406 was derived from profits on the sale of investments, whereas only £4,877 was obtained from that source in the past year. No dividend is paid, but in the preceding year shareholders received 9d. per 4s. share, free of tax. During the year the dredges and gravel pump treated 1,216,043 cubic yards of an average value of 1.03lb. per cubic yard, and the output was 567½ tons, as against 514 tons in 1928. Working costs per ton rose from £61 15s. 10d. to £71 15s. On the other hand, the gross value per ton was only £139 2s. 10d., against £161 3s., and the net profit per ton fell from £39 16s. 6d. to £12 17s 10d.

Sisal Fire at Progreso

According to advices from Mexico, about 26,000 bales of sisal, representing about 6,500 tons, which were warehoused at Progreso, have been destroyed by fire during the last few days. The total loss is estimated at about £78,000. British underwriters have had experience of the risk of fire to Mexican sisal, but the present loss is understood to fall in the first place, at any rate, on American companies.

Argentine Maize Shipments

A difficult situation has developed in the River Parana, Argentina, where the export of maize should now be in full swing. After a period of wet weather, which was unfavourable for the shipment of maize, the weather became dry and suitable for the export of grain. Cold winter conditions now prevail, one result of which has been to reduce the depth of the water in the upper parts of the river and render uncertain the prospects for the full loading of even handy-sized vessels. The demand is at present only for ships which would be available for loading this month, since, apparently, there is little buying for future shipment. It is understood that owners are stipulating for completion of loading lower down the river should it be necessary, owing to shallow water, for the ships to leave the up-river ports with only part cargoes. Rates of freight have recently advanced somewhat from very low points, and those owners who happen to have ships now available for loading up-river seem to be in a strong position for safeguarding their interests in the present conditions.

Fall in Oil Tanker Freights

Reference to new tanker tonnage, which has recently been a feature of the shipbuilding output, is made in the half-yearly chartering review of Messrs. John I. Jacobs and Co. The firm estimates that there are now throughout the world being fitted out, under construction, or on order 172 tank vessels of more than 2,000 tons dead-weight each, which will add to the world's fleet during the next 18 months or so about 1,350,000 tons gross, as compared with the 1,479,000 tons gross representing the total tanker tonnage in service in 1914. Building orders, it is remarked, have now almost ceased. The annual increase in the demand for oil transport is estimated in the review at from 10 to 12½ per cent., and it is suggested that, in spite of this increase, some little time must elapse before the vast amount of new tanker tonnage is absorbed and distributed over the trade routes of the world. The deeper loading for oil tanker vessels, which was agreed at the recent conference on the load line in London, will in due course increase the carrying capacity of the world's tanker fleets, while the higher speed of the modern motor-vessels is also a factor to be taken into account. The recent fall in freight rates is indicated by a drop from a high point of 50s. a ton paid in February for the representative voyage from the Gulf of Mexico to the United Kingdom or Continent with white oil to 20s. 6d. a ton, which was quoted at the end of June.

STOCK EXCHANGE

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK

FALL IN INTERNATIONAL SHARES

The stock markets remained inactive yesterday, and dull conditions prevailed in many directions. While prices in most sections of the House lost ground, however, there was little real weakness. British Funds remained firm on the whole, but Home Railway stocks were depressed, the traffic returns being again adverse. Argentine Railway securities, on the other hand, maintained their firmer tone. Among foreign government securities Brazilian Bonds were firmer. In the Miscellaneous market international shares showed a general decline, with Brazilian Traction and the leading gramophone shares taking the lead. Standard British industrial shares were mostly rather lower, but insurance shares were a good market. Mining shares were very quiet.

The Gilt-edged market was less active. The Five per Cent. War Loan advanced further to 103 9-16 and Victory Bonds rose ¼ to 95¾. Local Loans closed ¼ higher at 65¼. Funding Loan (91½) and Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (99½), on the other hand, both lost ¼. India loans had an easier tendency. Home Railway stocks were heavy, the traffic returns being poor. Decreases were reported on the week of £197,000 by the L.M.S., £125,000 by the London and North Eastern, £50,000 by the Great Western, and £18,000 by the Southern. Falls of a point or more were marked in L.M.S., Great Western, and "Berwick" Preferred, smaller declines occurring in the other stocks.

In the Foreign market the Reparations loan rallied to 3 discount, but reacted later to 3¼ discount, showing no change on balance. Brazilian bonds advanced, rises of ¼ to 1 being general; the new San Paulo Coffee scrip recovered ¼ to 5¼ discount. One or two Chinese bonds were lower, the 1912 loan falling to 37. The leading Argentine Railway securities showed rises of ¼ to 1. Traffic returns remained adverse, but their influence was overweighted by the recent recovery in the Argentine exchange. United of Havana further declined.

Oil shares were dull. Mexican and Canadian Eagle each lost 3d. to 12s. 7½d. and 11s. 4½d. respectively, and Attock (15-16) again lost ground. The price of Rubber was steady; the shares showed no definite trend. Tea shares were slightly easier.

STORE SHARES LOWER

In the Miscellaneous market a number of store shares declined. Whiteley fell 9d. to 48s. 9d., John Barker 6d. to 59s. 6d., and Maple 3d. to 28s. 6d. Harrods was a shade firmer. International Tea and Lipton both reacted. International shares were lower in sympathy with New York advices. Columbia Graphophone opened lower at 3¼, and declined further to 3 9-16, a fall of 3-16 on balance, while Gramophone fell 7-32 to 2½, having been both declined to 40¾. United Molasses continued weak, and fell ¼ to 2½. International Nickel showed a fall of ¼ at 25¼, after being 25¾ bid. British-American Tobacco was easier at 5¾, and brewery shares were mostly rather lower where changed, Watney Deferred falling to 65s. Textile shares weakened, falls of about 6d. occurring in Bradford Dyers, J. and P. Coats, Fine Spinners, and English Sewing Cotton. Calico Printers, on the other hand, were a shade firmer. Insurance shares were a good market, North British and Mercantile rising to 33½. Imperial Chemical Ordinary was rather higher at 22s., having been bid for at the figure, and the Deferred rose to 6s. 9d. Cables and Wireless "A" fell 1¼ to 23¼. In the shipping group Furness, Withy and P. and O. Deferred were easier. Among motor shares Austin rose 1s. 3d. to 23s. 6d. and Ford 6d. to 65s. 6d., but Rolls-Royce finished 9d. lower at 42s. 6d. National Omnibus rose 1s. to 25s. 3d. In the coal and engineering group Babcock and Wilcox and Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred declined, and there were small falls in John Brown, Powell Duffryn, and William Cory.

South African and Rhodesian Mining shares were very quiet. Union Corporation declined to 3 1-16. Tin shares were not much affected by the rally in the price of the metal. Rio Tinto reacted to 34¾.

BUKIT MERTAJAM DIVIDEND POSTPONED

At yesterday's meeting of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company the resolution adopting the report and accounts was duly passed, but the shareholders voted against the payment of a dividend. In the annual report, as previously announced, a dividend of 1d. per share was proposed for payment on July 19. The chairman yesterday suggested that this payment should be deferred, and said that since the accounts were considered and the report drawn up the rubber position had not ameliorated, and it might be advisable to await payment until the situation was clearer.

LISTER'S DIVIDEND PASSED

Ordinary shareholders in Lister and Co., silk spinners and manufacturers, Bradford, are being notified that trade during the past half-year has been so bad owing to the general depression that the directors do not feel justified in recommending the payment of an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares.

In July last year an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid, and was followed by a final payment of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the fourth successive year.

W. AND A. McARTHUR LIQUIDATION

The liquidators of W. and A. McArthur (in voluntary liquidation) announce that in spite of everything possible having been done to obtain an early hearing of the company's appeal against the Australian War-time Profits Tax assessments, further delays have occurred. Until a decision has been arrived at it is impossible to close the liquidation.

Meantime, sufficient funds are in hand to permit of a further distribution of 6d. in the £, which, with 21s. in the £ previously distributed, represents a total return to Ordinary shareholders of 21s. 6d. to date.

In the event of the appeal failing the few remaining assets are not expected to realize more than sufficient to cover the costs of the winding-up.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, July 16.—The "Iron Age" in its weekly report states that industrial activity is at a low ebb owing to business depression and seasonal reaction. The iron and steel trades, however, are always sensitive to change, and many see signs of a recovery. Automobile makers and other important manufacturers have shut down for a fortnight, but more resumptions in August will necessarily result from renewed requirements. Other straws pointing to trade improvement are found in the scrap and pig iron markets. While the latter lacks definite trend, this state of affairs frequently precedes a turn in the market.

CHILEAN NITRATE SCHEME

(From our own correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 16

The consolidation of all the nitrate interests of Chile, including those of Guggenheim Brothers, of New York, in a company with $375,000,000 capitalization, announced yesterday, will have the effect of eliminating all other extraction processes than that of the Guggenheims. Guggenheims will control 35 per cent. of the company's shares.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	2½-2⅝	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1½	½
Paris	2½	2	½
Berlin	4	3½	3½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2½	2¼
Brussels	3	2½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE BUYING

NEW YORK, July 16.—After an uncertain opening prices improved on further evidence of a belief in better trade conditions in the near future. "Bull" support strengthened and, with automobile and oil issues prominent, the close was firm. Sales were returned at 2,582,000 shares.

The opening was irregular, there being investment accumulation in some sections and a withdrawal of support elsewhere. Large operators were realizing on the theory that a technical readjustment is needed before there can be a resumption of the upward movement which is generally anticipated in the near future, provided trade advices maintain the present somewhat more favourable tone. Later the market became quieter, with an easier tendency, centring in Steel Common and General Electric as well as copper securities. The last-named were affected by reports of a reduction in the price of the metal to 11½c. per lb. On declines, however, transactions began to shrink and the market recovered on persistent bull support of specialities, which prompted rallying tendencies elsewhere, while the *Iron Age* report was construed favourably.

The tone was firm in the afternoon on persistent investment accumulation, which absorbed fresh offerings readily. Bulls were encouraged owing to the failure of drives to cause recessions and this brought a revulsion of feeling in quarters where a technical reaction had been expected. A renewal of active buying developed, centring in automobile issues and oil stocks. There were reports of prospects of a distinct upturn in automotive production next month, while the decrease in the latest crude oil production figures provided evidence of the adoption of the 25 per cent. curtailment programme in Oklahoma which is operative until September. A feature in the late trading was the sharp advance in U.S. Industrial Alcohol to 79, there being signs that this security had been oversold. This encouraged drives against the short interest, and the closing tone was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 16	July 15
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 3/16	4.86 5/16
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86 5/16	4.86 5/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 7/32	4.86 9/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 1/16	4.84 3/8
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 3/16	4.86 1/8
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20⅛	40.19¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.79
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.79
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87⅛	23.87⅛
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.34¼	19.43⅞
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.65	11.59
Vienna, cables	100aus.	14.07	14.13	14.13
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.54	17.53¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.51	36.48
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.15	11.30

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	July 16	July 15
Atchison	224	224
Atl. Coast	150	150
B. & O.	106	106½
Do., Pref.	81¼	80½
Brooklyn Transit	64½	64¼
Can. Pac.	18 7/16	18 7/16
Cent. N.J.	241	241
Ches. & O.	187½	187¾
Ch. G. W.	11	11¼
Do., Pref.	36⅝	36⅝
Ch. N.W.	73¼	73½
Ch.Milst.P.	15¼	15½
Ch.Rockis.	105	105½
Del.& Hud.	156	158¼
Del., Lack.	114	116½
Erie	42½	43⅛
Do.,1stPf.	57¼	58¼
G.N., Pref.	81	81
Ill. Cent.	116¼	116½
Interborc.	15¼	—
Rapid Tr.	25	25
Air Reduct.	117	114¼
AlliedChem.	263	267
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	25⅛	25½
Am. and F. Pwr.	70½	69⅞
Am. Can.	126	126
Am. Loco.	45	44¼
Am. Rolling Mills	58⅛	54⅜
Am. Smelt.	64	63½
Am.Sug.	53½	55
Am. Tel.	217⅛	220½
Am. Tob.	255	259
Am. Wool'n	9¼	10
Anaconda	49	49⅝
Armour D.	78	80
As.DryGds	37⅝	37⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	38⅛	37¾
Baldwins	24⅛	24⅛
BarnsdallA	25⅛	24
Beth. Steel	83¾	84
C.de Pascco	48	49
Chile Copp.	49	48
Chrysler	31⅛	29
Col. Fuel	52	50⅝
Colum. Gas	66¼	65¾
Col. Graph.	17	17⅝
Cons. Gas	110¾	111¼
Cont. Can.	58¼	57⅞
Cont. Oil	22¾	20⅝
Corn-Prod.	96¾	95½
Crucible	77¼	77¾*
DavisonCh.	28	28⅛
Drug. Inc.	75	75⅛
Du Pont	110¼	108
Eastman K	211	206
Elec.P.& L.	74	71⅝
Electric Storage	64½	64
Fox Films	44¾	44
Gen. Elect.	71⅜	71⅛
Gen. Foods	55⅞	55⅞*
Gen.Motors	44¾	43⅞
Gillette	76¼	75
Goodrich	29	26
Goodyear	67¼	63
Hou.Oil'Tx.	85⅜	84¾
Hud. Mtr.	35½	35⅞
Ind. Rayon	96	86
Int. Harv'r	83¼	82
Int. Match	77	77
Int. Nickel	24⅜	25
Int. Paper	22¾	20⅜
Int. Tel.	46¾	47½
Kennecott	38⅛	38¼
Kresge S.S.	28	28⅛
Kr'ger, Sts.	28¾	28⅜
Liggett&M.	94	95
Loose Wile	63	65
Mack Tcks.	57½	57
Montg'y W.	35⅞	35⅞
Nash Mtrs.	37	35½
Nat. Biscu.	57	57
Nat.Cash R.	45½	46¼
Nat. Dairy	53¼	52½
N. Amer.	100⅛	99⅝
Packard	15	14¾
Pan.A.Pet.	58⅞	58½
Pub. Ser. N.J.	99½	99½
Pullman	67½	67¼
Radio Corp.	41⅝	40¼
R'm'g'n Rd	28	27½
Ryl. Dutch	54⅝	54¼
Sears R'b'k	67¼	67⅜
Shell Trans.	46	46
Simm. Un.	19	19
Sloss S.Sti.	26	25
Std.Brands	20⅞	20¼
Std. Gas ..	94	94¼
Std. Oil of Cal.	65⅝	62½
Do., N.J.	74⅛	72⅜
Do., N.Y.	33⅝	32½
Studebaker	34⅜	33½
TexasCorp.	53⅜	55
Tex. G. Sul.	55½	55
Tidewat'r	14⅝	14⅜
Tri-ContCp	15⅜	13⅞
Un.Carbide	72½	72¾
United Corp.	34½	34¼
Un. Fruit	91	93
United Gas	37⅜	37¼
U.S. Ind'ter	10⅜	10
U.S. Rbr.	24⅝	22¾
U.S. Steel	166¾	165¾
Do., Pref.	145⅜	145¼
W.Un. Tel.	169½	168
W'hse Mtg.	144½	145½
Woolworth	58½	58¼
Worth'n Pump	139	136
Youngst'n Sheet	112½	112

CURB EXCHANGE

Closing Prices	July 16	July 15
An.-Am.Oil	18⅞	—
Assoc. Gas	34⅝	33⅝
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	26½	26⅛
Celanese	18½	17¼
Elec. Bond	83¼	82⅝
Gulf Oil	128	125½
HydroElec.	39¼	39⅜
Int. Pet.	19	18⅞
Mid West Utilities	29⅞	29¼
Pennroad	11¾	12⅛
Silica Gel	16½	19
Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅜	50⅝
Swift. Int.	34½	34
VacuumOil	88	88

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100 28/32	100 30/32	Finl., 6% 1945	92½	92⅛
Do.,4¼%	102 4/32	102 6/32	Fren.,7½% 1941	123⅛	123⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102 31/32	102 30/32	Do.,'49	118⅜	118½
U.K.,5½% 1937	105¼	104⅞	Ger.,7% 1949	106¼	106⅝
Do., 4½% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek,7% 1964	101	102⅞
Arg., 6% 1959	99¼	98⅞	Hamb'g, 6½% 1946	96⅞	97
Aust., 5½% 1957	88⅞	88⅝	Hungary, 7½% '44	100	100
Aust., 7% 1943	102¾	103	Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	99
Belg., 6% 1955	104⅜	104¼	Jap., 5½% 1954	105	104¾
Do., 7% 1955	113¼	113¼	Nord Rly., 5½% '50	105¼	105½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105⅛	105⅛	Norway 6% 1952	103⅛	103
Brazil,7½% 1952	102¼	102¼	P.L.M.,6% 1958	104⅛	104¼
Bulg.,7'.67	80½	80	Do., 7% 1958	105½	105⅝
Canada 5% 1931	101	100⅞	Poland,7% 1947	84¼	84
Chile,7.'42	102	102	Do., 8% 1950	95	94¾
Do.,6.'60	90½	90	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	98½	98½
Czech, 8% 1951	110	110	San P.,8% 1950	94	94
Denm'k6% 1942	106	105¼	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch E.I., 6% '52	102⅛	102	Swed.5½% 1954	105¼	105¼
Do.,5½% 1953	101⅞	101¼	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91½	91¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105⅝	105⅝			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	July 16	July 15
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	62	62
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	42
New York, Ontario, and Western	11	11
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	120
National Lead	151	152

* Ex dividend. ‡

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

MORE GOLD WITHDRAWALS

Conditions in Lombard-street yesterday underwent little change. Money remained in plentiful supply, and, while 2 per cent. was paid at the start for fresh advances for the night, they were soon obtainable at 1¾ per cent. and 1½ per cent. Old day-to-day loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were reserved at 1½ per cent. Business in the discount market was on a very small scale, but the continued withdrawal of gold for Paris—a further £208,000 was taken out of the Bank yesterday—prevents any weakening of rates, in spite of the ease in money. A good demand was reported for the newly placed Australian Commonwealth Bills, whose maturity date, December 31, greatly adds to their attractions; business in them was reported down to 3½ per cent. Certain of the Clearing banks were buyers of August maturities at 2 9-32 per cent. The market also sold a few full three months bank bills at 2 5-16 per cent. Movements amongst leading foreign exchanges were usually adverse to sterling, the Paris rate declining to 123.60f., the Dutch to 12.08⅛fl., and the German to 20.37⅛m.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent., on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
1½—2	2	2⅛—2⅜	2 11/16—2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—2½	

Discount (Treasury Bills). (Fine Trade Bills).

2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛—2 11/16	2⅛—2 11/16	2⅝	2⅝—2¾	2¾—3

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After rising to 4.86^{19}_{32} the New York rate fell back slightly in the late dealings and finished at 4.86^{17}_{32}, showing little change on balance. Canadian dollars recovered slightly. The Paris rate again moved against sterling and closed at 123.60f., while there were further declines in the Belgian (34.81b.) and Dutch (12.08fl.) exchanges. German marks have shown persistent appreciation of late and yesterday the Berlin rate closed little more than 1pf. above the nominal gold export point from this country. New York supported Spanish pesetas in the afternoon and the Madrid rate, after being 41.30p., closed at 41.65p., against 42.10¼p. on Tuesday. There was a rise to 92.88l. in the Italian exchange. The Hong-kong rate was slightly lower at 1s. 6³⁄₃₂d., while the Japanese exchange weakened slightly to 2s. 0 11/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 16	July 15
New York	8 to £	4.863	4.86 11/32—17/32	4.86 11/32—17/32
Montreal	8 to £	4.863	4.86 1/4—56/64	4.86 1/4—56/64
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.64	123.60-123.64
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81-34.82	34.81-34.82¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.85-92.89	92.85-92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½-03¼	25.02½-03¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375¼	374½-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.19/93	193.15-193.20
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.30-42.15	41.85-42.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅞	108⅛-108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅛-09¼	12.08⅛-09¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-38¼	20.38-38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.582	34.48-34.47	34.43-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.78	27.75-27.80
Prague	Kr. to £	164.22	163⅞-164⅛	163.90-164.10
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.3	43.33-43.38	43.35-43.40
Riga	Latz. to£	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constantin'le	Tur. to £	110	1.0625	1.0625
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼-274⅝	274¼-274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48 65	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to£	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13⅝-16¼	18.15⅝-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09½	18.09¼-18.10
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 15/16-97 9/16	97 15/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per cent.	—	1 29/32-1 31/32	1 29/32-1 31/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0 1/32-2 0 1/8	2 0 1/32-2 0 1/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5 7/32-1/6 1/32	1/5 7/32-1/6 1/32
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32-2 3/32	2 3/32-2 3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅛-08¾	12.08⅛-08¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.656d.	2 0 1/16	2 0 1/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5 9-5 9 1/32	5 7 15/16-5 9 1/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 3/4-40 7/8	41-41 1/4
Valp'so†	8 to £	40	39.96	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	42 3/4-42 5/8	42 3/4-42 5/8
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.02½	13.00
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.78	10.30-10.40	10.30-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on local stabilization at 52.50-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 6	3 01 10	0 06 18 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6	3 02 15	0 02 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2	6 03 7 10	0 04 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £208,131 in BAR GOLD. For the week to July 16 there has been a net efflux of £231,380, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 10 ..	Nil	July 10— Bar gold ..	201,129
		Sovs. ..	2,000
July 11— Sovs. released	600,000	July 11— Bar gold ..	113,626
		Sovs. ..	4,000
July 12 ..	Nil	July 12— Bar gold ..	75,215
July 14— Sovs.	250,000	July 14— Bar gold ..	54,223
July 15 ..	Nil	July 15— Bar gold ..	402,223
		Sovs. set aside	20,833
July 16— ..	Nil	July 16— Bar gold ..	208,131
Net efflux ..	231,380		
Total ..	£1,081,380	Total ..	£1,081,380

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,885,849 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.,

The SILVER market was dull, and the price declined owing to lack of buying, ½d. to 15¹³⁄₁₆d. per oz. for cash and 15¹¹⁄₁₆d. for forward delivery.

COMPANY RESULTS

TAVOY TIN REPORT

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS SET-BACK

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp'ding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
		%		%	%
Bank of Montreal	Qrtly. 3	Same	Sept. 1	91	Same
British Wagon ..	Int. 9½	Same	—	—	—
Fodens ..	9	Same	—	3	Same
General Consolidated Invest. Trust	Int. 2½	Same	July 31	—	—
Manchester Dock and Warehouse Extension ..	Fin. 3	Same	—	5¾	Same
Manchester Ship Canal Warehousing ..	Fin. 3¼	Same	—	6	Same
McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh and Co. ..	Int. 2½† 1 3½†	Same	Aug. 15	—	—
Metropolitan Tst.	Int. 7	Same	July 31	—	—
Outram (George) and Co. ..	Int. 7½	Same	Aug. 14	—	—
Pearl Assurance ..	Int. 25*	Same	Aug. 22	—	—
Sparrow Hardwick and Co. ..	Int. 2½	Same	—	—	—
Tottenham and Dist. Gas ..	Int. 2⅝	Same	Aug. 9	—	—

* Tax free. † On Partg. shares. ‡ On Prefce. shares. § On Ordinary. ‖ To date.

British Assets Trust.—Interim dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, payable August 1 (unchanged).

Edinburgh and Dundee Investment.—Final dividend of 7 per cent., less tax, making 12 per cent. for year (unchanged).

Wilson Peck and Co.—Profit for the year to March 31, £7,931. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., leaving £8,033 to be carried forward.

Mulliners (Holdings).—The dividend of 5 per cent. due on April 1 last on the Ten per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares and deferred by the directors on that point is also paid on July 21.

Angola Diamond.—Interim dividend for the year 1930 of 1s. per share (free of Portuguese taxes), payable July 21. Similar dividends were announced in July, 1929 (this being the dividend for 1928), and in January, 1930.

GEORGE BASSETT AND CO.

The net profit of George Bassett and Co. for the year ended May 31 was £79,417, and the directors recommend a final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (unchanged); £20,000 has been placed to reserve and the carry-over totals £16,789 (against £17,930).

AUSTIN MOTOR

The Austin Motor Company announces that the end of July is more suitable, under present trading conditions, for closing the financial year, and the directors have therefore decided in future to prepare accounts as at July 31. The accounts this year will cover a period of seven months' trading, and it is hoped to publish them in October.

LOXLEY BROTHERS

The profit of Loxley Brothers for the year to March 31, including dividends from subsidiaries, was £17,894. After providing for depreciation, interest, and income-tax there remains a balance of £5,269 (against £5,063), which, added to the amount brought in, makes £5,652. The half year's dividend on Preference shares to March, 1926, is recommended, leaving £1,002 to be carried forward.

MERCHISTON RUBBER ESTATE

The Merchiston Rubber Estate harvested a crop of 566,375lb. during the year ended March 31 (against 538,204lb.). The net profit amounted to £6,559 (against £11,009), and £7,690 was brought forward. The directors have placed £3,500 to reserve (against £2,500), and they now recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 12½ per cent.), leaving £7,499 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 24.

HOLLOWAYS' PROPERTIES

The report of Holloways' Properties states that the profit for the year to March 31 was £37,178 (against £38,766 for 1928-29), to which is added £13,963 brought forward, £8,309 income-tax deducted from dividends, and £2,348 income-tax recovered. A final dividend of 8 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 13 per cent. for the year (against 12 per cent.), and £5,000 is again transferred to reserve, leaving £12,344 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 22.

DAVID AND WILLIAM HENDERSON

The directors of David and William Henderson and Co., engineers and shipbuilders, report a profit of £17,332 for the year ended April 30, after allowing for all charges, but before providing for depreciation. The amount brought forward gives an available balance of £29,472. The Preference share dividend requires £15,000, and £3,920 is provided for depreciation, the balance of £1,563 being carried forward. The Ordinary shares of the company are held by Harland and Wolff, Limited.

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS

The net profit of Malayalam Plantations for the year ended March 31 was £82,426, against £220,945 for the previous year. A dividend of 2½ per cent. is proposed, as against 12 per cent. for 1928-29, while allocations are to be made of £3,000 (against £40,000) to taxation reserve, £28,673 (against nil) to general reserve, and £1,500 (against £5,000) to staff retirement fund. The carry-forward is increased from £103,862 to £113,869. Meeting, July 30. Dividend warrants posted about August 15.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN MORTGAGE

The revenue account of the Scottish American Mortgage Company for the year to May 31 last shows a net profit of £106,530 (against £99,466 for 1928-29). At a meeting the Preference stock dividends, the directors propose to pay a final dividend on the shares of 9 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year (the same), and to place £15,000 (against nil) to contingent fund. The amount to be added to the surplus revenue is £4,980 (against £13,916), increasing the balance on that account to £102,858.

HYDE PARK HOTEL

The report of the Hyde Park Hotel for the year ended April 30 last shows a profit of £31,894, after writing off the cost of special improvements incurred during the year. Interest, fees, and premium on sinking fund policy require £18,585, leaving £13,309 brought forward, giving a disposable balance of £21,633. The directors recommend dividends (less tax) of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares and 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), leaving £12,243 to carry forward. Meeting, July 24.

AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE

The report for 1929 of the African Life Assurance Society, which was presented to the annual meeting held on March 31, states that during the year 5,569 policies were completed in the Ordinary department, assuring £3,401,881. The annual income arising from the new business amounts to £138,586. Death claims arising within the year totalled £149,339, and endowments matured with bonus additions amounted to £72,125. The funds at the end of the year stood at £5,270,769 (against £4,857,211).

C. HOARE AND CO.

The balance-sheet as at July 5 of C. Hoare and Co. shows cash in hand and at bankers amounting to £420,808 (against £523,670 at July 5, 1929) and cash at call amounting to £200,000 (against £495,000). Investments are entered at £1,036,461 (against £1,176,522) and loans, overdrafts, and bills discounted stand at £1,361,588 (against £1,198,929 last year when bills discounted were not specifically mentioned). Freehold bank premises remain at £100,000. Current deposit and other accounts stand at £2,718,857 (against £2,994,121).

S. HOFFNUNG AND CO.

The report for the year ended March 31 of S. Hoffnung and Co., wholesale general merchants, shippers, and importers, states that the net profit was £50,926 (against £93,348), to which is added £55,880 brought forward, and £11,250 transferred from Ordinary dividend special reserve. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be reduced from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., and no bonus is recommended (against 5 per cent.). The sum of £6,000 (against £10,000) is to be placed to reserve, leaving £55,815 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 25.

KEPITIGALLA RUBBER

The report of Kepitigalla Rubber Estates for the year to March 30 last shows :—Rubber harvested, 791,184lb., against 698,579lb. the previous year; tea, 27,207lb., against 20,229lb. Price realised for rubber was 8.14d. per lb. gross for 604,047lb., compared with 9.6d. last year. The balance of 97,137lb. unrealized has been taken into the accounts at 5.8d. per lb. gross. After allowing depreciation (£1,323) and providing for all other charges, there is a loss of £2,404, reducing the sum brought forward to £6,327, which it is proposed to carry forward. Meeting, July 24.

SARAWAK RUBBER ESTATES

The accounts of the Sarawak Rubber Estates show a loss of £2,451 for the year to March 31 (against a profit of £4,968 for 1928-29). The sum of £12,385 was brought in and after deducting the loss there remains £9,934, which the directors recommend be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid and £1,000 was reserved for taxation. The report states that special soil conservation has been carried out during the year involving non-recurring expenditure of £2,305. The crop harvested was 861,103lb. (against 1,006,631lb.), and the reduction is said to be due to a more conservative tapping programme and to the resting of the poorer portions of the estate, combined with a severe period of drought during July and August. Meeting, July 25.

NEW INVESTMENT COMPANY

The net revenue of the New Investment Company for the year ended July 1 was £24,555 (against £24,183 for 1928-29), and £8,367 was brought forward. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10½ per cent., making 13 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (against 12½ per cent.), and £4,000 is again transferred to reserve, increasing it to £81,000, leaving £8,667 to be carried forward. A list of the investments held on July 1 is presented with the report. Taking the middle prices of the quoted securities and the non-quoted securities at the directors' valuation it is stated that the assets of the company, after deducting all liabilities and providing for the dividend now recommended, showed a value substantially in excess of the capital of the company. The investments stand in the balance-sheet at £313,305. Meeting, July 24.

EX-LANDS NIGERIA

The accounts of the Ex-Lands Nigeria show a net profit for 1929 of £17,007 (against £30,547 for 1928), which, added to the balance of £22,320 brought forward, makes a total, after deducting £6,000 reserved for income-tax, of £34227. Owing to the acute depression in the tin market the directors consider it prudent to conserve the company's cash resources, and they, therefore, do not recommend a dividend for the year. For 1928 5 per cent. was paid as an interim, but there was no final distribution. The output of tin concentrates for the year was 655 tons (against 650 tons), averaging 72.9 per cent. of metallic tin (against 72.35 per cent.). The average price obtained for the concentrates, after deducting freight, royalty, and realization charges, was £123 7s. 2d. per ton (against £139 3s. 6d.). The ore reserves at December 31 amounted to 6,897 tons. Meeting, July 24.

ALIANZA COMPANY

The full report of the Alianza Company for 1929, now available, states that the gross profit amounted to £30,382 (against £103,857 for 1928), but this, after meeting all charges, including interest, repairs, and renewals, and contribution of £19,471 to association, is converted into a net loss of £71,944 (against a net profit of £37,212). This loss reduces the carry-forward to £145,002. Profit has been taken in the accounts on 810,949 metric quintals of nitrate (against 1,061,823 metric quintals), of which 391,749 metric quintals corresponds to the final liquidation of the nitrate for 1928-29 and 519,200 metric quintals to 50 per cent. of the company's participation on the sales for 1929-30. The net production of nitrate during 1929 amounted to 1,222,010 metric quintals. As announced last year, the company purchased on September 14, 1929, oficina "Lina" for £240,000. Meeting, August 12.

IMPERIAL COLONIAL FINANCE AND AGENCY

The report of the Imperial Colonial Finance and Agency Corporation for the year to July 1 states that the net revenue was £18,954 (against £15,380 for 1928-29). An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. has been paid on the stock and a dividend of 4½ per cent. is now recommended, making 7 per cent. for the year. The directors propose that the remaining balance of £4,122 be applied in paying a dividend of £20 12s. 3.71d. per share on each Founders' share (against £15 1s. 1.06d.), and in paying a further dividend of 1% 8.21d. per cent. upon the £1,000,000 (against 5s. 11.11d. per cent.). A list of securities held on July 1 is contained in the report. It is stated that a valuation of the securities and other assets taken on July 1 showed that, after deducting all liabilities and providing for the dividends now proposed, the capital of the corporation is intact. The investments stand in the balance-sheet at £307,934. Meeting, July 24.

MANN, BYARS AND CO.

Mann, Byars and Co., warehousemen, drapers, and manufacturers, report a loss of £15,796 for the year to June 15, after providing for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts (against £114,920 for 1928-29), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £133,446. No dividend has yet been paid on the Ordinary shares, and the Preference dividend is in arrear from December, 1927. The report states that during the year trading conditions have made it impossible for the directors to effect any diminish in the heavy losses which were bound to be incurred in this or any similar business in the circumstances, and they were therefore unable to submit to the shareholders any proposals to deal with the debit balance. The directors add that it is due to the far-reaching development policy approved by the shareholders at the last general meeting, and since strongly supported by both shareholders and customers, that these losses have not been greater. Meeting, July 25.

JOSIAH SMALE AND SON

The accounts of Josiah Smale and Son, silk manufacturers, show a profit of £14,640 for the year to May 31 (against £20,618 for 1928-29), and £2,188 was brought in. A final dividend of 2 per cent. is recommended, making 6 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), leaving £5,400 to be carried forward. The report states that the holding of 4,500 shares of 500f. each in Société Anonyme des Etablissements Courmont is retained. Adverse conditions in France have retarded the progress of Etablissements Courmont, and deliveries of goods made to large orders have had to be postponed until conditions improve. In March last the shareholders of the Courmont Company authorized the issue of a debenture loan of 3,000,000f. in bonds of 1,000f., of which Josiah Smale and Son has taken 1,200 bonds at the issue price of 985f. per bond. The bonds carry 6 per cent. interest free of French tax, and are repayable at par in 10 years by drawings commencing at the fifth year. Meeting, July 24.

QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK

The London Office of the Queensland National Bank has received advice from the head office in Brisbane that the net profit for the year ended June 30 amounted to £194,956 (against £202,385 for 1928-29), to which is to be added £6,059 brought forward, making a total of £201,015. Interim dividends were paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the quarters ended September 30, 1929, and December 31, 1929, but, as previously announced, the dividend for the third quarter of the year was reduced to 8 per cent. per annum. It is now proposed to pay a dividend for the last quarter at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. For the preceding year four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum were paid. The dividends are paid free of Queensland income-tax and without deduction in respect of Federal income-tax payable by the bank. The transfer to reserve fund in respect of the past year is £25,000, as against £30,000, while the carry-forward is increased to £18,515.

EASTWOODS FLETTONS

The report of Eastwoods Fletton states that the production of Fletton bricks at the new Kempston works has been continuous, and the output further increased since the autumn of last year by the introduction of night and day working. The contracts for the plant and buildings for a further section have been placed and good progress made with the site and foundations. The third Hoffman kiln is nearing completion, and is already in partial use. The directors anticipate that production costs will be reduced when the works are running smoothly on the expanding output, and that the profits now being made can be materially improved without increasing the price to the consumer. The accounts show a profit of £9,436 for the year to March 31 (against £2,915), and £5,247 was brought forward. The directors have placed £5,000 to depreciation reserve (against nil), and now recommend a maiden distribution on the Preferred Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., leaving £2,643 to be carried forward, subject to directors' additional remuneration. Meeting, July 24.

HOARE AND COMPANY

After deducting provision for depreciation, superannuation fund, and interest charges, the profit of Hoare and Company, brewers, for the year ended April 18 amounted to £632,491 (against £553,118 for 1928-29). The accounts include the profits of West's Brewery Company, which was purchased during the year, from January 18, 1930, to April 18, 1930. After providing for the interim dividend already paid, setting aside £40,000 (against £30,000) for income-tax, also £50,000 (against nil) as a reserve for improvements of licensed properties, and carrying £98,769 (against £102,521) to the general reserve, increasing that fund to £1,285,000, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 14 per cent., making 23 per cent. for the year (against 22 per cent.). The carry-forward is increased from £1,471 to £2,485. The arrangement made with the chairman, Sir J. R. Ellerman, to fund £800,000 of his loan, has been duly carried out by the issue of £800,000 Six per Cent. Eight-year Notes at 98, and the discount is dealt with in the accounts, together with the 30,000 shares issued to him in connexion with this transaction, carrying dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, from February 7, 1930. Meeting, July 24.

CLYDE AND MERSEY INVESTMENT TRUST

The first report of the Clyde and Mersey Investment Trust, Limited, for the period from February 18, 1929, to May 31 last, states that the net revenue for the period, after providing for all expenses, including interest and income-tax, amounted to £44,737. The sum of £8,415 is written off preliminary and formation expenses, which, together with the transfer from capital reserve account of £2,237, will reduce this to £18,000. A dividend is proposed on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the nine months from September 1, 1929, the date of conversion of the shares into stock, until May 31, 1930, which requires £11,625. The balance carried forward is £2,431. It is proposed to prepare the accounts as at February 28, and accordingly the next period will be one of nine months. Thereafter the accounts will contain a complete year's transactions. The company's investments appear in the balance-sheet at, or under, cost, but a valuation made at May 31, 1930, showed a depreciation of 13.56 per cent., which, in the opinion of the board, in view of the world-wide economic situation, is not unsatisfactory. Only revenue actually received has been included in the accounts—no credit being taken for revenue accrued at May 31, 1930, but provision has been made for interest and other charges accrued and an amount reserved for the portion of the Preference dividend to that date. Meeting, July 24.

BENSON AND HEDGES

The accounts of Benson and Hedges, cigar, cigarette, and tobacco merchants, show a net profit of £3,454 for 1929 (against £6,053 for 1928), which, with the balance brought in of £5,341, it is proposed to carry forward. The dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference shares is in arrear from July 1, 1923, and that on the Ten per Cent. Second Preference from August 1, 1923. The report states that during the year the loan obtained in connexion with the discharge of the Canadian company's Debentures was reduced to £53,176, and since the close of the year the directors have made arrangements which have enabled them to pay off this loan in the following manner ;—Loan from an insurance company secured on certain premises, £25,600; loan from certain parties, against which it is proposed to issue Debentures, £10,000; realization of mortgage on Canadian premises, £16,246; and cash provided by the company, £1,330. In order to complete the arrangement meetings of the Preference shareholders will be held immediately after the general meeting on July 21 to authorize the directors to give collateral security for the £10,000 loan referred to above, in the form of Debentures. The Canadian deficit account now stands at £181,222, a reduction during the year of £10,017. This will be further reduced in 1930 by the realization of the mortgage on the Canadian premises, amounting to £16,246. In the opinion of the directors the time has not yet arrived when they can consider a scheme of reconstruction dealing with this deficit.

ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES

The report of Associated London Properties states that the revenue for the year to June 24 was £61,766 (against £47,110 for 1928-29, when the income from properties purchased from National Property Trust was only receivable for a portion of the year), which, with £9,001 brought forward, makes an available sum of £70,767. From this, commission on placing shares and the balance of expenses of arrangement with National Property Trust, amounting to £6,597, have been written off. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is now recommended, making 7½ per cent. for the year (unchanged), together with a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on 35,000 shares issued as at May 8. The balance remaining to be carried forward will be £22,573. Last year £8,607 was written off preliminary expenses. As from June 24, 1930, the capital is divided into Ordinary and Ordinary shares ; the dividend is being paid on the shares prior to this division. Since the date of the last balance-sheet, the issued capital has been increased to £800,000 by the issue of 95,000 shares. During the year the directors entered into a contract to purchase eight acres of freehold land on the Embankment (Millbank) Estate in the City of Westminster. An extraordinary meeting is to be held immediately after the ordinary meeting on July 25 to authorize the directors to increase the capital to £1,000,000, and the report states that the nature of the company's business renders it desirable that the directors should be able to issue new capital as occasion permits and as necessity occurs.

TRANSAMERICA CORPORATION

In its annual report published in New York on Saturday the Transamerica Corporation, "the world's largest holding company," announces consolidated net profits for 1929 amounting to $67,316,000 (£13,463,200), or about $3 per share outstanding on December 31 last. Of these profits, about one-third was derived from interest, dividends, &c., and the remainder from realization of securities, underwriting, and other transactions. The corporation had 54,000,000 shares of stock of no par value outstanding on June 30.

Assets on December 31 are shown at $1,167,116,000 (£233,423,200), and consisted predominantly of bank holdings. An appraisal of the holdings, in the four principal banks which it controls, of marketable securities held, and interest in subsidiaries, valued at $1,127,600,000, or $20.75 per share, is not shown underlying the assets of the corporation at $638,000,000 (£127,600,000), or $28.75 per share.

In view of current conditions, the management points out that it is unreasonable to expect the corporation for the immediate future to duplicate the considerable earnings realized for several years past from the purchase and sale of securities. A quarterly October dividend of 25 cents per share is recommended. For the July 25 distribution, however, the dividend rate of 40 cents per share is adhered to, and in addition the extra stock dividend of 3 per cent. declared in March is to be paid. In future extra stock dividends are to be declared in round amounts when deemed advisable, instead of quarterly as heretofore.

Since the beginning of this year the corporation has increased its holdings considerably. The principal holdings are :—Bank of America N.A. (New York) and Bancamerica-Blair Corporation (59.39 per cent. owned); Bank of Italy (97 per cent. owned); Bank of Italian Savings and National Bank-Italy Co. (99.66 per cent. owned); Bank of America of California and America Investment Co. (98 per cent. owned); First National Bank (Portland, Oregon), and Securities Savings and Trust Co. (50.5 per cent. owned); Bancos d'America e d'Italia (Brazil) (57.02 per cent. owned); Australia and New Zealand Corporation (69.79 per cent. owned). Through interchange of shares, an important minority interest has been secured in the Union des Mines, a leading French commercial bank.

The chairman announces that the corporation is drawing up a plan for simplification of its structure. The plan provides for seven wholly-owned subsidiary companies for different classes of holdings.

TAVOY TIN

The accounts of the Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation for 1929 show a net profit of £16,194 (against £52,833 for 1928), which, however, is before providing £10,500 (against £18,500) for taxation. It is proposed to transfer £10,000 to general reserve (against £5,000) bringing this account up to £85,000, which exactly offsets the figure at which the corporation's fixed assets, other than its areas, stand in the books. The carry-forward is reduced from £21,144, the net amount brought in, to £16,748. No dividend is declared (against 9½d. per 4s. share, free of tax). The three dredges and the gravel pump together treated 1,216,043 cubic yards (against 1,114,341 cubic yards). The average value recovered was unchanged at 1.03lb. per cubic yard, but the output of tin concentrate at 567½ tons showed an increase of 53½ tons. The throughput was in excess of the average of previous years, while the actual running time constituted a record. In spite of the increased tonnage won, working profits were much reduced, the main cause being the continued small lines of tin in the metal, for which ended the year £44 per ton lower than the figure ruling at the beginning of the period. Burma and Ipoh charges were reduced by the equivalent of £1 18s. 2d. per ton, and London charges by £4 3s. 1d., but working costs showed an increase of £9 19s. 2d. per ton. Shareholdings in allied companies are shown in the balance-sheet at cost, namely, £116,489, the principal investment, as last year, being in Northern Tavoy Tin Dredging, which accounts for £77,515. In addition to this shareholding the corporation provided the finance required pending the commencement of production; the amount advanced at the date of the balance-sheet was £78,400. In accordance with the recent decision of Asso. Tin Producers' Association, production has now been suspended for two months. Reference is made in the report to the necessity of keeping reserves of tin concentrate intact in the ground until an economic price can be obtained. It is stated that the corporation working alone is not in a position to suspend operations for an extended period, but a cooperative arrangement with the other Burma companies would facilitate the complete cessation of production, if that be necessary, until such time as a fair and reasonable profit can again be earned. Confidential negotiations are now proceeding, continues the report, with the object of consolidating the interests of the companies operating in Burma. It is hoped that a successful conclusion will be reached prior to the date of the annual meeting (August 26), which, for this reason, has been fixed some five weeks later than would otherwise have been necessary.

SIX MONTHS' SHIPPING LOSSES

FIGURES OF THE LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS

Returns prepared by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association show that during the six months ended June 30 there were, including vessels of 500 tons and upwards, posted in the Loss Book as lost, 12 British vessels, of 26,410 tons, and 56 foreign vessels, of 135,323 tons.

The corresponding figures for the first six months of last year were 15 British vessels, of 38,540 tons, and 67 foreign vessels, of 191,766 tons. During the six months ended June 30, 1928, there were posted as lost 23 British vessels, of 48,518 tons, and 73 foreign vessels, of 174,287 tons.

During June the total number of vessels posted as lost was five, of 6,396 tons. There were no British vessels reported lost. During June of last year the total number of vessels reported lost was six, of 18,546 tons, and in June, 1928, the number was 14 of 25,038 tons.

FORTHCOMING CAPITAL ISSUE

An issue will shortly be made by Kelly's Directories, Limited, of £1,000,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock at the price of 98½. The stock will be redeemable at 103½ by a 2 per cent. cumulative sinking fund commencing in 1932, giving it an average life of 17½ years. The business was founded in 1837. The company, with which is now amalgamated the Associated Iliffe Press, Limited (also founded about 100 years ago), publishes the Post Office London Directory and over 100 other directories.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

ADVANCE IN TIN

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 16.—WHEAT.—Carcoes were held at 3d. to 1s. per qr. advance on the doubtful reports of the spring wheat crops in the States and Canada. Pacific white, June to Aug., 34s. 3d., asked; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July-Aug., 33s., sellers; Australian, shipping-shipped, and afloat, 36s., wanted; and choice white Karachi at 34s., sellers. Parcels were in quiet demand for London, but there was a fair business to outports. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), 37s. 3d., paid; No. 3 Vancouver, afloat, 34s. 10½d., net, paid; No. 4 Atlantic, 27s. 4½d., sellers; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), 34s. 9d., wanted, for July; Rosafe (62lb.), afloat, 34s.; Baruso (61½lb.), Aug., 33s. 9d., asked. Hull paid 36s. 1½d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), on passage, and 35s. 1½d., for No. 3. Choice white Karachi, on passage, and Aug. and Sept. was bought at 34s. for London and outports. For Australian, afloat, 36s. was wanted.

In wheat futures Manitoba grade closed 6½d. to 7½d. up on the day and London grade was 7d. up. A small business was done, including Manitoba grade, Nov., at 35s. 9d. and 36s. 1d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
July ..	s. d. 34 8	s. d. 34 10	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 34 5½	s. d. —
Aug. ..	34 8	34 10	35 0	34 5½	—
Nov. ..	35 8	35 11	36 1	35 5½	—
		LONDON GRADE			
July ..	33 1	33 4	33 4	33 5	32 10
Sept. ..	33 4	33 7	33 7	33 8	33 1

MAIZE.—Cargoes of La Plata were no more than steady on forecasts of large shipments this week. July quoted at 24s. per qr. and Aug.-Sept. at 23s. 6d. Cargo of No. 6 round yellow African, expected loading July 26, was bought at 23s. 3d. per qr. A 6,200-ton cargo of the same, expected loading Aug. 11, was bought at 23s. Danubian firmer at 24s. 9d., sellers. Parcels.—Trading was slow with near La Plata firm, but distant about unchanged. June-July, 23s. 6d. paid; Aug.-Sept., 23s. paid. Danubian quiet at 24s. 6d., value.

BARLEY.—California superior, 29s. 6d. quoted for July-Aug. Russian was bought for Bristol Channel at 15s. 4½d. per qr. for Aug.

OATS, firmer. La Plata, July, 11s. 6d. ; and Aug., 12s. per qr., sellers.

At MARK-LANE there was a small attendance and business was slow in all departments, though prices were firm to higher generally. Wheat was 6d. up. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 40s. 3d. per 480lb. ; No. 2, 39s. 3d. ; No. 3, 38

COMPANY MEETINGS

WILLIAM BEARDMORE & CO.

FIRST RESULTS SINCE THE REORGANIZATION

DEVELOPMENTS AT PARKHEAD

MR. H. A. REINCKE ON THE OUTLOOK

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of William Beardmore and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. A. REINCKE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. D. M. Cameron) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—With your permission I will assume that you have read the report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1929. (Agreed.) This report has now been in your hands for some days, and I take the liberty of reminding you, as this is the first occasion on which I meet you as chairman of the company, that I was only elected to my present position in February of this year.

An interval of considerably less than 12 months has elapsed since the last annual meeting was held, due to the fact that, as then explained, that meeting was deferred in order that the scheme of reorganization of the company's share and loan capital should become operative and enable accounts to be then submitted to you to show the capital position of the company after giving effect to the scheme. You will remember that with this object in view there was annexed to the usual annual accounts a *pro forma* balance-sheet showing the position after taking into consideration the adjustments necessitated under the scheme.

As explained in the directors' report now before you, the reduction of capital under the scheme was confirmed by the Court in December, 1929, and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, show the altered share capital and also give effect to the writing down of the assets under the provision of the scheme of reorganization.

THE CAPITAL

Turning first of all to the liabilities, you will observe that the new issues of 6 per Cent. Non-Cumulative First Preference and 7½ per Cent. Non-Cumulative Second Preference shares of £1 each amount respectively to £738,337 and £1,376,510; that the old Preference shares have now been converted into 10 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Third Preference shares of £1 each, totalling £937,612; and that the nominal value of the Ordinary shares has been reduced to 1s. each and in total to £102,500.

The new First and Second Preference shares were issued in terms of the scheme of reorganization to H.M. Treasury, the company's bankers, and the holders of the company's 8 per Cent. Notes.

The £1,000,000 First Mortgage Debenture stock was in terms of the scheme issued as to £127,551 to H.M. Treasury, £109,461 to the holders of the company's 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures who did not elect to have their Debentures repaid in cash, and the balance—namely, £762,988—was issued for cash at 98 per cent. The "A" Income Debenture stock was issued to H.M. Treasury and the company's bankers in part repayment of their loan to the company.

The loans on security of heritable property—namely, £127,704—represent a loan by the War Office over tenement property at Dalmuir and is being repaid over a period of years. The amounts due to subsidiary companies, £101,211, largely comprise trading balances.

The sundry debts due by the company of £636,101 show a very considerable reduction on the previous year, due of course to the fact that, resulting from the scheme, the company had additional facilities enabling it to liquidate accounts which were much overdue. The next item, representing the balance at credit of profit and loss account, will be dealt with at a later stage.

ASSETS SIDE OF THE BALANCE-SHEET

Turning now to the assets side of the balance-sheet, it will be seen that a sum of £1,637,058 provided under the scheme has been applied in the writing down of the fixed assets, which assets, with the net expenditure during the year on new plant and machinery, tools, &c., amounting to £37,960, now stand at £3,858,543. The value of these assets is naturally linked up with their earning capacity, which to some extent is dependent on general trade conditions.

In the balance-sheet issued a year ago the value of our interests in subsidiary and connected companies was £1,487,592, from which under the scheme a sum of £904,578 has been written off. In this year's accounts the investments in and loans to subsidiary companies have been shown separately in order to comply with the provision of the new Companies Act. During the year an advance of £25,000 was made to one of our subsidiary companies, in addition to which the purchase previously negotiated of shares in another company at a cost of £20,000, with a view to providing additional work for our ship-repairing works at Liverpool, was completed. Stocks at £223,479 show a reduction of £76,835.

Work in progress at £627,633 shows an increase over the previous year's figure of £196,285. This increase is, in the main, accounted for by contracts for locomotives being carried out by the company at Dalmuir for the Indian State Railways.

Sundry debts due to the company at £459,250 show little difference from last year.

Cash in bank and on hand is £111,400. This, compared with the figure of £516,303 shown on the *pro forma* balance-sheet issued last year, is down by approximately £400,000, which is largely accounted for by the increase in the work in progress and the reduction in debts due by the company, to which reference has already been made.

RESULTS OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

I now come to the profits for the year, which, after providing for interest on the 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and other loans and all other expenses, but before providing for depreciation on buildings and fixed plant and machinery, amounted to £18,142 0s. 11d. I must frankly admit that these results have not come up to the anticipations expressed at the last annual general meeting.

As you are aware, the interest on the "A" Income Debenture stock is payable only out of profits, but, as the company's joint auditors have certified in terms of clause 3 of the trust deed for securing that stock that there are no available profits, no interest is payable on the stock in respect of the year ended December 31 last.

The Board accordingly recommend that the profit of £18,142 0s. 11d. be carried forward, which I feel will meet with your approval.

The cash position of the company, I am glad to say, is now much easier, current creditors having been met regularly for the past few months.

From estimates prepared it is hoped that this position will be maintained, with the result that the company's credit should be enhanced, enabling purchases to be effected on better terms; but the fact must be realized and borne in mind that further improvement in the financial position of the company must depend on orders being received which can be executed at a profit.

In this connexion it is only fair that you should know that, as a result of the Naval Conference recently held in London, it is not possible to look forward to a continuance, even on the reduced scale of recent years, of orders coming under the general classification of armaments, on which the company has depended so much in the past and which are responsible for part of the earnings of the operating units of the company during the period under review.

It is, moreover, a matter of common knowledge that trade conditions are worse to-day than at any previous period in recent years, and, while hopes are anxiously entertained in every quarter that a trade revival may not be too far distant, the next few months hold little prospect of improvement or of results that may be regarded as otherwise than disappointing.

THE PARKHEAD FORGE

Nevertheless, the policy of your board of increasing the profit-earning capacity of the company is being diligently pursued, and notably at the Parkhead Forge, where a scheme of reorganization is in progress to that end. It is believed that many economies can still be effected which will take time to mature and the benefits of which will not be immediately forthcoming. A new works manager has just been appointed, Mr. Archer Coulson, who, by virtue of his high qualifications and past performance, embarks upon his arduous duties with the full confidence of your board.

In connexion with the reorganization at Parkhead, I should remind you of the public announcement made towards the end of January of this year on the subject of an arrangement with Messrs. David Colville and Sons with regard to our business in plates, sections and rails. It was stated in that announcement that we were extending and remodelling our various other departments with a view to bringing these into line with the latest practice in steel production, so as to deal more efficiently with orders for forgings, shafting, castings, tyres, wheels and axles, &c. That purpose is being diligently pursued; but the modernizing of plant takes time as well as costing money, and patience will be needed during the intervening period, as the benefit of the work which is now being undertaken will only be reflected in the results when reduced costs and added efficiency, coupled with an improvement in trade, enable us to secure a larger volume of work.

ORDERS COMPLETED

We are very fortunate in that the company continues to enjoy the confidence of its customers, and in this connexion I would recall to you the paragraph in the chairman's speech at the general meeting held on October 31, 1929, in which he referred to the delivery during 1929 of the 10,000-ton cruiser Shropshire for H.M. Navy, a motor passenger vessel for the Adelaide Steamship Company, the engines for H.M. Airship R 101, and various Diesel locomotive engines for Canada, Spain, Venezuela, and the Buenos Aires and Great Southern Railway, as well as a mobile Diesel generating set for H.M. Post Office. The two Diesel electric locomotives stated at that time as being under construction for the Indian State Railway have since been delivered. The reliability of the Diesel electric locomotive for railway traction work has been amply proved in Canada, where engines supplied by the company have completed over 2,500,000 miles of service. The engines of the R 101 have now been reconditioned prior to the proposed flight of the airship to India, and work is in progress in conjunction with the Air Ministry in connexion with the further development and improvement of this type of engine.

The orders completed, which were detailed to you at the meeting at the end of October, 1929, have been added to by the delivery of a submarine to H.M. Government and of two yachts—one, the Virginia, having a displacement of 900 tons, and the other, the Romany Rye, with a displacement of 230 tons.

Another submarine has just completed her official trials, and a passenger and cargo steamer for the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners is under construction. In addition, two cargo boats, each of 8,800 tons dead weight, are under construction for the Steamship Dalhanna Company, Limited. These latter two steamers, of which one has already been launched, are being fitted with reciprocating engines and Bauer Wach exhaust steam turbines. Great progress has been made in the development of the Bauer Wach system, and a considerable portion of the capacity of our engine shops is occupied in the production of installations for vessels belonging to various large steamship companies. During 1929 16 sets of exhaust steam turbines and gears were completed for the conversion of existing vessels, with a total combined horse-power of 68,000, while a further nine sets were manufactured and delivered for installation in new vessels, with a total horse-power of 28,000. Since then over 20 further sets have been ordered, of a total horse-power of well over 100,000.

THE CAPROTTI VALVE GEAR

Another speciality in the development of which the company is prominently interested is the Caprotti valve gear both for marine purposes and for locomotives. On the marine side it may be noted that several sets of this poppet valve gear have been fitted in coasting vessels, and that two sets have been fitted to the engines of larger vessels for the Ellerman Line. It is anticipated that, as soon as its merits are fully appreciated and its development is completed, this gear will become as popular in marine practice as it already is in locomotive work.

No fewer than 125 sets of this gear have been supplied for locomotives in England and other parts of the world. Of these 69 sets have been delivered to different railway companies in India, while other railway companies to which it has been supplied include the London Midland and Scottish Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway.

In concluding this brief summary I would like to revert for a moment to the shipyard in order to remind you of the fact that, as announced in the public Press, we, in common with most of the other big shipbuilding companies in the country, have become members of the National Shipbuilders Securities, Limited, a company formed with a view to rationalizing the shipbuilding industry. In this step you will recognize the desire of the board to be associated with every endeavour to add to the efficiency of each of the industries with which we are associated.

These few remarks on the company's activities admit of considerable enlargement, particularly if account is taken of the wide field covered by its various subsidiary and associated companies; but what I have said should suffice to justify the hope that the company's great past and traditions will prove to have imparted to it a momentum which will carry it through the present period of trade depression to times of renewed industrial prosperity.

THE DIRECTORATE

Speaking from my own knowledge after only a short association with the company, I would like to say in conclusion that the hopes with which I face my task are enhanced by the knowledge that I shall have the continued cooperation of my present colleagues on the board. It is invidious to mention names, but I cannot refrain from telling you how much you owe, and have owed during the last few years, to the loyalty, devotion, and energy of Mr. MacFarlane, who next year will have completed 25 years with the company. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

COLONEL T. W. BONNER, O.B.E., J.P., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions.

The auditors were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SANGERS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND OF 17½ PER CENT. FOR THE YEAR

The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of Sangers, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.

Mr. ERNEST SANGER, J.P. (the chairman), said that freehold premises appeared in the balance-sheet at £130,100, which was the value placed upon them by Messrs. Goddard and Smith as recently as December 21, 1928. They were creating a freehold premises depreciation reserve which stood at £1,101. The object of that reserve was to create a fund which the company might draw upon in the event of alterations or repairs. The profit on trading, after charging working expenses and depreciation and crediting dividends and interest receivable, was £76,231, or, with the transfer fees, £76,392. That was a little short of the profit earned for the previous year, £80,358, but, bearing in mind that the year just ended had been one of remarkable public health and that last winter had been of such a mild character, he considered the results very satisfactory. That was especially so when compared with the profit published in the prospectus issued in January, 1929, which gave the average net profit over a period of five years of £70,587.

Mr. F. J. SMITH (managing director) said that, although the goodwill stood at £209,000, the amount was considerably less than three years' purchase over an average of either the last five or seven years, and during the 15 months of the company's existence up to March 31 last no less than £66,000 had been applied to the reduction of that item. In addition to the ordinary distributing business, the company was interested in several proprietaries, one of the most important being "Glymiel Jelly," which had an ever-increasing sale. During the past few weeks they had opened a branch in Bristol—they also had one in Newcastle—and hoped that that latest addition would help to strengthen the position of the company.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year, was declared.

HENRY HOPE & SONS, LTD.

SATISFACTORY ORDER BOOK

LARGER TRADING PROFIT

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Henry Hope and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at Halford Works, Smethwick.

Mr. H. DONALD HOPE (the chairman), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I move that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, and as these have been circulated to the shareholders I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

DIFFERENT FORM OF THE ACCOUNTS

You will have observed that our accounts have been presented to you this year in a different form. This has been done to comply with the requirements of the new Companies Act. Differences between this form and the old form of our accounts are not important, and comparisons of the various items with previous years can easily be made. On the assets side of the balance-sheet the value of freehold land and buildings has been separated from the value of leasehold premises, while the value of plant and machinery has also been taken separately. These three items have previously been lumped together in one sum and appeared in our last balance-sheet at £336,618 3s. 5d., whereas the total now amounts to £379,063 0s. 8d., or an increase of £42,445. This increase is accounted for by expenditure on buildings and plant and the purchase of a lease in Berners-street, London.

The only other items which call for any comment are those under the head of investments. Whereas these appeared in our last balance-sheet in two items—the one being marketable securities and the other investments in allied companies—the latter has now been divided into subsidiary companies, which are those of which we hold more than 50 per cent. of the share capital, and associated companies and sundry investments, where we hold less than 50 per cent. of the share capital.

Another innovation is the profit and loss account which appears on the two middle pages of the report, together with the declaration about directors' fees and the profits of subsidiary companies.

TAX-FREE DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

Our trading profit for the year, after making provision for depreciation and income-tax and after deducting directors' fees, is £53,509 1s. 2d. This compares with £46,246 1s. for the previous year. We have a balance brought forward from 1929 of £47,601 3s. 6d., making a total sum of £101,110 4s. 8d. available for the payment of dividends. We have already paid an interim dividend on 400,000 Preference shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the six months ended September 30, 1929, and we have paid a further dividend for the following half-year on these shares at the same rate, absorbing the sum of £22,000. The directors now recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, on the 250,000 Ordinary shares, which will absorb £25,000, leaving a balance of £54,110 4s. 8d. We further recommend that £10,000 of this balance be placed to the reserve fund, which will make this fund £170,000, and that the remaining balance of £44,110 4s. 8d. be carried forward to next year's account.

SOUND LIQUID POSITION

Our liquid position is sound, the difference between our liquid assets and the amount we owe to our creditors and bankers leaving a balance in our favour of £366,089 14s. 11d.

The amount due to our bankers is mostly to be accounted for in stocks of current goods in depôts at home and abroad. We are obliged to keep large stocks of standard windows and other goods, so as to be able to make immediate delivery against customers' requirements. Incidentally I may tell you that the debt to our bankers is considerably less to-day than it was on March 31.

I am satisfied that the money we have invested in subsidiary and associated companies has been prudently laid out, and that these are a source of considerable strength to the company.

Our manufacturing plant has been maintained in a high state of efficiency and could not be replaced for the sum at which it appears in our balance-sheet.

No credit is taken for loose tools, jigs, fixtures, or patterns, and nothing is taken for goodwill.

BURDEN OF TAXATION

I have had some figures taken out of the cost to the company of Imperial and local taxation and National Health Insurance for the last year, and it comes to a sum that is equivalent to 11.6 per cent. on our issued Ordinary capital, or £28,928. While we in Great Britain are maintaining the highest wage rate in Europe, this load of taxation makes it extremely difficult to earn a reasonable dividend on the capital employed in a manufacturing business, and at the same time to make proper provision for contingencies, such as the replacement of machinery as new and better methods of manufacture are developed.

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS

While business conditions throughout the world are undoubtedly difficult and competition severe, I can speak cheerfully of our own order book at the present time, some departments of our works being taxed to their full capacity.

I told you last year of the large contract which the Ford Company had placed with us for the roof-glazing for their new factory at Dagenham, in Essex. Since then they have given us the order for the whole of the steel windows for this factory, as well as for the roof-glazing and windows for their assembly plant in Belgium.

Among our current important contracts are:—

The extensions to the Bank of England.
Thames House, Millbank.
The Bankside Investment Company's new premises, Leadenhall-street.
Martins Bank, Lombard-street, as well as their new head office in Liverpool.
Bush House, Aldwych.
Jesus College, Cambridge.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada's head office in Montreal.
The Gloucester Building, Hong-kong.
New Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, India.
And British Petroleum Company's new offices, Amsterdam.

The new White Star liner Britannic, which recently made her maiden voyage, is fitted with our bronze windows.

Our subsidiary company, Hope's Heating and Lighting, Limited, has made most satisfactory progress, particularly with oil-fired heating and hot water supply apparatus. They have clearly demonstrated, in the large number of these apparatus which are now working, the economy and cleanliness, as well as the convenience, of this form of heating.

You will observe that we propose to increase the capital of the company by the creation of 100,000 additional Preference shares, ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the existing Preference shares of the company. These shares will be issued as and when the directors think fit, and all shareholders will be given an opportunity of applying for them.

STAFF PENSION SCHEME

A group life assurance and pension scheme for the staff has been adopted after thorough investigation of the whole question by a committee of the staff appointed by the board. This has been arranged with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and provides for group life assurance, ranging from £50 to £400, and for pensions at the age of 65 according to the amount of salary received. Suitable provision is made for total and permanent disability before retiring age. The scheme as a whole will operate so that the staff and the company each contribute approximately one-half of the cost. Freedom from anxiety with regard to the future contributes largely to content, and a contented staff undoubtedly tends to increased efficiency. The board had no hesitation whatever in adopting the scheme, and the appreciation of the staff is indicated by the fact that over 97 per cent. of those eligible have enrolled.

SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

I have referred in previous years to the excellent relations with our workpeople and to the growing spirit of cooperation with the management which has been evident throughout the factory. I am pleased to tell you that our workpeople have agreed, through their trade union leaders, to improved methods of working which will contribute to economy in manufacture, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging their willingness to move with

(Continued at foot of next column)

the times in promoting greater efficiency in the factory.

It is my annual duty, and it is always a pleasure, for me to refer at our meeting to the work of the staff. It is difficult for me to say anything new on this subject, and I can only tell you that your board of directors is proud of the staff of this company. It is, for the greater part, a young staff, full of energy and enthusiasm, and whatever trials we may have to face in the future we know that we can depend upon them all at home and abroad to give of their best. I again take this opportunity of thanking them for the excellent work accomplished in the past year.

WORKING DIRECTORS

One word more, to give my own personal thanks to my colleagues on the board of directors for their most valuable and unfailing help at all times. They are all working directors with long experience in the business. They never spare themselves, and I am sure you will all wish to join with me in congratulating both Captain Garratt and my brother on their recovery from painful illness and to wish them the best of health for the future.

Mr. RALPH W. HOPE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

PHŒNIX OIL AND TRANSPORT COMPANY

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND PROFITS

A SOUND POSITION

SIR EDWARD MANVILLE'S REVIEW

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Phœnix Oil and Transport Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London.

SIR EDWARD MANVILLE (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he was glad to point out that the profits for the year under review increased from £239,099 to £275,577, which was substantial. This increase, however, was less than might have been obtained but for the fact that last year unfortunately there was again a diminution in the prices obtained for the various products they manufactured. This, however, of course, was entirely beyond their control, and its effect had been largely offset by the augmented production of crude oil and the increased efficiency of their refineries. The cash position at the end of the year was £218,172, as compared with £159,543 at the end of 1928, and the reserve against investments, which had again been increased by £50,000, now stood at £450,000, and this, he thought, represented a sound position.

DIVIDEND HOPES FULFILLED

In January last the board felt justified in declaring an interim dividend of 6d. per £1 share and the corresponding distribution on the 1s. shares, at the same time expressing the hope, in view of the conditions of the business, that they would be in a position to recommend a final dividend at the same rate, which they now had pleasure in doing.

They considered the results achieved satisfactory in view of the continuing fall in the values of petroleum products and the fact that they had not, until the latter part of last year, obtained the full benefits from the pipe stills and fractionating towers. The new plants were, however, now completely realizing the estimates originally made when they embarked on this new system. As he had already said, the improvement in the position over that of the previous year was largely attributable to the substantial increase in the production of crude oil, which, it was satisfactory to note in the company's case, represented at least 21 per cent. over that of 1928, as compared with the total increase in the production of Rumania of 13 per cent.

When they met last year he referred to the efforts which were being made in the United States of America to restrict output. Since then similar efforts had been extended, more or less successfully, to other oil-producing countries, and the increased production in Rumania now brought that country face to face with the need of considering a reasonable curtailment of its output of crude oil. The directors were fully prepared to consider any proposations to this end that might be put forward, especially as these would doubtless ensure better market prices for the restricted output.

INCREASED OUTPUT

A very satisfactory feature of the work carried out in the fields during 1929, and which was still more accentuated to-day, was the increase in the production of oil from the company's wells. From the report it would be observed that in the year 1929 the production had risen to 483,013 tons, as compared with 391,108 tons in the previous year, an increase approximating to 100,000 tons, and that during the first six months of the current year the rate of production had further increased to nearly 600,000 tons per annum, while at the moment it was substantially higher. This was due both to the discovery of new areas and to the prolific nature of the lower oil sands of the older fields into which they had of late been drilling, and was a very satisfactory indication of what might be expected from the company's lands in the future. It was this fact that enabled him to reiterate what he had said on previous occasions, that each successive year, despite continual extraction, found them in a better position to plan the well sites of their annual programme, and since production must always be the foundation on which the prosperity of the company was based, this was eminently satisfactory.

He was also much impressed on his recent visit to Rumania with the longevity of existing oilfields from which they had been obtaining substantial production for years.

It was gratifying that, although the newer wells were being drilled to far greater depths, in many cases exceeding a mile, modern methods of drilling enable these deep wells to be sunk in hardly more time than was their experience with the shallower ones and at little greater cost.

SATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES

Their relations with the authorities in Rumania remained on a very satisfactory footing, and recent political events were likely further to improve the situation. In fact declarations by the authorities indicated a general desire to attract foreign capital in the development of the resources of the kingdom.

He was sure the shareholders would like him to express their thanks to the staff and employees generally both in London and abroad, especially in Rumania. He could, from his personal observations, assure them that they had a loyal and devoted body of men on whom every reliance could be placed to do that which was best in their interests.

He was glad to be able again to report that they were continuing to make progress in every direction. They had a very experienced and efficient organization, and unceasing efforts were made to achieve the maximum economics in all departments.

After several years' experience of the distributing organizations they had developed throughout the various countries on the Continent they were convinced that the policy of so establishing themselves had operated much to their advantage. Their position to-day was that a large proportion of their products was sold direct to the consumer, thus ensuring, to that extent, a constant outlet.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

So far as the industry in Rumania was concerned, it had now been proved that with efficient management a steady and certain production of oil of relatively high quality could be relied upon, and its geographical position in relation to Central Europe was certainly of material advantage. It should, however, not be overlooked that they were still suffering from exceptionally low prices for petroleum products, and a very moderate advance in these would make a substantial difference to the profits earned by the company. The wisdom at all costs of keeping pace with the latest developments in field and refinery science had proved itself beyond doubt, for it was in that way they had been able to meet the continued reduction in commodity prices and to earn profits.

The results so far this year had exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year and justified their confidence in the future. (Cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors, Sir Edward Manville, Sir John Norton-Griffiths, and Mr. Willem Padt, were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

TRUSTEES CORPORATION

FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

PLIGHT OF INDUSTRY AND FISCAL POLICY

A NATIONAL AWAKENING

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE'S SPEECH

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Trustees Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER TOUCHE, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Gilbert Taylor) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the results as reflected in the accounts, it may be useful to recall the industrial conditions of the year, for out of them, or because of them, a new situation is arising. It is a situation of profound importance to British industry, and, therefore, to us, as two-thirds of our investments are in Great Britain and the British Dominions and Dependencies.

Apart from the financial disturbance caused by some spectacular failures in London and the tidal wave of speculation in America, the outstanding feature of the year was the collapse in the wholesale prices of commodities owing to a world-wide over-production. All nations suffered in some degree, but Britain was hit with exceptional severity.

The bad times in which we are living—I wish I could say through which we are passing—had already shaken the complacency with which our unique fiscal system was still regarded in many quarters.

PROTECTION OF LABOUR BUT NOT OF ITS PRODUCT

It is a system such as Thomas Love Peacock satirically described long ago as "Physic for All, and Sense for None." On the one hand, labour is sheltered and protected and has been taught to look to the State for nearly everything except clear thinking. On the other hand, the products of labour, with a few recent exceptions, have no protection. Burdened by taxation and the needs of unearned bounties, they are exposed to the competition of free imports in the home market, and are met by tariff walls abroad.

The British are not always a very logical people, but for a long time it was economic heresy to question the wisdom of this state of things. But the British are a practical race. When they saw the persistent decline of industry they brushed theories aside and began to test the system by its fruits.

A CHANGE IMPERATIVE

What was the result? As if a veil had been lifted, it was frankly recognized by the representatives of industry and finance, those twin pillars of the nation's business fabric, that it was impossible for present conditions to continue indefinitely without irreparable disaster.

The report adopted by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress endorses the policy of safeguarding and is favourable to an economic alliance of the British Empire. The resolution of a representative meeting of bankers in London emphasizes the necessity for reciprocal trade agreements within the Empire, involving a preparedness to impose duties on all imports from all foreign countries.

These two facts have a great significance. They mean that the last strongholds of what *The Times* calls "an antiquated fiscal orthodoxy" have fallen, like the Walls of Jericho, before the blasts of industrial adversity and a devastating unemployment.

TURNING POINT IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

They indicate that the year 1930 will mark a turning point in British economic history. Industry and finance being thus substantially in accord, it is becoming evident that the politicians are regarding their old fiscal traditions with diminishing favour, and the public with none at all.

The country is clearly moving in the direction of a bold policy of Imperial economic cooperation. It is not a party movement, but a nation's awakening. Nothing can stop it. Great changes are impending. They will be aimed at providing employment by safeguarding home industries and stimulating the trade and development of the Empire. The abandonment of insular views, and a wiser use of the Imperial heritage, should bring a new hope to British industry, but its fulfilment will necessarily take time. While we wait for it I fear there must still be many bad industrial reports to face. The longer we wait the more there will be, and it would not be surprising if the investment revenue of the corporation suffers some diminution in the current year.

THE INCOME

During the past year the corporation received, for the first time, a full year's income on the new capital subscribed by the Ordinary stockholders in 1928-1929. The investment revenue for the year from June 1, 1929, less income-tax, amounted to £184,504, being an increase of £15,173. In a period of declining trade this may be considered a satisfactory return on the capital invested. The income from the Trustee Department, which has been growing during the last few years, was £10,889. It represents much detailed and responsible work in connexion with wills, settlements, and public trusts, and in doing it we may claim to render a useful public service.

The net revenue from Winchester House and the Liverpool Safe Deposit was £21,687, an increase of £1,360. It is gratifying to be able again to place such good figures before you in a year of exceptional depression. The income from halls for company meetings and other purposes continues to expand.

The investments stand in the balance-sheet at £2,987,143, and a valuation at May 31 last disclosed a very substantial surplus even in these bad times. The securities are widely distributed. There are 730 separate holdings, and the average amount in each is a little over £4,000. In addition to the investments you have a valuable asset in Winchester House, which stands in the balance-sheet at £280,000.

ALLOCATION OF INCOME

It will be noticed that a few changes have been made in the accounts. The balance at the credit of the profit and loss account is £161,426 5s. 9d. The balance brought forward from last year was £68,899 6s. 8d., making a total of £230,325 12s. 5d. The dividend on the Preference stock for the year required £31,178 5s. 9d., and it will be seen that this dividend is covered by earnings more than five times over. An interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid on the Ordinary stock, requiring £28,000.

The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, making a total of 12 per cent. for the year. That is an increase of one half of one per cent.

It may be considered desirable to increase the rate of dividend on the Ordinary stock at the next interim distribution, so as to make the interim and final payments less unequal. If that course is followed it must not be assumed to forecast an increase in the total dividends for the current financial year.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

As an indication of the progress made by the corporation during the past 10 years the following comparative figures are of interest:—In 1920 the issued capital was £1,050,000; it is now £1,750,000. In 1920 the reserve fund was £205,000; it is now £405,000. In 1920 the net income was £61,345; it is now £161,426. In 1920 the Ordinary dividend was at the rate of 6¼ per cent.; it is now 12 per cent. In 1920 the highest quotation of the Ordinary stock was 86; the highest quotation this year is 252.

The Ordinary stockholders have also benefited by the issues of additional capital at prices substantially under the market value of the then existing stock. There is nothing sensational about this record, but it demonstrates the successful operation of the investment trust principle over a decade.

Many an investor, looking through his private list to-day, must regret that he did not entrust his capital to one or more of the established investment trusts which have shown by their record that they are managed prudently. Progressive insurance companies have extended their investment policy so as to include both the Preferred and Ordinary stocks of well-established trust companies.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and that the final dividend as recommended be declared.

COLONEL H. LE ROY-LEWIS, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE N. C. METAL COMPANY

TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE COLEY PROCESS

FULL AMERICAN PATENT GRANTED

MR. L. WIESE'S STATEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The N. C. Metal Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. L. WIESE (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. M. Brand) having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Since the date of the balance-sheet, December 31, 1928, the capital of your company unissued at that date, namely, 215,000 "A" Ordinary shares, has been issued, of which 5,000 were allotted at a premium of £1 per share, 30,000 at a premium of £2 per share, and the remainder at par.

In the last balance-sheet the plant was shown at £1,513 5s. 8d. That was the original experimental plant, and, as it has served the purpose for which it was erected, it has been disposed of.

THE PATENT RIGHTS

You will have seen that the patent rights, less proceeds of rights sold, appear in the balance-sheet at £128,750. That figure represents the capital amount paid by your company as consideration for licences granted. Your directors believe this to be an asset of considerable potential value. The Coley Process, as many of you are already aware, applies not only to zinc but to many other metals and materials. As far as zinc is concerned, the exploitation of the rights in various parts of the world has your directors' constant attention and every avenue is being fully explored. The technical application of the process in other directions is proceeding. At the time of our last annual general meeting the American patent covering zinc had been granted, but the patent covering the whole process had not then been granted, and it was later necessary to lodge an appeal. I am now very pleased to inform you that as a result of that appeal, and after considerable delay, the American patent covering the whole process has also been granted. The process is now fully patented in every important country in the world, and the patents cover the complete process as applied to all non-ferrous metals and materials.

ZINC MANUFACTURING LICENCE

You are already aware that The Zinc Manufacturing Company, Limited, have acquired from your company a licence to manufacture zinc in the British Isles, the Irish Free State, and in France, Spain, Portugal, and their Colonies. Six units of plant have been erected by them at Dartford and 12 further units are nearing completion in Tunis. During the past 12 months, owing to world economic conditions, the manufacture of spelter has presented serious difficulties to established smelting concerns, some of whom have been compelled to close down. The Coley Process, however, is not only applicable to the treatment of ordinary high-grade ores but also to low-grade ores, of which there are ample supplies in various parts of the world, so that when the development of the programme of The Zinc Manufacturing Company, Limited, is more advanced, and an improvement in values occurs, your directors hope that substantial revenue will accrue to your company from that source.

An option to acquire a licence to work the zinc process in Canada has also been granted, and it is hoped that arrangements will be completed which will ensure to your company a satisfactory return from that important Dominion.

Negotiations in other directions are proceeding, and although the European negotiations previously referred to are at present in abeyance your company and its licensees are exceptionally situated to take advantage of any improvement in the price of the metal, which we hope will not be long delayed.

TIN TREATMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A licence was also granted to The Metallic Ore Reduction Company, Limited, to establish the commercial details of the process as applied to tin, in exchange for which your company received an allotment of shares with a controlling interest. These shares appear in the balance-sheet as shares in a subsidiary company, on which no value has been placed. At the time of the formation of that company the results of the experiments on a laboratory scale were sufficiently promising to warrant your board proceeding with the commercial development of that metal. The arrangements which were made provided that, while your company retained control, they took no risk nor bore any expense. The Metallic Ore Reduction Company, Limited, have erected a plant in this country for the treatment of tin ores and are about to commence operations.

We have to record with deep regret the death during the year of Mr. R. A. Morrison, who was appointed a director at our last meeting. The company has lost a very efficient officer and the directors an esteemed colleague. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrison's death the board appointed Mr. Frederick Scopes, of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, a director of the company.

BOARD'S CONFIDENCE IN THE PROCESS

In conclusion, I would add that your directors have confidence in the process. You will appreciate that in conducting negotiations on behalf of your company it is not always possible for the directors to keep the shareholders as closely posted as they would wish, but I think I may say that certain negotiations have been initiated which may materially affect the fortunes of your company.

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted to this meeting, be hereby received and adopted."

Mr. A. C. MACDIARMID seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Joseph Howard and Mr. Frederick Scopes, the retiring directors, were re-elected; and Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

The proceedings then terminated.

BUKIT MERTAJAM RUBBER

DIVIDEND PAYMENT DEFERRED

The TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. A. G. ANGIER, who presided, said that the profit for the year under review amounted to £21,185, compared with £36,762 in the previous 12 months, and exemplified once more the fluctuating nature of the returns to which rubber plantation companies were subject. A sum of £29,815 was disposable for allocation.

The crop of 2,674,157lb. compared with 2,363,726lb. in the preceding year, but the fall in the market price was again reflected in the fact that the extra 311,000lb. brought in gross a sum of £5,400 less than the year before. The company was launched nearly 21 years ago. A total of 220 per cent. had been distributed in dividends, which gave an average of 10½ per cent. per annum.

There was little amiss with the estate or its condition; what was wrong was the selling price of the commodity that they produced. As the British and Dutch between them had practically no competitors in the production of Hevea rubber it was a common interest of these two to endeavour to concert measures for the resuscitation of the industry, as indeed they were seeking to achieve. British and Dutch committees were at work devising measures to submit to their respective Governments. Probably within a day or two a pronouncement might be made.

In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 1d. per share. He then suggested that the dividend proposed for payment on the 19th inst. should be deferred, remarking that it might be advisable to await payment until the rubber situation was clearer.

It was then resolved to amend the resolution to the effect that the dividend be not declared and the amount proposed in the directors' report to be provided therefor be added to the balance carried forward.

The CHAIRMAN observed that if matters improved and the position justified it the board would be able to distribute an interim dividend on account of the current year's working.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 16.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

5% Perpetual Rentes, 88.50 (previous closing, 87.60); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102 (102); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.50 (101.95); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.85 (100.80); 5% Rentes, 1920, 133.90 (133.50); 6% Rentes, 1920, 102 (102); 6% Rentes, 1927,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 22	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day ..	July 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 56	..
88 13/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88⅜ 88⅝	..
103 1/4 99 15/16	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅝	+1/16
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 102⅛	..
91⅜ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91⅜ 91⅝	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅛ 95⅜	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5% Bds. ..	95⅛ 95½	+⅛
80¼ 72 15/16	Conversion, 3½%	79⅛ 79⅝	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅛ 99⅝	–⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	104¼ 104½	..
101⅜ 97¾	Treas., 5% .. 33-35	102¼ 102⅝	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% .. 39-42	100⅛ 100¾	..
98 13/32 94⅛	Do., 4% .. 42-44	101⅛ 101⅜	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% .. 31-33	100 100⅛	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	65¼ 64⅝	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅛ 65⅜	+⅛
94⅜ 80	T'vaal 3% .. 23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	257 259	..
827⅛ 771¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	82 84	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 62	–12
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	52⅛ 53½	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% .. 27-47	100 100⅛	..
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% .. 50-55	84¾ 85¼	–⅛
109 103 15/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅝ 60	Lim. City, 5% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	75 76	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lim., 5%	102½ 103½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66¼ 67¼	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅞ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., "A" ..	60½ 61½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¾ 81⅝	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	99⅝	100¼	..
99⅛	90½	Do., 5% .. 45-75	90⅜	90⅝	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% .. 40-60	91	91½	..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	83½	84	..
95¼	91 1/16	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	95½	96	..
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	83¼	83¾	..
81⅞	78¾	Do., 3% .. 33-43	80¼	82¾	..
113¾	108½	G.Col., 6% .. 45-70	110½	111	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% .. 48-58	101	101½	..
85½	81⅜	N.Z., 3½% .. 44-44	84½	85	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% .. 29-49	76¼	76¾	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% .. 35	86¼	86¾	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	67	67½	..
97⅝	90¼	Do., 4% .. 45-75	93⅝	94¼	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	97⅜	98¼	..
102	92	Do., 5½% .. 47-57	90⅜	91¼	..
104	98⅜	N. Zeal., 5% .. '46	101¼	101⅝	..
97⅜	91⅜	Do., 4½% .. 45	96	96½	..
89⅛	82⅞	Do., 4% .. 43-63	84⅜	85	..
88⅝	84⅞	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	80⅝	81	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% .. 1948	80½	81	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	102½	103	..
100	89	Q'd, 5% .. '40-60	86⅝	87¼	–⅛
84	73⅝	Do., 4% .. '40-50	75¼	75⅝	..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% .. '45-75	99½	100¼	+¼
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	86½	87	..
99⅜	89	S.A'st., 5% .. 45-75	87¾	88¼	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% .. '34-49	101¼	101¾	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5½% .. 1940	79½	80	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	87¾	88¼	..
92¼	86	Do., 3½% .. 20-40	69	69½	..
99¾	91	W.Aa., 5% .. 45-75	87¼	87¾	..
90½	86	Do., 3½% .. 30-35	87⅜	88¼	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	76½	77	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 7	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	85 86	–1/2
81¼	Do., 4% .. 1900 ..	80 81	..
24¼	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½	..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	100⅜ 101⅛	..
110⅛	Belgian, 7% ..	110⅜ 111⅜	..
92¾	Berlin (City of), 6%	92 93	..
49½	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	47⅜ 48⅛	+1
57	Do., 4% Resession	54⅜ 55⅜	+⅛
61⅛	Do., 5% 1913	58⅛ 59⅛	+⅛
74⅛	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	72½ 73½	+⅛
83	Do., 6½% .. 1927	81 82	+1
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	+¼
80	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79 81	..
96⅝	Chile, 6% .. 1926	96½ 97½	..
88½	Do., 5% .. 1911	86 88	+⅜
105	Do., 7½% .. 1922	104 106	..
97⅛	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½% .. 1898	81 82	..
38	Do., 5% .. 1912	36 38	–1
30	Do., 5% .. 1913	28 30	–½
50	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	47 50	..
21	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	15 20	–2
27	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	25 28	..
110⅝	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½ 112½	..
77⅝	Egyptian Unified ..	77 78	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅜ 21⅛	..
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 20⅝	..
105¾	Midl., 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105½	Nord, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
106½	Orleans, 6% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
105¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	105¾ 106½	..
107¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108 109	..
106	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	57 60	..
79	Do., 5% .. 1914	78 80	..
101⅝	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101⅜ 102⅜	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	91¼ 92¼	..
102⅝	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18*	..
101¼	Do., Cdf. Consort."B"	101 102	..
74	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74 75	..
91	Do., 5% .. 1907	91 92	..
101⅛	Do., 6% .. 1924	99 100*	..
90⅜	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90⅜ 91⅜	..
18¼	Mexican, 5% ..	17 19	..
77	Peru, 6% .. 1928	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 91	..
45⅞	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
45¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	43½ 44½	..
2¾	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	3 4	..
102⅛	Siamese, 7% .. 1924	102½ 103½	..
11	Turkish, 4% Unified.	10 11	..
65½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½ 66½	..
6⅛	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 7	..
42½	Do., Pref. ..	41½ 42½	..
105¾	German Potash, 7%	105½ 106½	..
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	78 80	+1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

81½		Great Western ..	79½	80¼	–1/4
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	80¼	81¼*	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	96	97	..
45¼		L. Mid. and Scottish	43¼	44	–1
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¼	80¼	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76	77	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	68	69	..
8½		L. and N. East., Def.	7½	8	–⅛
25¼		Do., Prefd. ..	22¼	23	–1/4
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	52¼	57¼	+¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	71¼	72¾	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	61¾	62¾	+½
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	48¼	49¼	+½
65		Metropolitan ..	65½	66½	..
77		Met. Dist. ..	77½	78½	..
28		Southern, Defd. ..	26¾	27⅜	..
70		Do., Prefd. ..	69½	70½	–¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾	80¾	+¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	91	92	..
24/3		Underground, £1 ..	24/1½	24/7½	..
—		Do., Income ..	104½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

76	Antofagasta, Cons..	74 76	..
—	Argentine Gt. West..	74½ 76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	80½ 82½	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	87¾ 89½	+¼
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	78 80	+¾
69	B.A. Western ..	66 68	+½
195	Canadian Pacific ..	192½ 193½	..
70	Central Argentine ..	69 70	+½
76½	Central Uruguay ..	77 78	+1
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 18½	..
25½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22 24	..
32	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½	..
78	Entre Rios ..	76½ 78½	..
—	Int. Great. America ..	18 22	..
41½	Leopoldina ..	40¾ 41¼	..
7	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7 8	..
4	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅞ 3⅞	..
168	San Paulo ..	161 165	..
12	United of Havana ..	7 10	–1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6 15/16	–1/16	Lloyds, A. ..	62/41½*	..
Alexanders ..	5⅛*	..	Martins ..	7⅞	–1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..	Mers. Ind. C.	12*	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	–1/8	Midland, £1	74/6*	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8⅞	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. Pd.)	91*	..
Bk. of Mtl..	60	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	35	..	Nat. Dist. B	97*	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	–6d	Nat. Egypt ..	29¾	..
Barclays, A	71½*	..	Nat. India ..	42	..
Do., B. ..	55/6	..	Nat.Prov..£4	13⅝*	..
B. Overseas	5 5/16	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com..	50	..	Stand. S.A.	15⅛	..
Char. India	11¾	..	Union of Aust.	10¼	..
Colonial ..	9¼*	..	Un. Discount	91*	..
Eng. S. & A.	5⅜	..	Westminster	78/6*	..
Hambros ..	8¼	..	Do., £1 ..	50/0*	..
Hodgkosn ..	107	..	Wms.Dens.A	37/9*	–3d

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	18⅛	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅜	+⅛
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phœnix, Lp.	15¾	..
Britannic ..	14⅜	..	Prudential	22¼	+¼
Com. Un. ..	22⅜	+¼	Do., "B" ..	38/6	..
Eagle Star	11	+⅛	Royal ..	71 5/16	+1/16
Empr's Lish	71/0	..	R. Exchange	57⅜	..
Gen. Accdt.	14¼	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅞	+⅛
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea ..	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27½	..	Sun Insur.	38½	+⅜
Ldn. Assur.	9½	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. Brit.& M.	35¾	+1¼	Y'kshe(50/-)	61¼	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 7/32	..	Engl. Cotton	12 3/32	–1/32
Bleachers ..	16/6*	..	FineSpinners	22/0	–6d
Borax, Def.	10/0	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	21/9	–6d	Imp. Chem.	22/0	+1½d
Brit.Celanese	12/9	..	Do., Defd.	6/9	+3d
Do.,2ndPf.	10/3	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11 13/32	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	..	Lister ..	13/6	..
Calico Print.	9/0	+3d	Patons & B.	20/9	..
Can. Celanese	2	..	Ryland's ..	17/9	–6d
C'a'se Amer.	3½	..	Salt Union ..	1⅜	..
Coats ..	60/0	–6d	Salts (S'R'rs)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/5	..	Shirley Warne	17/2	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅛	..	Wardle&Dav	1⅝	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	25/0	..	Hydro Elec.	40⅛	–¼
Atlas ..	25/9	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/0	..
BarcelonaTn	34	–½	Metro. Elec.	40/6	..
B'mouth&Pt.	57/0	+5d	Mex.Lt.Com.	70	–1
Braz. Tract.	40⅛	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insuld.	73/6	..	Mid.Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'ne'le Elec.	23/0	..
Callender's ..	59/0	..	Perak River	9/6	–6d
City of Lond.	54/3	..	Siemens ..	22/0	..
County Lond	45/0	–6d	Teleg. Const.	17	–1
English Elec.	15/6	–6d	Vic. Falls ..	3 15/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/9	..	Whitehall,Pf.	24/3	–1½d
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	31/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	ImperialTob.	41 5/16	..
Am.Dent.Df.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris	8/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	25⅜	–⅜
Assd. Cement	24/0	..	Kreuger & T.	28¼	–¼
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅞	..
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do.,Def.w'rc	7/8	+⅛
Brit.Am. Tb.	5⅜	..	Lever, 7% Pf	22 10½	–1½d
Brit.& S.Pac.	14/0	..	LiverpoolNtt	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0	–6d
Brit. Oil Cake	30/6	..	Manbré G.Df.	15/0	..
Brit.Port.Cm	2 5/32	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1 15/16	..
Cab&W. "B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2 1/16	..
Do.,7½%"A"	23½	–1½	Nairn,M.&G.	2*	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	77	..	New Tam'g'l	16/6	..
Carreras "A"	8 5/16	..	P. & O., Def.	45/0	–5d
Col. Graph.	3/16	–1/16	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall	24/0	..	Pinchin J'son	43/5	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	11/0	..	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	..
Cunard St'm	19/6	..	Royal Mail.	22½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/9	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/0	–6d
E.ReadyG.B.	16 7½	..	Sth.Mct. Gas	105½	+½
Finlay, Jas.	3 15/16	–1/16	Spillers ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	33/0	–5d	Swed.Match B	15¾	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19⅝	..	TarapacaNtt.	7/6	..
Gaumont Br.	12 4½	+1½d	Turner & N'l	5 5/16	–1/32
Globe Tel. ..	15½	..	Utd. Dairies	31 3	+1½d
Gramophone	3¼	–7/32	Un. Molasses	2½	–⅛
Harrisons&C.	5⅜	..	Unilever ..	24¾	–1/32
Imp.Con. Gas	34⅝	..	Utd. Tob.(8.)	3 15/16	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	47/0	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/3	..	Howard & B	13/32	..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..	32/6	..
Babcock & W	54/9	–6d	Pease & Pins	2 4½	..
Baldwins ..	2/6	..	Platt Bros.	5/3	–3d
Bengal ..	8/0	..	Powell, Duff.	8/9	–3d
B.S.A.	9/3	..	Richds. West	2/9	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	+3d	Ruston & H.	5/9	..
Bown(John)	3/3	–3d	S. Speakman	9 1/16	..
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	Staveley ..	19/6	–1½d
Consett ..	7/9	..	Stew.&L. Def.	23/9	–4½d
Cory (Wm.)	56/3	–3d	S. Durham..	21/3	..
DormanLong	4 4½	..	Swan,Hunter	20/0	+3d
Ebbw Vale..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb..	97⅛	..
Guest, Keen	35/6	–3d	Thomas, R.	2 4½	..
Hadfields ..	7/9	..	Vickers ..	7/6	..
Hard.&W.P.	6 1½	..	Weardale,Df.	18/0	+6d
Hopkinson	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	25/6	+1/3	National Bus	25/3	+1/0
Dennis Bros.	40/6	..	Rolls-Royce	42/6	–9d
Ford ..	65/6	+6d	Rover ..	7/9	–3d
Guy Motors	15/3	..	Singer ..	25/9	..
Humber ..	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	24/6	–3d	Smith, S.,Df.	3/6	..
Leyland ..	70/9	..	Thornycroft	60/0	..
Lucas, J. ..	70/0	..	Till & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/9	..	Till. Stevens	10/3	..
Napier, D..	11/3	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0	..	Ind. Coope..	55/6	..
Bass, Ratcl..	59/3	–3d	Meux's ..	59/0	–6d
Benskin's ..	56/9	–3d	Mitch's & B.	55/3	..
C.of Lon.,Def	12/6	..	S. African ..	62/6	+6d
Courage ..	66/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	37/0	–3d
Distillers ..	67/3	+3d	Threlfalls ..	55/6	..
Guinness ..	106/0	..	Walker P. ..	18/0	..
Hoare ..	67/9	–3d	Watney, Def.	65/0	–6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	18/0	..	Lewis, Ptd..	46/3	..
Army & N..	38/9	..	Lipton ..	6/3	–4½d
Barker ..	59/6	–6d	Lyons, "A"	42 9/32	–3/32
Boots Pure D	53*	..	Maple ..	28/6	–3d
Carlton ..	31/6	..	Map.& Webb	11/3	..
Debenhams	7/9	–3d	Maypole,Def.	5/9	+1½d
Fredk. Hotels	11 4½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/6	..
Gordon Htls.	12/10½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrods ..	60/3	+3d	Smart Bros.	1¼	..
Harr'ds(B.A.)	15 1½	+1½d	Spiers&P10/0	16/6	..
House&C.4/0	15/0	..	Waring & G.	22/6	..
Internat. Tea	23/6	–6d	Whiteley ..	48/9	–9d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9½	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/3	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	3 1/16*	..
Brit. N. Born	6/6	..	Kassala Cot.	6/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	94	–1
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2¼	–⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	11/10½	+1½d	L. Asiatic ..	3/9	..
An.-Dutch..	26/6	..	Lumut ..	1 1/2	..
Malacca ..	2 1/2	..	Malaya ..	1 1/16	+1/16
An.-Malay ..	1/2	–1/32	Malayalam ..	19/9	–3d
Bah Liaz ..	1 3/16	..	Mendaris ..	2/8	+1/16
Bajoe Kidoel	1/2	+1/16	Merliman ..	2/0*	+1½d
Batu Tiga ..	18/9	..	Pataling ..	18/1½	–7½d
Bertam Cons.	3/1½	–1½d	Perak ..	2/3	+1½d
Bkt'n Mer'tz	2/4½	+3d	Rembau Jelei	1/6	+1½d
Castlefield ..	4/6	–1½d	Rubber Tst.	30/6	+3d
Cons. Malay	3/9	–3d	Sarawak ..	1/1½	+3d
Duff Devt..	1/4	..	Selangor Un.	1/9	+3d
E. Asiatic ..	1 7½	..	Sennah ..	23/9	–1/3
Grand Cent.	13/1½	–4½d	Sialang ..	1 1	..
Gula Kalump	1 3/16	..	Straits Rbr.	23 3/32	..
Highlands ..	1 5/16	+1/16	Sum. Para	2/3	..
Java Invest.	1 7/16	+1/32	Tandjong ..	1	..
Java Unified	1 1/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/16	..
Jugra&Carey	13/0	..	Telogoredjo	1	..
Kapai Para	20/0	–1/3	U. Sendang..	3/0	..
Kuala Lump.	1 3/8	–1/16	U. Sua B'tg	23/3	–1/32
Labu ..	30/0	..	U. Sumatra	1/6	–1½d
Lanadron ..	10 7½	+7½d	U. Temiang	1/6	+1½d
Linggi ..	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa	10/0	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est..	19¼	..	East'n Prod.	3½	..
An.-Ceylon..	17/16	–1/16	Empire ..	11 5/16*	..
Assam Co. ..	30/9	–6d	Galaha ..	2 5/16	–3d
Assam Front.	1⅛	..	Imperial Tea	1⅝	..
Bogaw'tawa	3/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2 5/16	–1/32
Brahmap'tra	28/0	..	Jokai ..	3 5/16*	–1/16
Brit. Indian	2⅜	..	Jorehaut ..	3 3/32*	..
Budia Beta ..	3 13/32	+1/32	Lanka Plant.	37/6	–6d
Carolina ..	2 1/8	..	Lebong ..	1/9	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/16	–1/32	Lungla ..	10/7½	–1½d
Chargola ..	8/0	–4½d	Makum ..	1⅜	..
Chubwa ..	70/3	+3d	Nedeem ..	1⅜*	..
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/32	–1/8	New Dimbula	5 1/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2 13/16	..	Nuwara Eliya	5¼	..
Dari. Cons ..	3⅝	..	Pabbojan ..	4 1/16	–1/8
Deundi ..	15/1½	+4½d	Scot. T. & L.	2 1/16	–9d
Dooars ..	2 9/16*	..	Singlo ..	42/0*	–1/3
Doom Dooma	3 1/16	..	Travancore ..	2½	..
East'n Assam	3⅝*	..	Upper Assam	1¾	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/6	..	Lobitos ..	1 13/16	..
A.-Egypt, B.	2½	–1/16	Mex. Eagle ..	12 7/16*	–3d
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex. Trin.	19/9	–3d	Phoenix,Eish.	11 1/2	–1½d
Attock ..	1 5/16	–1/16	R. Dutch ..	3 2½	–1/8
Brit. Borneo	8/9	..	Shell ..	4 3/32*	–1/32
Brit. Burmah	5/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0 4½	..
Brit.Cont'l Pt	6/4½	–1½d	Steaua Rom.	7/9	–3d
Burmah ..	4½	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/4½*	–3d	Trinidad L.	2⅜	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	..
Creole ..	1 15/16	–1/16	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	4/3	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2⅜	–1/32

MINING

Aramayo ..	1⅛	..	Mysore ..	9/9	–3d
Balaghat ..	2/0	..	Nat. Mining	0/6	–3d
BaseMet. Min	9/0	..	Nundydroog	15/0	–3d
Bkn. H.Prop.	15 7½	..	Oonregum ..	5/0	–3d
Do., North	2¾*	..	Palmo ..	4	..
Burma Corp.	10/9	..	Rio Tinto ..	34½	–¼
Cent.P.Mang.	2¾	..	Rus. A.Cons.	0 4½	..
Champion R.	6/9	..	S'ts G'trudis	7/9*	..
East Pool.Pf.	1/9	..	St.J. Del Rey	16/6	–3d
Edle Devt..	5⅜	..	San Francisco	14/6	..
Edw.Zinc, P.	1 3/16	..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1/3	..
L.Vw. & Star	11/9	–3d	Sulphide ..	10/6	..
Mln. Sepn. ..	6½	..	Tharsis ..	3 15/16	..
Mining Corp.	4/6	..	Vipond ..	5/3	..
Mining Trust	8/3	..	Wiluna ..	17/9	+3d
Mount Isa ..	1 3/16	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1 1/16	..
Mt. Lyell ..	1 1/16	..	Do., Pref. ..	1 1/32	..

* Ex dividend

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb..	100	⅛ prem.	—
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56..	100⅛	2⅛ prem.	—
B.A. and Pac. Rly., 5% Deb.	82½	½ dis.	—
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1970 ..	98	⅛ prem.	—
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70 ..	95½	½ prem.	+¼
Edmundson's Elec., 5% Deb.	93½	3/16 prem.	+3/16
Ferranti, Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	20/0	7½ dis.	—
Harmsa Int.,5½% Bds.,1930	90	3½ dis.	—
India, 6%, Bds., 1933-55 ..	99	2½ prem.	—
Japan, 5½%, 1930 ..	90	1½ prem.	—
Johannesburg, 5%, 1950-60	97½	Par	+⅛
Lockwood and Bradley ..	20/0	2/6	—
Do., 7½% Cum. Pref. ..	20/0	5/0 dis.	+1/8
L.C.C., 4½%, 1945-85 ..	95	⅞ prem.	—
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb. ..	97½	1½ prem.	+¼
Marks & Spencer, 6% Deb.	102	⅛ prem.	—
Do., 7% Pref. ..	21/0	6d. prem.	—
Mt. Isa Mines, 6% Deb. ..	100	1/2 dis.	–2
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb. ..	96	1¼ prem.	+⅛
Niger

Brit. Invest. Defd., 436‡
Capital and Nat., 3% Deb., 92
Continental and Ind., 242‡
Foreign, Amer. and Gen., 5% Deb., 96½‡
Foreign and Col., 5% Pref., 91††
Foreign Rlys., 80
Do., 5% Pref., 75½††† 7½ 6 6
Globe Telegraph, 15¼ 14‡
Govmt. and Gen., 4% Prefd., 70
Internat. Financial, 5% Deb., 91††
Investment Corp., 4% Prefd., 72½‡
Do., Defd., 463
Investors Assn., Defd., 95
Lake View, 23/11½ -/11½ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 83½‡
London and Holyrood, 118½
Do., 6% Pref., 87
Lond. and N. York, 5% Pref., 92½ ½
Lond. Canadian, 5% Prefd. (with wt.), 171‡
Lond. Scottish Amer., 4% Deb., 74 5
Mercantile, 334 30 5
Do., 5% Pref., 94½ ½
Metropolitan, 403½ ½ 6
New York and Gen., 5% Deb., 92½‡
Omnium Invest., 41½% Deb., 86½
Railway Deb. and Gen., 176
Railway Share, 41½% Deb., 1965, 84
Scottish American Invest., A., 51½‡
Scottish Invest., 21/6††
Second American, 5½% Pref., 96
Second Cons., 141
Do., 5% Pref., 84½
Second Mercantile, 159
Stin. Stockholders Invest., 18/-
Sphere Invest., 20/3
Standard, 162
Sterling, 237††
Do., 5% Pref., 92½††
Stockholders Invest., 124
Do., 5% Pref., 85
U.S. and S. Amer. Invest., 240½
Utilities and Gen., 100 99½
West Lon. and Provncl. Elec. and Gen., 5% Pref., 82½
Winterbottom, 5% Deb., 84½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aberdeen, Ceylon and Eastn., 13/-
Alliance, 4% Pref., 72½‡
Brit. Assets, New "A" 5% Pref. fully rd., 4/6
Colonial Securities, Defd. 108††
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Deb., Ser. "A," 1970-80, 94
Do. (issue at 95), pfd., 97½
Second Alliance, 44½% Deb. (1956), 88

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth Sec. "A," -/7
Babcock and Wilcox, 54/6 -/6, 5/4½ -/3 5/-
Baldwins, Convert. 6½% Deb., 60††
Bengal, 7/9 -/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/3¼
Cammell, Laird, 1/7½
Canadian Colls. (Dunsmuir), 5% "A" Deb., 59
Do., 5% "B" Deb., 23
Consett, 1/9
Cory, 5% Pref., 85½†† 5/-
Do., 4% Deb., 74
Do., 4½% Deb., 84½
Dominion Iron, 5% Bds. (Stg. Sr.), 96††
Dorman, Long, 6% Pref., 14/9 -/6
Guest, Keen, 25/9 6/- 6/- 5/7½ 8/4½ -/4½
Do., 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 21/- 1/- -/1½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 6/- 5/10½ 6/- -/0¼
Indian, 7½% Deb., 90¾
Lnsght, 3½% Deb., 101 100⅝
Natal Navign., 10½ 10
North's Navign., partly pd., 4/- dis
Powell-Duffryn, 8/9
Do., 7% Deb., 92½ ½
Sandy Works, 5% Deb., 100 ⅝
South Durham, 20/6
Do., "B," 8/4½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 24/1½
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/10½
Summers, 7½% Pref., 19/4½
Thomas, 6½% Pref. (††), 9/12½
Do., 7% Deb., 97½
Thornycroft, 6% Pref., 19/9††
Utd. States Steel Corp., 167½
Vickers, 7/4½ -/7½ -/6¼ -/6¼ -/4½ -/5¼
Do., 6% Pref., 17/9 18/- 17/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 96 5¾
Vulcan Foundry, 20/7½
Wardale Steel, Defd., 17/10½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Rnshr, 14
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), -/1
Do., 6% 2-
Dorman Long, New, 4/-‡
Do., New 8% Prefd., 7/10½‡
Dowlais Iron, 2/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/6
Ely Metal, 35/-††
Ordem, 7/6
Sheffield Steel, 15¾

MINES

Anaconda, 10½‡
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/6 -/6 -/9¼ -/11¼ -/6
Cent. Provinces, 52/6
Consold. of Bch. Africa, 30/-‡ 30/-‡
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 16/9
Consold. Selection, 12/-††
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 111‡
Do., 40% Defd. (Bearer), 111‡
Globe and Phoenix, 12/9 -/9
Lbkola, 3/-
Lond. Tin Corp., 14/10½ 15/3 15/- -/1½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
14/7½‡ 15/- 15/-
Do., 7½% Pfd., 6/0½†† -/3 -/4½ 6/-‡
Mysore, 9/9 -/9 10/1½ -/6 -/1½ -/1½
Oregum of India, 1/6‡ 1/5‡ 5/0½
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 9/3 -/6 8/10½ 9/- -/6 -/6 8/9‡
Rio Tinto, 34½
Do., 5% Pref., 88/9
Scottish Australian, 3/9
Tanganyika Concessions, 33/- -/1½‡ 4/8¼‡
Tharsis (Bearer), 78/9
Tronoh Mines, Rnut-Katangs, 6% Bds., 100
Vereeniging, 36/10½
Waihi, 13/1½ 12/10½ 13/- -/1½ 12/9 -/10½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/3½
Lake View, 23/11½ -/11½ -/4½
Mt. Jes, 8% Deb., 570 pd., 57½ 8 7¾ ½ ½ 8
N'Kaluri Cons., 12/4½
Star Rfng., 5/-
Wiluna, 17/9 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES. MISCELLANEOUS

Ayer Hitam, 10/9
Broken Hill Props., 15/- 14/3 -/6 -/6 15/-
Burma Corp., 10/9¼ -/9
Camp Bird, 10/-
Do., New, -/7 -/4‡
Chumsion Rest of India, 6/9¼ -/10½ -/10½
Cons. Tin, 10/7½ 10/-
Conferor, -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 8% Pref., -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Dolcoath, 3/-
Eastern Prod., 2/-
Ebrington, 1/-
Ekaladi (Tin), 1/-
Ekaladi (Wolfram), 1/-
Ekaladi (Zinc), 1/-
Ekaladi Rubber, 1/-
Ekaladi Tin, 1/-
Ekaladi Wolfram, 1/-
Ekaladi Zinc, 1/-
Ekaladi Zinc, 1/-
Ekaladi Zinc

The Estate Market

SALES TO-DAY

MARTS IN MANSIONS

To-day at their Brompton-road mart, Messrs. Harrods, Limited, will sell Orchard Dene, an Epsom freehold; Reed House, three acres, at West Byfleet, with Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons; and a Georgian freehold of 15 acres, Moat House, Fincham, Norfolk, with Messrs. Durrant and Wright. Stevenage property has been sold before the auction, the joint agents being Messrs. Wurr and Co.

Benedict House and The Old House, Northiam, nine miles from Hastings, will be sold, with 63 acres, to-day at Kingstreet, St. James's, by Messrs. Goddard and Smith, who are agents for the coming sale of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Building land, 120 acres, in lots of from an acre upwards, at Cobham, and 240 acres with 9,000ft. of frontage at Upminster, in two or more lots, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Hampton and Sons to-day at St. James's-square. Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon, and park of 155 acres, with adjoining land, in all 440 acres, will be offered locally on July 25.

Next Tuesday, Norfolk House, the Duke of Norfolk's mansion and site of 30,000 square feet, may find a new owner. The changes and possibilities of St. James's-square are indicated in that that house, designed by Brettingham, will be sold in sale rooms on the opposite side of the square, part of the stately Adam mansion now Messrs. Hampton and Sons' offices. London squares have three noteworthy mansions used as estate agents' headquarters: No. 20, Hanover-square, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; No. 20, St. James's-square, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons; and, opened this week, No. 23, Berkeley-square, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who have fitted up the large drawing-room as an auction mart, and adapted the whole building to their business use.

The architectural origin of Claremont, Esher, was recently set forth in *The Times*. The estate will be offered shortly by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It was acquired in 1816 by the Regent as a country seat for his daughter, Princess Charlotte. The Duchess of Albany sold it in 1922, and it was occupied by Sir William Cory until 1926. The estate, 210 acres, has 4,000ft. of frontage to the Portsmouth road. The sale will include the mansion and elaborate grounds.

Sussex offers by Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street) are of a small manor house and almost two acres, for £4,500; and "a perfect sun trap" in Ashdown Forest, with three acres, for £4,200.

No. 11, Belgrave-square, leasehold for 999 years at £300 a year, for sale by Messrs. Garland-Smith and Co. (Mount-street), has a new Waygood-Otis electric passenger lift, ample provision of bathrooms, and reception rooms on a scale suitable, the agents state, for "Ambassadors and families of distinction."

North-street and Castle-square are prominent in a plan, published in *The Times* yesterday (p. 27) by the Corporation of Brighton, in offering building leases and premises.

The late Sir John Paget Mellor's Somerset estate, Culmhead, between Taunton and Honiton, will come under the hammer of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. W. R. J. Greenslade and Co. (Taunton) locally next Saturday. The 433 acres can be divided into convenient lots.

SALES BY AUCTION

BROAD and PATEY

'ABBOTS LANGLEY.—Abbots-road, "Keri," freehold £1,800

WHITTON and LAING

EXETER.—39, Holloway-street, freehold 1,000

WILTSHIRE and Co.

CHARLTON.—5, 7, and 9, Victoria-road 840
CATFORD.—70 and 72, Farley-road 740

BAITY and STEVENS

FINCHLEY.—Church-lane, "Gloucester House" 875

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Winkworth and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Country Property
Brown and Ewin	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Perris and Puckridge	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
H. E. Foster and Cranfield	Do. (2.30)	Reversions
D. Watney and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Mr. L. Raymond	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Parebrother, Ellis and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Mr. S. F. Prior	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
S. A. Naylor and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Prickett and Ellis	18, Bishopswood-road, Highgate, N. (1.0)	Freehold Property
Norfolk and Prior	Winchester House, E.C. (2.30)	Country Property
S. Walker and Son	Winchester House, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Messrs. Jackson Stops	Red Lion Hotel, Banbury (2.30)	Business Premises
Goddard and Smith	22, King-street, St. James's, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Hampton and Sons	20, St. James's-sq., S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Harrods, Ltd.	62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
T. B. Saunderson and Townend	12, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne (3.0)	Business Premises
Nightingale, Page and Bennett	Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames (5.0)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Axley and Co.	Town Hall, Fulham, S.W. (7.30)	Leasehold Properties
Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden	Grand Hotel, Bristol (—)	Freehold Property
P. Gordon and Co.	Winchester House, E.C. (—)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

SALES THIS DAY

Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. (11.0)	Plant, Machinery, &c.
H. Butcher and Co.	99, High-street, North, East Ham, E. (11.0)	Stock-in-trade of an Ironmonger
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Clayton & Shuttleworth, Ltd., Lincoln (11.0)	Plant, Machine Tools, &c.
Debenham, Storr & Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewelry, &c.
Prickett and Ellis	18, Bishopswood-road, Highgate, N. (1.0)	Contents of the Residence
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-st., St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Old French Furniture and Porcelain
Robinson, Fisher & Harding	King-st., St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Bothby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Old English Silver
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	English and French Furniture
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, China, Glass, &c.
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, &c.
J. Trevor and Sons	8, Grafton-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Carpets and Rugs
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Silver, Jewelry, Coins, and Medals of
Glendining and Co.	7, Argyll-street, W. (1.0)	Collection of Medals
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Messrs. Jackson Stops	Red Lion Hotel, Banbury (2.30)	Contents of the Hotel

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

GROUP CAPTAIN.—A. H. JACKSON, to H.Q., Coastal Area (July 15).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—C. J. COLLINGWOOD, to H.Q. Wireless Bombing Area, Andover (July 7); R. J. A. YOUNG, to No. 15 Squadron, Marlborough Heath (July 6); J. E. W. BOWLES, to No. 23 Squadron, Hucknall (July 11).

FLYING OFFICER.—R. J. CLARE HUNT to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (July 1).

PILOT OFFICERS.—LORD MALCOLM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, to No. 603 Squadron, Edinburgh (July 15); F. G. HARTLEY, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (July 6).

MEDICAL BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—G. J. Ballantyne, D.F.C. (Dental), to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on appointment to a Permanent Commission (July 1).

FLYING OFFICER.—F. B. SUMMERLING (Dental) to Medical Training Depôt, Halton, on appointment to a Short Service Commission (July 9).

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

A. W. GAMAGE, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 25th inst. both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend on the Preference Shares.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. MALVERN, Director and Secretary.

Registered Office: 128, Holborn, E.C.1.

GAMAGES (WEST END), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st July, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend on the Preference Shares.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. MALVERN, Director and Secretary.

Registered Office: 125, Holborn, E.C.1.

HARBEN'S (Viscose Silk Manufacturers), Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED in respect of the 8 per Cent. First Cumulative Participating Preference Shares and the 8 per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference Shares from Wednesday, 16th July, 1930, to Tuesday, 29th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. S. SMART, Secretary.

J. and E. HALL, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. POOLE, Secretary.

10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.4. 17th July, 1930.

LONG ACRE PRESS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Eight per Cent. "B" Debentures will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th July, until Thursday, the 31st July, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants in respect of the six months ended the 30th June, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.

93-94, Long-acre, W.C.2.

LONG ACRE PRESS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Eight per Cent. Ten-Year Convertible Notes will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th July, until Thursday, the 31st July, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants in respect of the six months ending the 31st July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.

93-94, Long-acre, W.C.2.

MARTINEZ, GASSIOT, and Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interest Warrants payable on the 1st February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
FRED. R. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

London, 16th July, 1930.

CLOSING OF ORDINARY SHARE REGISTER.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE REGISTER of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 7th August, to Thursday, 21st August, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for an Interim Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. N. PRODDOW, Secretary.

252, High Holborn, W.C.1. 16th July, 1930.

THE DUNLOP COTTON MILLS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the 6½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from Friday, July 18th, to Thursday, July 30th, both days inclusive.

C. TENNYSON, Secretary.

32-38, Osnaburgh-street, London, N.W.1.
July 17th 1930.

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Debenture Stock, Preference Stock and Ordinary Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation respectively of Interest and Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board
J. NORTON, Secretary.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2. 16th July, 1930.

THE BUENOS AYRES SOUTHERN DOCK COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants for the half-year to the 31st July, 1930, the REGISTER of DEBENTURE HOLDERS will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th July, to Thursday, the 31st July, both days inclusive.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. LAMBERT, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Ordinary Stock will be CLOSED from Monday, the 21st day of July, 1930, to Wednesday, the 30th day of July, 1930, both days included.

By Order,
H. CARLISLE, Secretary.

16th July, 1930.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE CARADOC

A change has been made in the arrangements for H.M.S. CARADOC, which commissioned on Tuesday for the China Station to replace the CASTOR, and instead of Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman, D.S.O., O.B.E., Captain V. H. Danckwerts will command the ship. The CARADOC leaves for Hong-kong on the 26th. Captain Danckwerts was promoted in the midsummer list, and has recently been on special service. He is both a gunnery specialist and a staff officer. During the late War he was gunnery officer of the cruisers HAWKE and KENT and the battleship NEPTUNE, and in 1916-17 also served on the staff of Rear-Admiral W. C. M. Nicholson in the battleship EMPEROR OF INDIA. Promoted to commander at the end of 1922, he was appointed to the Staff College at Camberley, for duty with the course, and in August, 1923, joined the staff of the R.N. Staff College, Greenwich. In 1926-27 he was staff officer (operations) and squadron gunnery officer with Rear-Admirals Backhouse and Hall-Thompson in the Third Battle Squadron, and afterwards commanded the 11th Destroyer Division, Atlantic Fleet, on board the WINDSOR. Captain Danckwerts was one of the naval students at the Imperial Defence College during 1929.

IRISH FLOTILLA CRUISE

The destroyers SEAWOLF and SCYTHE, of the flotilla in Irish waters, are making a cruise on their station. The SEAWOLF, Commander H. M. Hughes, has visited Castlehaven and Glandore, and has returned to Queenstown until July 23. She will then go to Berehaven until the 28th, and after going back to Queenstown for a week is due to visit Kingstown from August 5 to 9, proceeding thence to Devonport for leave. The SCYTHE, Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Husband-Clutton, has visited Galway and Killary, and is at Berehaven until Saturday. From July 21 to August 7 she returns to Devonport, and her later movements are:—Queenstown, August 8-13; Berehaven, August 13-19; Queenstown, August 19-27; Berehaven, September 2.

H.M.S. MALAYA

The battleship MALAYA, Captain H. S. Shipway, has parted company from the Atlantic Fleet in order to give leave in advance of the normal period. Two-thirds of her ship's company will proceed on leave to-day at Devonport, until August 5. Next day the MALAYA will go to Portsmouth, where leave to the remainder of her crew will be given from August 14 to September 2.

FOURTH DESTROYER FLOTILLA

H.M.S. BROKE, Captain H. H. Rogers, M.V.O., O.B.E., leader of the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, and the destroyers WHITEHALL and WITCH, will complete repairs and docking at Malta by to-morrow, and are to leave to rejoin their flotilla at Skiathos on Monday. From July 30 to August 8 the flotilla is to visit Patras, and from August 9 to 18 it will join up with the rest of the Mediterranean Fleet at Argostoli.

DESTROYER FOR COWES

The destroyer WESTMINSTER, Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Phipps, has been detailed to act as attendant destroyer to the battleship WARSPITE while serving as guardship at Cowes during the visit of their Majesties. The WESTMINSTER returned to Portland last Saturday from a visit to Danzig with her division.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ASTAKOS, July 15.—Eddy left for Skiathos.
BASIDU, July 14.—Cydamen arrived and left.
BLYTH, July 15.—Fitzroy left for survey.
CAMPBELTOWN, July 14.—Paddon arrived.
DARTMOUTH, July 14.—Truant arrived and left July 15.
July 15.—Versatile and Whirlwind arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 15.—Centurion and Shikari left for Portsmouth.
DURBAN, July 14.—Calcutta left for Tamatave. Verbena left for Port Elizabeth, and Carlisle left for East London.
FALMOUTH, July 14.—Campbell left for Portland.
GIBRALTAR, July 14.—Suffolk arrived.
GLANDORE, July 15.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
HENGISTBURY HEAD, July 14.—Cydamen left.
KILLARY, July 14.—Scythe arrived, and left for Valentia July 15.
LOCHINVER, July 14.—Flinders arrived.
MEVAGISSEY, July 14.—Concord arrived, and left July 15.
MIDI, July 14.—Herald left for survey.
MONTEVIDEO, July 14.—Dragon arrived.
PICTON, July 14.—Wistaria left.
PORTLAND, July 14.—Champion and Albury arrived. July 15.—Campbell arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, July 15.—Submarine H 30 arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—Seawolf arrived.
START BAY, July 14.—Versatile and Whirlwind arrived.
SWORDFISH, July 14.—Flinders left.
SUDA BAY, July 15.—Vanessa arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—V. H. DANCKWERTS, to Caradoc (July 15).
SUB-LIEUT.—F. L. JAMESON, to Vanessa (Aug. 1).
ENGRN. COMMRS.—P. G. HARRIS, O.B.E., to President, as Engnr. Overseer at Messrs. Beardmores, Dalmuir (July 22); H. A. SHERIDAN, to Valiant (Aug. 11); and R. Gunn, D.S.O., to Rodney (Aug. 14).
LIEUTS. (E.).—F. W. HORNSBY, to Concord (July 22); R. C. DIDHAM, to Walrus; and F. H. LEE, to Venetia.
GUNNER (T.).—F. P. MORLEY, to Revenge (Aug. 1).

ENGINEERS

Messrs. A. B. T. CAZALET, W. R. HARLEY, J. P. COATES, and T. H. NORMAN, as Naval Cadets (Sept. 1), and appointed to Erebus (Sept. 19).

RETIREMENT

ENGRN. COMMR.—A. E. FRANCIS, placed on the Retired List at own request (July 7).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SUBGN. LIEUT.—R. ERSKINE-GRAY, to Pembroke, for R.N. Hospital, Chatham (July 7).

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ANGOLA DIAMOND COMPANY
(Companhia de Diamantes de Angola)

The Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer in the above Company are hereby informed that, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board, an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the year 1930 of 1s. 0d. per Share (free of Portuguese Taxes) will be PAID at the Offices of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, S.A. (Limited Company incorporated in Belgium), 4, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, against presentation of Coupon No. 9, on or after 21st July, 1930.

Coupons must be listed in numerical order on forms provided for that purpose, and must be left four clear days for examination.

CITY of TOKYO FIVE per CENT. STERLING LOAN 1906 for £1,500,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st August, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 3, at the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment.

FOR THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.

7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 17th July, 1930.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6½ per CENT. BONDS for £150,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st August, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 3, at the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment, and will be paid at the fixed exchange of 24.8665 to the £.

FOR THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.

7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 17th July, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL GOVERNMENT FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1910.
UNITED STATES of BRAZIL FIVE per CENT. FUNDING BONDS of 1914.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the following amounts of BONDS of the above Issues have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Funds of the 1st August, 1930, namely:—

United States of Brazil
Government Four per Cent. Loan of 1910 £75,800
United States of Brazil
Five per Cent. Funding Bonds of 1914 . . £60,280

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 16th July, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

COMPANIA DE ELECTRICIDAD DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Compania de Electricidad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Société Financière de Transports et d'Entreprises Industrielles (Sofina), 38, Rue de Naples, Ixelles-Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of August, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

To receive, and, if approved, adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts as on the 31st December, 1929.

To elect five Directors.

To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration in compliance with Article 110 of the Company's Articles of Association.

To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And notice is hereby also given that at the above-mentioned Meeting the following Resolutions will be proposed as special Resolutions, namely:—

1. That the last sentence of Article 51, beginning with the words "when it is proposed . . ." be deleted.
2. That Article 83 of the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely, by deleting which commences with the words "and in addition" on lines 2 and 3 of the Article.
3. That Sub-Section (K) of Article 86 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following Sub-Section substituted therefor:—

"(K) Exercise the powers conferred by Sections 32 and 105 of the Companies Act, 1929, which powers are hereby given to the Company."

4. That Article 87 of the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely, by deleting the words "who is out of Argentina" occurring on line six of the Article, and substituting therefor the words "who is out of Spain."

Dated the 17th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
SOCIETE FINANCIERE DE TRANSPORTS ET D'ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES (SOFINA)
European Managers.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desiring to attend or vote at the Meeting either in person or by Proxy must deposit their Share Warrants at the Company's Offices, 185, Paseo Colon, Buenos Aires (which will be removed to No. 4, Calle Balcarce, as from the 1st August, 1930), or at the Société Financière de Transports et d'Entreprises Industrielles (Sofina), 38, Rue de Naples, Ixelles-Brussels, or at the Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc, Brussels, or at the Banque d'Anvers, 48, Place de Meir, Antwerp, on or before the 27th August, 1930.

Shareholders desiring to vote by Proxy must deposit their Proxy form with the Société Financière de Transports et d'Entreprises Industrielles (Sofina), 38, Rue de Naples, Ixelles-Brussels, on or before the 27th August, 1930.

WESTERN DOMINION COLLIERIES, Limited.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the HOLDERS of the 6 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the above-named Company, secured by Trust Deed dated the 18th July, 1906, in favour of The Trustees, Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation Limited (now The Trustees Corporation Limited) as Trustees and by the Trust Deeds Supplemental thereto, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Friday, the 1st day of August, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Extraordinary Resolutions pursuant to the provisions of the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed the following Resolutions with or without modification, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "That the Company be and it is hereby authorized to create and issue at any price not below £95 per cent. a series of Prior Lien Debentures in such denominations as the Company may think fit to an aggregate nominal amount not exceeding £90,000 in all and redeemable on or before the 31st December, 1945, at any price not exceeding £110 per cent. such Debentures to rank in priority as well to the existing Prior Lien Debentures (hereinafter called "B" Prior Lien Debentures) constituted and secured by Trust Deed dated the 16th June, 1926, and made between the Company of the one part and The Guarantee Corporation Limited, and Trust Union Limited, and the Trust Deed Supplemental thereto as to the 6% First Mortgage Debentures secured by the said Trust Deed dated the 18th July, 1906, and Supplemental Deeds, such new Prior Lien Debentures to be known as "A" Prior Lien Debentures and to be secured by a Trust Deed (hereinafter called "the New Trust Deed") in favour of the Trust Union Limited as Trustees, in the form or substantially in the form of the draft now submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman thereof."
2. "That as from the 1st January, 1930, interest on the 6% First Mortgage Debentures shall be payable only if and to the extent to which the Company may have available profits to meet the same after setting aside the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned and paying interest upon the "A" and "B" Prior Lien Debentures such interest if not paid in respect of any period to be carried forward and added to the interest payable subsequently Provided that if and so soon as for a period of three successive financial years ending 30th April the Company shall (after setting aside the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned and after paying all interest for the time being available upon the "A" or "B" Prior Lien Debentures for the time being outstanding together with any arrears thereof) have available a balance sufficient to meet the current year's interest on the 6% First Mortgage Debentures then as from the expiration of such period the obligation to pay the current interest on the 6% First Mortgage Debentures shall again become absolute and any balance of profits remaining after payment of such current interest shall be applied exclusively in paying any arrears of interest then outstanding upon the 6% First Mortgage Debentures until the same shall have been cleared off."
3. "That as a sinking fund for the amortisation of the "A" Prior Lien Debentures and the "B" Prior Lien Debentures and also of the 6% First Mortgage Debentures the Company shall (in lieu of and in substitution for any other provision in that behalf) set aside and pay to the Trustees the whole of the profits of the Company remaining after payment of the interest on the "A" Prior Lien Debentures up to an annual sum of £15,000 plus an annual sum equal to the interest (less income tax at the standard rate for the time being in force) which would have been payable in respect of any Debentures previously redeemed in accordance with this present provision and no Debentures remained outstanding, the amount so set aside to be paid to the Trustees on or before 31st August in each year commencing with the year 1932 and to be applied in manner provided by the New Trust Deed in purchasing at any price not exceeding £110% or in redeeming at £110% the "A" Prior Lien Debentures and subject thereto in manner provided by the Supplemental Trust Deed below mentioned in purchasing at any price not exceeding £103% or redeeming at £103% the "B" Prior Lien Debentures and subject thereto in purchasing at any price not exceeding £103% or in redeeming at £103% the 6% First Mortgage Debentures, such sinking fund to be calculated and set aside before arrival at any amount of profits available for payment of interest on any of the "B" Prior Lien Debentures or 6% First Mortgage Debentures."
4. "That the Trustees be and they are hereby authorised to execute and do and concur with the Company and The Trust Union Limited in executing and doing all such deeds documents acts matters or things as may be requisite or necessary to give effect to the premises and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Trust Deed aforesaid and a Supplemental Trust Deed both in the form or substantially in the form of the draft now submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman thereof."

The Draft Trust Deed and Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to can be inspected at the offices of the Company 20, Copthall Avenue, in the City of London at any time during business hours prior to the date of the Meeting.

The said Deeds will provide (*inter alia*) that any holder of the existing Prior Lien Debentures (which are hereinforth to be called "B" Prior Lien Debentures) who subscribes for "A" Prior Lien Debentures, part of the above issue, shall be entitled to convert into "A" Prior Lien Debentures his holding of "B" Prior Lien Debentures to a nominal amount not exceeding the nominal amount of "A" Prior Lien Debentures subscribed and paid up in full by him.

The above Notice is given pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned Trust Deed to the intent that the said Resolutions if passed shall be binding upon all holders of the Debentures whether present or not present at the Meeting.

The holders of Bearer Debentures are entitled to attend the said Meeting and vote thereat on production of their Debentures at the meeting or on the production of a certificate in writing issued by any Banking Institution in the United Kingdom stating that the Bearer of the Certificate is entitled to the Debentures which have been deposited with and are in the custody of such Bank and specifying such Debentures by number.

Forms of Certificate to be granted by Banking Institutions enabling Debenture holders to attend the meeting without producing their Debentures can be obtained at any Debenture-holder on application to the Secretary of the Company at 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 *lines* 8*s.* (*minimum*)

EDWARDS & MUNFORD Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 236 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 54/56, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday the 22nd day of July, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
F. E. MUNFORD, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

CHARLES DANCER, deceased—pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:

(1) That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHARLES DANCER deceased late of Chalfont St. Peter in the County of Bucks (who died on the 21st day of May 1927 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted in the Principal Probate Registry on the 16th day of July 1929 to the Public Trustee of Great Britain) are hereby required to send all particulars of their claims to the under-signed, the Solicitors to the Public Trustee on or before the 17th day of September 1930

(2) That after that day the Public Trustee will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the Public Trustee shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had due notice

Dated this 11th day of July 1930.

GARTON & Co. 21 Maddox Street, London, W.1.

FRANCES GRANGER LONG Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FRANCES GRANGER LONG late of Darvell Cottage Robertsridge Sussex Spinster who died 30th March 1930 and whose Will was proved by Cyril Henry Frederick Barnes-Lawrence and Harold Aubrey Barnes-Lawrence the Executors therein named in the Principal Probate Registry on the 25th June 1930 are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 20th September 1930 after which date the Executors will distribute the deceased's estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 15th July 1930.

SOLE SAWBRIDGE & Co. 68, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

IN the Estate of CHARLES ROBERT BISHOP Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of CHARLES ROBERT BISHOP late of Durban Natal deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa Natal Provincial Division at Pietermaritzburg on the 20th day of January 1930.

OSBORN-JENKYN & SON, 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Attorney.

IN the Matter of COMMERCIAL DISPLAY Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 31st day of July, 1930, to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their Addresses and Descriptions, full particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Jack Martin Popay of 37/38, Golden Square, W.1, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1930.

J. M. POPAY, Liquidator.

1930 A. No. 028.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of APNEUGENE Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 27th day of May 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice by the above named Company to CONFIRM an ALTERATION of the said COMPANY'S OBJECTS proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company duly passed in accordance with S. 5 of the Companies Act 1925 at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 22nd day of April 1930 and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the objects of the Company as set forth in Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered as follows *i.e.* That paragraph (*b*) to (*j*) inclusive be deleted and that the following paragraphs be substituted therefor (*b*) To so conduct the same, and the Company's business generally

"(I) That the activities of the Company shall be governed by the Ethics of the medical profession and that the Company shall have no power to advertise otherwise than in the recognised publications of the Medical Profession nor to do any acts or things either directly or indirectly such as might render any registered medical practitioner associated with the Company liable to be struck off the Medical Register or to the censure of the General Medical Council as set forth in the warning notices issued by that Council.

(II) That any medical treatment provided by the Company shall be at all times rendered under the immediate and direct supervision and control of a registered medical practitioner who shall at all times be fully responsible therefor.

(III) That the relations between any registered medical practitioner associated with the Company and registered medical practitioners in private practice shall at all times conform to the usual Ethical procedure prevailing between consultant and private practitioners."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Eve at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Tuesday the 29th day of July 1930 and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and is required to send two clear days previous notice in writing of his intention to appear with grounds of his objection to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Company. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 9th day of July 1930.

STONEHAM & SONS, 108a, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Company.

00480 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division of Companies Court Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of ALLIDOGENE Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the Hon. Court of Justice was, on the 15th day of July 1930, presented to the said Court by Elm Works Limited, Summerstown, Tooting in the County of London And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 28th day of July 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

LE BRASSEUR & OAKLEY, 40 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must obtain one and send by post to the above-named Notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of July 1930.

No. 00163 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of THE INTERNATIONAL TEA COMPANY'S STORES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 14th day of July 1930, the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of:—

(*a*) The 6 per cent. Cumulative First Preference Shareholders.

(*b*) The 7 per cent. Cum

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HOUSES.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE, adjoining the Park and Marble Arch; fitted and decorated regardless of cost; parquet flooring throughout; panelled walls, tiled basement; comprising five reception, double drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. Long lease at moderate rent £120 per annum. Reasonable premium required. Immediate inspection advised by the Agents.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, very quiet position, facing gardens; eight bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, kitchen, small private garden; fitted basins; tasteful decorations. Lease 53 years.
Sole Agents.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

HYDE PARK GATE.

DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK, accommodation on three floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms, parquet flooring; very light and sunny; fine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception, ground-floor kitchen, &c.; maximum of comfort with minimum of labour.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

WAY & WALLER,

For all the best Flats,
4, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
All rooms overlooking Park or Gardens.

SERVICE FLAT

IN EXCLUSIVE BUILDING to be LET, Unfurnished; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, luxurious bath room, separate shower bath; central heating, constant hot water and every other improvement; first-class service and cuisine. —Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

KENSINGTON.

Luxurious Flat with every modern improvement.
FIVE BED ROOMS, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and usual domestic offices; parquet flooring; central heating; refrigeration, &c.
RENTAL ONLY £425 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
Telephone Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ONLY 3½GNS. per week.—A well Furnished and perfectly clean Flat, close to Portman-square; comprising bed room, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Recommended.—Phone Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5) to view.
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FLATS.

RENT ONLY £250 PER ANNUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MANSION FLAT, containing good accommodation and overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, kitchen, and other offices. Lease 12 years. Premium £150. Available at once.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

MANSION FLAT of exceptional attraction in an open and quiet position overlooking Gardens; constant hot water; passenger lift; new decorations; lavatory basin in bed rooms; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, hall, kitchen, and other offices.
Rent £550 per annum.
Very nominal premium. Recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

TO be LET Unfurnished, bright and sunny FLAT, fourth floor; lift; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c.
RENT £300 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

HAMPSTEAD.—To be LET Unfurnished, exceptionally well-appointed, up-to-date, labour-saving FLAT five rooms, lounge, offices; garden, tennis; rent £280 per annum.—51, Cholmley-gardens, N.W.6.

HIGHGATE, in good position.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; sole use of garden. Available for any period up to two years at 5 guineas per week.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HOLBORN-CIRCUS.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed, one reception, lounge hall, kitchen, and bath. Rent £120; fittings £35.—Write Box B.225, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.—A beautiful UNFURNISHED FLAT with service, every convenience; sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room, and lavatory; all self-contained; very good house; exceptional recommendation; £275 per annum.—Ring up Padd. 5238.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; quiet position, near High-street; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Premium £300. Or to be Let Furnished at £250 per week.—Sole Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42 Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West 1203.

KENSINGTON.—An attractive SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, unfurnished, short or long lease; two bed rooms, third bed, light airy kitchen, bath, &c. Rent £285 inclusive.—Royle, 38, Holland Park, W.11. (Park 3714.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED. Three bed rooms, Bath room, two Reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
KENSINGTON (facing South over gardens).—A really well-planned FIRST-FLOOR SALOON FLAT with CONSTANT HOT WATER, parquet floors to hall and three rooms, fitted lavatory basin, &c. Rent unfurnished £250 per annum; lease 61 years; reasonable premium. Or furnished £5 5s. per week.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

KENSINGTON, near High-street.—Three bed, two reception, &c. Lease 21 years. Two bed, one reception, &c.; £115 per annum. Large rooms.—Central Estates Co., 20, Portman-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3485.)

LANCASTER-GATE.—Small FURNISHED SUITE to be LET, FURNISHED, 3gns.; excellent service if desired; moderate terms.—Apply Housekeeper, 15, Devonshire-terrace, W.2.

MAYFAIR.—Opportunity to SECURE delightful SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, kitchen. Rent £350, inclusive rates, fuel, service, valeting, and constant hot water; lease seven years. Would accept reasonable offer for furniture (cost £450). Also Bachelor Flat. Rent £250, inclusive rates, service, &c.—Apply COOPER and COOPER, 27, Old Bond-street, W. Regent 1943.

MAYFAIR, UPPER BROOK-STREET.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, double bed room, bath room, and kitchen.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.
P.W.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Furnished SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting, bed room, bath; also sitting and bed room communicating, use bath; electric fires, lights, phones. Moderate rents.—Grosvenor 1238.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS.

FROM £385
per annum, without extras.
Accommodation for personal maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at
THE ESTATE OFFICE
on the premises.
Telephone: Mayfair 8081.

MAYFAIR, 68, CURZON-STREET.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; bed room, sitting, and bath room; 6gns. weekly. Gros. 2993.

CARLTON COURT.
PALL MALL PLACE.
PALL MALL, S.W.1.
REGENT 4255 (4 lines).

MODERNLY Decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; central heating, constant hot water, telephones in every room; passenger lift. &c. Table d'hôte meals à la carte. For short or long stays. Self-contained suites from 7 to 10 gns. a week.
Managing Director, VINCENT DAVICO.

MODERN Labour-saving FLAT, BAKER-STREET; new building; restaurant; lifts; two sitting, four bed, lounge hall, bal. room, kitchen; constant hot water, central heating; telephone, free extension.—Apply Z., 14, Alsop-place, N.W.1; or Holborn 7080.

To be LET FURNISHED for a short period.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.

Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed FIRST-FLOOR FLAT with constant hot water; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen. Rent 10gns. per week.
HY. FOREST DURBRIDGE and Co., F.S.I., F.A.I., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

NEWLY FURNISHED FLAT; August, part September; accommodate three persons; constant hot water; one minute Kensington Gardens.—Write Box J.690, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK. — FURNISHED FLAT, small; hot water, lift, 'phone; service optional.—4, Hyde Park-place, Marble Arch.

OXFORD-HOUSE. — Divided TWO SELF-CONTAINED FLATS; best residential district; bargain for immediate sale.—Write Box N.1640, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLAT. GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER PARK. DESIRABLY.—To be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; two bed, bath room, one reception room, &c.; constant hot water, central heating; excellent cuisine. Inclusive rent 12gns. weekly, or on lease £475 per annum.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE FLAT OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.

PICCADILLY.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a most attractive SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT, situated on the second floor of an important corner building and comprising bed room, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, excellent hall.
Passenger lift and every modern convenience.
No premium. Moderate inclusive rental.
For orders to view apply to Messrs. WM. GROGAN and BOYD, 10, Hamilton-place, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—An exceptional opportunity occurs of acquiring light and attractive MANSION FLAT with every possible modern convenience. Rent only £375 inclusive, without premium. Four bed rooms, tiled bath, two reception rooms.—Apply WARE and YATES, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 0501 (5 lines).

JUST OFF
BAKER-STREET.

ROOMY SELF-CONTAINED MEWS FLAT; will be entirely redecorated; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen.

£200 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

MAYFAIR.

SERVICE SUITES; large rooms in charming house near Piccadilly; all modern conveniences; greatly reduced terms three or six months' agreement.—Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CORDING HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S.
SERVICE FLAT; bed, reception, bath; £450 per annum inclusive.—Apply NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end), an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler; garage; 10-15gns.—Ken. 2873.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including service and light, single, £6 6s.; double, from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte cater. ing. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8.
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3875 (10 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Spacious LOWER FLAT to be LET; in good order; five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. Fittings at valuation.
MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West 1203.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Rent only 4½gns. FLAT with excellent maid for eight weeks; two-three bed rooms, two reception, &c.—Sheldrew-terrace, S.W.17. Tulse Hill 2134.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
For all available HOUSES and FLATS.
NO PREMIUM.—Facing due South, close to Gloucester-road Station, sunny FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Decorations to tenant's choice. New lease. Rent £230 per annum.
NO PREMIUM.—Fine FLAT with beautiful outlook; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water, lift. Best and quietest position in South Kensington. Rent £325 per annum.
For further particulars apply SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

ALBERT HALL MANSIONS, 34.—Well FURNISHED; modern; two sitting, three bed, period offices; excellent working cook-housekeeper optional. 4623 Kensington.

"AUDLEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR,
NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
The last remaining of these Sunny FLATS in beautiful most up-to-date new building.
Three bedrooms fitted basins, bath room, two bed rooms, Georgian period drawing and dining rooms.
Rents from £800 per annum inclusive. No other charges.
Agents: Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

A Big old-fashioned GARDEN.—SELF-CONTAINED BALCONY FLAT; six good rooms, &c.; West suburb; 30 min. Town; £150 inclusive.—Bryden, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2. Holborn 4690.

ARTISTIC SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLAT, colour schemes; lounge, small dining room, two bed rooms, kitchenette, bath; over shop; 4gns. log. let. Bassly, 27, High-street, Kensington, W.8.

ATTRACTIVE FLAT; three big 18th Century rooms, bath; self-contained; plate, linen; 4gns.; good cook left; garden.—Museum 9246.

ACTRESS leaving for America will LET luxuriously FURNISHED FLAT in Park-street, Mayfair; two bed rooms, one reception, dining hall, &c.; entirely newly decorated and most attractive; 6gns. per week.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 92, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 0187-8.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.

A Charming TOP FLOOR Sunny FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, usual offices; passenger lift.
Rent £350 per annum.
Small premium for Lease and Fittings.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE AGENTS.
BIRD & WEBSTER, Ltd.,
For FLATS and HOUSES.
49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245-6.

BROMPTON-ROAD (adjoining).—Spacious FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET, without premium; two reception, four bed rooms, bath, offices.
£300 Recommended by Owner's Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3.—Sloane 7345.
P.A.

CHARMING SUITE, Unfurnished, first floor, ladies' only, in KENSINGTON; large sitting room, balcony, facing gardens, bed room, bath room, kitchenette; terms inclusive light, constant hot water, £140; attendance 10s. week; some furniture, carpets, curtains, &c., can be bought; suitable bachelor.—Write Box K.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

CENTRAL LONDON. — Up-to-date MANSIONS FLATS; one-two reception, two-four beds, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; £135 to £260.—Apply Estate Office, Gorelick-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

CHARMING ENTRANCE-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET, unfurnished; constant hot water, &c.; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen. Rent £225. Lease 41 years. Moderate sum for fixtures, &c.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

CHARMING SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, newly converted houses, Kensington position, close to Kensington Gardens; central heating, constant hot water; one-two reception, two-three bed rooms. £175 to £350 per annum, unfurnished. First-floor Balcony. Furnished 6 to 12 months, to careful tenants only.—Phone Western 2134.

IN IDEAL POSITION.
REST £870 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
COMMODIOUS RESIDENTIAL FLAT overlooking the extensive gardens of Cadogan-place.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Exclusive new Building; central heating, hot water, liveried porters &c.
Owner's Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

FACING SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
DELIGHTFUL FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; only £250 per annum inclusive; no premium; newly decorated; constant hot water, service lift and modern conveniences.—Apply 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, or 'phone Western 2424.

Three minutes' walk from
REGENT'S PARK.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MANSION FLAT in very good decorative order; facing West; close to Baker-street; entrance floor; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, box room. Premium £200.
£180 PER ANNUM.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, close Kensington Gardens, to be LET unfurnished; three bed, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, six bed rooms (four double), good kitchen; 24ml. teller, gas, and electric light every room. Lease five years. Rent £350 inclusive; £100 for three and certain fittings.—Write Box B.217, The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS (Block 2), Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens), entrance floor; two large lofty reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Gas fires, radiator heating; £375 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLAT Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate (close Albert Memorial), First Floor; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; lift; and every convenience. £400 per annum. View 12-1 and 2-5.—Apply Office at building.

FURNISHED FLAT in TEMPLE, overlooking gardens; one sitting, two bed rooms, kitchen-dining room, &c. Rent 4 guineas.—Write Box A.1670, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charming GROUND-FLOOR FLAT for August; three bed rooms, large lounge; winery and garden. 4gns. weekly.—Holmes, 23, Marlborough-hill, N.W.8. Primrose 1126.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 15s. per week.—Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

HYDE PARK (adjacent).
THE LEASE of a sumptuously appointed and perfectly decorated MANSION FLAT for DISPOSAL on bargain terms; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; parquet flooring throughout; 16 years' lease at £338 per annum; moderate premium.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

TO be LET, FURNISHED SELECT FLAT; one minute station; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath; electric light and 'phone.—Apply 2-4.30 p.m., 7-8.30 p.m. Flat B, 64, Holland Park-avenue, W.

UNUSUALLY attractive modern FURNISHED FLAT, three minutes Hyde Park; one reception, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; telephone.—Housekeeper, 43, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

WELL-FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET, just out of St. James's-street; self-contained and newly decorated; hot and cold running water and gas fires; first-class service.—Apply Steward, 61, Jermyn-street, W. 'Phone, Gerrard 1650.

WESTMINSTER, room to Park).—Excellent well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room; lift; 'phone; accept 6gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM.
WIMPOLE-STREET (Near).—LARGE GARAGE, with FLAT of four rooms, bath, kitchen, and spacious attics over.
ABOUT £275 P.A. Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN FLAT.
WITH FEW BUT LARGE ROOMS
ADJOINING PARK-LANE.
South aspect. Glorious views overlooking Hyde Park. Three bed rooms, bath room, drawing room (about 30ft.), dining room (about 25ft.), kitchen and usual offices.
Central heating. Passenger lift, &c.
Rent £700 per annum. Recommended by
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

COURTFIELD-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. WITH GARAGE under, redecorated and beautifully Furnished little FLAT; one reception, three bed rooms, lounge hall, &c.; 3gns. per week; long let preferred.—Keys with Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

W.C.1.—FLATLET, FURNISHED; self-contained sitting, bed room, bath, kitchen; ground floor; constant hot water; £2 10s. weekly; inclusive cleaning; one person; breakfast if required.—Housekeeper, 34, Doughty-street (near Gray's Inn).

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Three large rooms, entrance hall, and bath room, recently decorated available, facing River and Embankment Gardens. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone Victoria 3160.

Five capital bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.
£300. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Light and airy THIRD-FLOOR CORNER FLAT, with passenger lift. Fittings at valuation.
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£140.—FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath; Hyde Park-mansions, N.W.1. View after 11. Padd. 9894. Fittings £30.

VERY LOW RENT.
£85 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER.—Delightful Unfurnished GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, facing, with access to Gardens; tennis; three rooms and bath (one room about 22ft. by 16ft.); electrical fittings, geyser, &c., £50.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

5 GNS. (Near Rits).—Newly decorated, well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, bath, reception, kitchen; constant hot water; plate, linen.—GLAZIER and SONS, 49a, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2006.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BOURNEMOUTH, central situation, close to sea and all places of amusement.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, comfortably FURNISHED; three reception, kitchen, three bed, bath, &c.; electric light, gas. Available four weeks from 25th August. Rent 7 guineas weekly.—Recommended by HANKINSONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (F.2042.)

CAMBERLEY.—FURNISHED FLATS, without service, 60 main road, near Bank of Clifton. Excellent service, shops, and Surrey Hills.—F., care of Hickmott, Camberley, Surrey.

HOVE.—Very attractive sunny SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART newly-built house; extensive views sea, Downs; large PRIVATE GARDEN; magnificent air; two sitting, four bed; garage; electric power; gas; £160.—Desville, 29, Holland-road, S.W.5.

SOUTHPORT, LANCS, Promenade. — Self-contained PRIVATE FLAT; modern conveniences; electric light, &c.; long term.—THOS. PHILLIPS, Estate Agent, Southport.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, from September, FLAT in country mansion; 25 minutes Victoria; two sitting, four bed, two box, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; electric light; garage; £200 inclusive; two hard tennis courts; billiards room and bathing pool; no children.—Write Box Z.384, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FLAT, adjoining, with balcony overlooking golf links at Moor Park, containing dining and drawing rooms, four bed rooms, kitchen, offices, bath (hot and cold); central heating, constant hot water; high ground; near station; pleasant garden surroundings. Rent £300, tenant paying poor and general rates on separate assessment; landlords paying water rate and other outgoings; garage accommodation if desired.—Property Co., 36, Queen-street, E.C.4.

WANTED

FLAT in KENSINGTON, with three-four bed rooms, up to £400 per annum, are urgently REQUIRED for genuine applicants by HUNDLEBY, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

UNFURNISHED TOP FLAT or MAISONNETTE WANTED from Sept. between British Museum and Lancaster Gate; three-four rooms, kitchen, and bath. Constant hot water.—Write Box N.1628, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT or SMALL HOUSE for six or 12 months; four bed rooms, small reception, &c. Hyde Park (North side) for preference, Chelsea, Kensington, &c. Rent about 8 guineas per week.—Particulars to GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTE, North side of Hyde Park; four-five bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen; £600 per annum.—Particulars to "H." care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED, Sept. 1, SERVICE FLAT, Furnished, with sitting, three bed, and bath; near Hyde Park or St. James's Park; small rent, waiting terms, Box 09604, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, HARLEY-STREET and District. Whole and part time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, N. London; non-basement; six bed, three reception, study, two bath; large garden (40ft.). Freehold.—Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

RICHMOND DISTRICT.
The Residence to suit the Fastidious Purchaser.
Unaccountably under market value.
£1,750 would be accepted.
REALLY smart detached TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE; exceptionally light and sunny; gravel soil; open position; only few minutes' walk of unrivalled amenities, 5mins. station; fitted throughout on the most labour-saving lines, including parquet flooring to almost the whole of ground floor; model domestic offices; central hall and staircase, three good reception rooms (service hatch); roomy gentlemen's cloak room, five bed rooms, special bath room, three w.c.'s; artistically decorated; detached brick garage; excellent well-kept garden, extra plot of land. Very highly recommended.
Sole Agents,
HOUGHTONS,
Adjoining RICHMOND STATION.
Richmond 3141 and 0326 (four lines). And at No. 3, Putney Hill.

FREEHOLD, WITH GARAGE and LARGE GARDEN, CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH and WIMBLEDON COMMON.
AN Architect's Model Period Non-basement RESIDENCE, situate in this much-sought-after position, to be SOLD at a RAILWAY SACRIFICE. Accommodation: seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; every modern labour-saving device and convenience; oak panelling in hall and lounge; tiled domestic offices. Long lease. KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

ARKLEY, near Barnet.—For SALE, possession, charming MODERN RESIDENCE, rural situation, 12 miles London, near links and bus; detached; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; garage; main services; mature garden. FREEHOLD £1,850.—HARLAND and SON, Agents, Barnet.

BLACKHEATH. PRICE £2,250 to CLOSE ESTATE. Within 10 minutes' walk of station, shops, and commonin a quiet residential road, with beautiful outlook over timbered garden to the country beyond. Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, usual offices; garage and stabling; charming old-world garden 1¼ ACRE; tennis, &c.—Write Box J.600, The Times, E.C.4.

BROMLEY, KENT, on high ground, seven minutes' walk from station and 10 miles from London.—A delightfully sunny House, expensively decorated and in perfect order; best residential neighbourhood; three reception, billiard room, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; charming garden, inexpensive to maintain; ample space for garage. FREEHOLD £3,500. For SALE at a sacrifice, as owner is leaving England.—Write Box B.199, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST SHEEN.—Delightfully situated detached RESIDENCE, adjoining Richmond Park; pretty garden; full-size garage; contains four excellent bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices. FREEHOLD, BARGAIN.—HOUGHTONS, C. and E. MELVILLE, Estate Agents, East Sheen.

A GENUINE BARGAIN. IN PERFECT ORDER.
SHORTLANDS, KENT.
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive, pre-War, detached RESIDENCE, in a high and healthy situation, sunny aspect, quiet neighbourhood, station and bus five minutes; well planned and easily worked; central heating, electric light, hall with cloak room and lavatory, three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, dressing room, ground-floor offices; large garage; pretty garden. £1,975 FREEHOLD for quick SALE.—Write Box J.672, The Times, E.C.4.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO RENT A WELL APPOINTED
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
AT A NET PRESENT RENTAL OF
£50 PER ANNUM.
Only 13 miles West of Hyde Park Corner, in open country position, beautiful decorations; very fine matured gardens. Accommodation on two floors: Panelled lounge and dining rooms, billiard room, drawing room, library, complete offices; 11 bed rooms, several fitted basins, three bath rooms, servants' sitting room, &c.; electric light; co.'s water, gas; modern drainage; telephone; capital garage, stabling, and two cottages; old-world grounds, fine trees and shady lawns; double tennis court; productive kitchen and fruit garden, greenhouse, orchard, &c., about 6½ acres in all.
RENT UNFURNISHED, £300 PER ANNUM,
including greyhound kennels, and 440 yards track, let off at £250 per annum; premium for cost of decorations, renovations, and buildings of kennels, &c., £3,000, or offer.
FREEHOLD £7,000.
Further details of the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL HAYES (KENT). ON HIGH GROUND. TIDAL Small Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four good beds, bath, separate w.c., two excellent receptions, kitchenette; room for garage. £1,400. Must be viewed to be appreciated.—Keys with Sole Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Phone, 1611

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

OLD-WORLD VILLAGE OF
ROEHAMPTON.
Adjoining glorious Richmond Park and Heath.
IN one of the highest and healthiest positions around London.—Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE recently remodelled throughout at considerable expense; every labour-saving device; five-six bed rooms, fine bath room, two reception rooms, &c., &c.; large garden; a small house in high-class surroundings. Only £2,600 freehold. Very highly recommended.

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (four lines); and Richmond and Kew Gardens

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
NEW BARNET, about 22,500 sq. ft., just off the Great North Road, in a rapidly developing district. —HOUSE with four bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, &c., and buildings communicating, comprising several large rooms, cloak room, lavatories, swimming bath, gymnasium or badminton room, five Fives courts, asphalt tennis court, &c.—Particulars of H. E. FOSTER and CRANFIELD, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—A delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, detached, non-basement, compact, easily managed; three reception, seven bed rooms; modern features; excellent order; very pleasant garden. PRICE £1,800.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 6, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

PICKED BARGAIN of beautiful HAMPTON COURT District.—Fine double-fronted detached RESIDENCE, open outlook over parkland, few mins. station and golf; 10 bed and dressing, two bath, four reception; detached stable, garage, and rooms; ¾ acre grounds; only £1,700. Splendid opportunity for development or private buyer.
GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE.
PURLEY.—SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, 400ft. up, fine views; architect built; splendid accommodation; five beds, bath, two reception, hall, garage 20 by 10; one acre beautiful garden, tennis lawn; every modern convenience. FREEHOLD, £3,000.—STEWART KLITZ and Co., 128, George-street, Croydon. Tele. 2970.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.
12 *Miles N.W. of Town.*
PRETTY, easily run RESIDENCE, with beautiful views in a "one-man" garden of 2¼ ACRES, forming a setting seldom met with in a property of this size so near London. Five bed rooms, bath room; garage; electric light, company's water, &c. FREEHOLD, £2,500. An opportunity worthy of immediate attention.—Inspected and strongly recommended by ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1 (Gerrard 4364).

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.
PENNINGTONS, Ltd.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
STANMORE (facing the entrance to the Golf Club).—Well-built modern FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE: five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage; well-laid-out garden.—FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Bow-street, E.C.4. (Central 9344.)

TO be LET, BANSTEAD (quiet position, but near 'bus route).—Pre-War HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; "Ideal" boiler; nice garden; rent £100 per annum. Also Bungalow-Studio; two large rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; tennis lawn; rent £90 per annum.—OSENTON and Co., Agents, Epsom.

WIMBLEDON, central position.—Detached, Doublefronted; pleasing elevation, well back from the road; five bed, bath, three reception; excellent order; good garden; garage space. FREEHOLD £1,975. Recommended.—Key, FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2800.

WIMBLEDON, open situation, sandy soil.—Charming modern labour-saving RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; ideal offices, particularly large and well stocked garage space for small car; only £1,300 FREEHOLD.—Inspection advised by HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

A MILLIONAIRE'S HOME
In the most sought-after district within 10 miles of London.
AN OPPORTUNITY OF renting, FURNISHED, ONE of the SHOW HOUSES of the Home Counties, containing five reception rooms, billiards room, winter garden, SWIMMING POOL, about 20 bed rooms, five bath rooms; all modern services; luxuriously furnished; tastefully decorated; magnificent fittings; standing in famous secluded grounds of 21 ACRES.
To be LET, FURNISHED, for 6, 12, or 18 months at £250 GUINEAS per MONTH, to include wages of 13 gardeners.
ALEXANDER KING and GOULD,
57, Conduit-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6408.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Lady would EXCHANGE her attractive FURNISHED HOUSE; six bed rooms; modern conveniences; lovely garden; tennis court; for one at seaside, or would let for summer or several months.—10, Belvedere-drive.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

THREE REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN WEST SUSSEX.
THE CROFT, BROOKS GREEN.—Small COUNTRY PROPERTY, containing four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, sitting room, verandah, studio; septic drainage; telephone; spacious garage and workshop, kennels or poultry houses; ½ Acre. FREEHOLD ONLY £600, or by auction, late DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst. ('Phone 92.)

ST. ERMYNS (late Blackhall Cottage).—LOXWOOD, really delightful BUNGALOW RESIDENCE in old-world style; entrance hall, spacious dining room, three good bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; good water supply, cesspool drainage; wired for electric light; TWO ACRES pasture. FREEHOLD £900, or by Auction later.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst. ('Phone 92.)

WEST SUSSEX.—Attractive small COUNTRY PROPERTY on high ground with splendid views; dining room, lounge, three bed rooms, bath room, usual domestication and water supply; ¼ Acre with 100ft. valuable frontage. FREEHOLD £775, or near offer for quick sale.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst. ('Phone 92.)

HOUSES IN SURREY.

OXSHOTT.
Near the Heath and Pine Wo

LONDON : 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone : Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH : 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT : 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE :
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS,
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY : BRIDGE-ROAD.

223,941 ACRES, COMPRISING COUNTY SEATS, HISTORIC ESTATES & NOTABLE SPORTING PROPERTIES.

WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF LONDON.

A RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

7,000 ACRES.

FINE MANSION in perfect order throughout, seated several hundred feet above sea level in an extensive and well-timbered Deer Park with large Lake.

Excellent Stabling and Garage accommodation.

NUMEROUS FARMS. SMALL RESIDENCES. Cottages, &c.

Good Shooting and Hunting.

THE MANSION WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17884)

UNDER ONE HOUR OF LONDON.

AN IMPORTANT ESTATE OF

3,000 ACRES,

including a

MANSION fitted with all modern conveniences and seated in a timbered park.

Lounge hall, saloon and ball room, suite of reception rooms, 30 bed and dressing rooms, bath rooms and complete offices.

Attractive and tastefully disposed pleasure grounds.

Ample garage accommodation and stabling. Good sporting.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.663)

HORSLEY HALL.

EASY REACH OF LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

£20,000 SUBJECT TO CONTRACT FOR HORSLEY HALL AND GROUNDS.

The residence, part dating from 1562, contains saloon hall, library, gallery, and four reception rooms, 20 principal bed and dressing rooms, the majority of which are arranged in suites; boudoir, theatre room, nine bath rooms.

Electric light. Radiator heating. Company's water. Fire hydrants.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, GOLF COURSE IN PARK.

HOME FARM, RICH DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING FARMS.

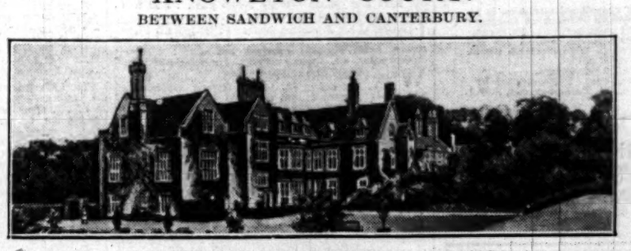
AGENT'S HOUSE, SMALLHOLDINGS, COTTAGES, AND WOODLAND.

1,600 ACRES.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KNOWLTON COURT.

BETWEEN SANDWICH AND CANTERBURY.



MANSION OF THE EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD,
in a finely timbered park of 300 acres. Suite of five reception rooms, billiard room, 29 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms. Electric light. Central Heating. Main Water.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
OLD DOWER HOUSE, forming the Residence for the Home Farm.

NINE CAPITAL FARMS,
"THE GRIFFIN HEAD," CHILLENDEN. 34 COTTAGES. AGENT'S HOUSE.
220 acres of valuable woods and plantations. Advowson

1,936 ACRES.

The Coal Minerals, subject to certain leases, will be included in the sale of the Estate as a whole.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS at the ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, CANTERBURY, on Saturday, 26th July, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. RADCLIFFES and HOOD, ST. BARBE SLADEN and WING, 10, Little College-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square; and Ashford, Kent.

DORSETSHIRE.

A FREEHOLD ESTATE

5,000 ACRES.

The MANSION is situated in a finely timbered park intersected by a river.

Matured pleasure grounds.

Secondary residence, Dairy and Sheep Farms with good houses, homesteads and cottages.

Accommodation and Building Land. Small Holdings.

Practically all of TWO PICTURESQUE VILLAGES.

Valuable Woodland.

First-rate Partridge Shooting and Fishing (subject to lease).

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (26859)

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM.

(BETWEEN)

COUNTY SEAT TO BE SOLD

with an early 18th CENTURY MANSION seated in a grandly timbered park intersected by a river. Two halls, fine suite of reception rooms, over 20 bed rooms, and eight bath rooms. All modern conveniences.

The whole in perfect order.

OLD ENGLISH GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Good Stabling accommodation. Garages.

Home Farm and Bailiffs House.

Village Property, &c.

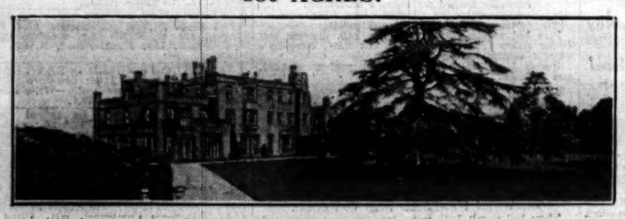
1,200 ACRES.

Shooting. Hunting. Trout Fishing. Golf.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23343)

ROOD ASHTON,

BETWEEN TROWBRIDGE AND WESTBURY.
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SEATS OF WILTSHIRE.

380 ACRES.



THE STONE-BUILT MANSION
Contains six fine reception rooms, 19 principal bed and dressing rooms, 24 other bed rooms, seven bath rooms. Modern Conveniences.

CRICKET GROUND WITH PAVILION. LAKE OF SEVEN ACRES.

THE HOME FARM
IS ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING FARMS IN THE DISTRICT

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, at the GEORGE HOTEL, TROWBRIDGE, on Friday, 8th August, 1930 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. POPHAM, STARKIE and STRIKE, 146, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames; 39, Blagrave-street, Reading; and at Basingstoke.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

14,700 ACRES.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
(21 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms).

The gardens and sylvan walks are most attractive.

Capital Grouse and low ground shooting.

SALMON AND CAPITAL TROUT FISHING.

The agricultural portion of the estate is divided into 21 sheep grazing and mixed farms with a rental of £4,120.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh. (28060)

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Within nine miles of a Station, and extending to

21,000 ACRES.

A SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

The Lodge, beautifully situated 700 feet above sea level, commands magnificent views, and contains :—Hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, ample Servants' accommodation and domestic offices. Garage, Stabling and Kennels.

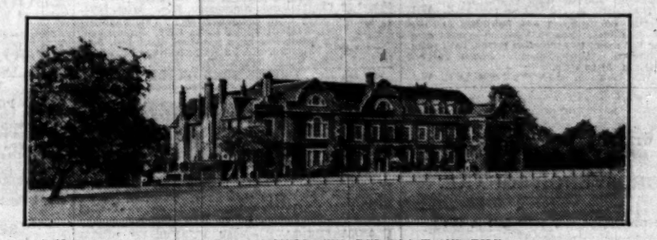
The Shootings comprise Deer Forest, yielding 30-50 Stags, 1,000 brace Grouse in a good season, also Blackgame, Ptarmigan, Snipe, Woodcock and Duck. Salmon Fishing Available.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh. (13592)

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE.

In the restful, dignified style of the period, the South Entrance Front being covered with magnolia and creepers, and the approach is by a long carriage drive. The accommodation comprises :—Magnificent entrance hall 42ft. by 24ft. with deep recessed fireplace, seven reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

The grounds have been laid out very skilfully and form a perfect setting to the Manor House. They include a formal garden, grass walks and tennis courts, completely walled kitchen garden and orchard, the remainder of the estate comprising mostly parkland meadowland. The whole embraces an area of

140 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24780.)

SHADWELL COURT, NORFOLK,

FOUR MILES FROM THETFORD AND 18 MILES FROM NEWMARKET.
A WELL-KNOWN COUNTY SEAT AND SPORTING ESTATE.

4,670 ACRES.

THE NOBLE STONE-BUILT MANSION stands in the centre of a magnificent park, WITH LAKE OF ABOUT 30 ACRES.

Hall with minstrels' gallery, seven reception rooms, billiard room, 27 bed and dressing rooms 11 bath rooms.

Electric light and heating throughout.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS.
SIX MODEL BLOODSTOCK FARMS.
FIRST-CLASS GALLOPS. HOME FARM.
Two private Residences, Cottages.

The estate offers the finest shooting facilities and qualifications, and is noted for its high birds and wild fowl.

FIVE MILES OF RIVER FISHING AND COARSE FISHING IN THE LAKES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.

THE HISTORICAL COUNTY SEAT OF

GORHAMBURY,

situated in the parishes of St. Michael's, Redbourn, City of St. Albans, St. Stephen's and Hemel Hempstead, including THE FINE OLD MANSION BUILT IN 1778, FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, seated about 400 feet above sea level, in a finely timbered park of 400 acres. Suite of six magnificent reception rooms, 15 principal bed rooms, and 16 secondary bed rooms, six bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and staff accommodation. Electric light. Estate water supply. Stabling for 15 horses. Garages. Men's rooms.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS, WITH GRAND CEDARS, LAWNS AND TENNIS COURTS.
Completely walled kitchen gardens, and eight cottages.

THE HISTORIC RUINS OF BACON'S HOUSE.

TWENTY-ONE CAPITAL FARMS,

VARYING IN SIZE FROM 64 TO 440 ACRES,
with good homesteads and buildings, small holdings and accommodation lands, numerous cottages.

ABOUT SIX MILES FRONTAGE TO MAIN ROADS, AND THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD, CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD, WATLING STREET, PASSES THROUGH THE ESTATE.

Densely stocked Woodlands of over 500 Acres.
EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING and SHOOTING.
VALUABLE WATERCRESS BEDS.

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT

5,845 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in September next (unless disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Land Agent :—Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 12, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BROOME PARK, BARHAM.

SEVEN MILES FROM CANTERBURY.

FORMERLY THE HOME OF THE LATE EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, K.G.

THE MANSION
built in 1635, contains : Great Hall, six reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed rooms, secondary and staff bed rooms, five bath rooms.

Private Water Supply. Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage.

STABLING AND GARAGE PREMISES.

PLEASURE GROUNDS and a CRICKET FIELD. THE PARKLANDS are undulating, and contain many magnificent trees.

THE WOODLANDS are well placed on the hillsides and afford EXCELLENT SHOOTING. The Estate has long Frontage to the Canterbury-Folkestone road.

650 ACRES.

NOTE.—THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE VALUABLE CONTENTS MAY POSSIBLY BE ACQUIRED.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TWO HOURS OF TOWN.

A RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF

2,000 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE standing on light soil in a park. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, about 20 bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

Modern Conveniences, including electric light, &c.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS.
En-tout-cas Court.

THE ESTATE PROVIDES EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27836)

WESTERN MIDLANDS.

TO BE SOLD,
A RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
of over

3,000 ACRES,

including a red-brick MANSION (17 bed rooms) with tiled and gabled roof and stone-mullioned windows,

SECONDARY RESIDENCE. HOME FARM and cottages.

The agricultural portion of the estate is all let and produces a good rent roll.

Good pheasant and partridge shooting.

FIVE MILES OF TROUT FISHING, the trout average about 1½lb.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (13268)

WEST COAST OF ARGYLLSHIRE.

AN ISLAND SPORTING PROPERTY

14,000 ACRES.

THE LODGE (13 bed rooms) has magnificent views.

Private pier. Boathouse and yacht anchorage.

Cottages and Home Farm.

The Shootings afford all-round and excellent sport.

Thirty stags, 250 brace grouse, besides blackgame, pheasants, woodcock, snipe, wild fowl, hares and rabbits, wild goats, and seal may also be shot.

Trout Fishing and very good Sea Fishing.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.; and Edinburgh. (27848)

MIDLANDS.

Within easy reach by rail or motor of some of the principal industrial centres.

A RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of about

1,500 ACRES,

including a 16th-Century stone-built RESIDENCE of considerable Historic interest. It stands over 500ft. above sea level amidst lovely country.

Reception hall, 20 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.
Electric Light.
There is a quantity of oak panelling in the house.
Good Stabling. Garage. Cottages. Farmery.
Well-wooded pleasure grounds, with large lake and boathouse.
First-rate Shooting. Extensive Woodlands.
Good Hunting.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17854)

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD.

THE RANNOCH ESTATES, PERTHSHIRE.

65,650 ACRES.

WITH STALKING, GROUSE AND MIXED SHOOTING, LOCH AND RIVER FISHING.
AS A WHOLE OR DIVIDED.

LOCH RANNOCH.

RANNOCH LODGE with CAMUSERICHT and DUNANS LODGES.

At the head of Loch Rannoch with Grouse Shooting, Stalking and Fishing, both Salmon and Trout. ABOUT 25,250 ACRES.

TALLADH-A-BHEITHE ESTATE with Lodge and first-class Grouse Shooting and Stalking over about 13,500 ACRES.

Fishing in Lochs Ericht and Rannoch.

CRAGANOUR LODGE with capital Forest and Moor extending to about 21,500 ACRES, and Fishing in Lochs Garry and Rannoch, with or without CORRIEVARKIE LODGE, on the Shores of Loch Ericht, 5,400 ACRES of good Stalking and Grouse Ground, and Fishing in the Loch.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors :—Messrs. DUNDAS and WILSON, C.S., 16, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

ON DEESIDE.

THE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

DURRIS,

WITH 6½ MILES OF SALMON FISHING
ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER DEE BELOW BANCHORY,
AND EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON AND THE SOUTH BY RAIL VIA ABERDEEN OR DIRECT FROM STONEHAVEN STATION.

AREA 16,000 ACRES.

DURRIS HOUSE, PART OF WHICH DATES FROM THE 17TH CENTURY, WITH A COMFORTABLE AND UP-TO-DATE MORE RECENT ADDITION, STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, A FEATURE OF WHICH IS THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF TREES OF ALL KINDS.

The house contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, business room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and ample servants' bed rooms and domestic accommodation.

Electric light and modern conveniences.

THE GROUSE MOOR

YIELDS FROM 500 TO 1,000 BRACE, AND THERE IS CAPITAL PARTRIDGE AND OTHER SHOOTING.

SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER DEE FOR 6½ MILES.

ABOUT 300 FISH ARE KILLED IN SPRING MONTHS, AND 40 IN AUTUMN.
THE WOODLANDS ARE A FEATURE OF THE ESTATE, AND THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE TIMBER READY FOR CUTTING.

THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE
INCLUDES FIFTY-TWO FARMS, WHICH, WITH COTTAGES, &c., BRING IN AN AGRICULTURAL RENTAL OF OVER

£6,500 PER ANNUM.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the early Autumn.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P.

THE ESTATES OF KILDONAN, AYRSHIRE.

15,000 ACRES.

EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON, THE MIDLANDS, OR THE NORTH.

INCLUDING KILDONAN HOUSE,
a notable example of a modern COUNTRY MANSION. GROUSE MOOR YIELDING FROM 700 to 1,000 BRACE. The Estate is specially suitable for pheasant shooting. Good mixed bags are obtained of Blackgame, Partridges, Snipe, Duck, Hares, Rabbits, &c., and there is exceptional Woodcock Shooting.

TROUT FISHING
IN RIVER DUISK AND IN A NUMBER OF TROUTING LOCHS.

THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF 17 FARMS.

RENTAL (excluding the House, Shootings, and Woodlands, which are in the Proprietor's hands) amounts to £3,034 PER ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF £9,000, SUBJECT TO CONTRACT.

THE DEER FOREST OF NORTH MORAR,

INVERNESS-SHIRE,

OVERLOOKING LOCH MORAR AND LOCH NEVIS.

10,000 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING WITH SOME SALMON AND SEA TROUT IN LOCH MORAR.

The Shooting Lodge contains nine rooms. Other accommodation can be obtained at Morar, where there is an Hotel. There is a second stalker's house at Ardnamurach.

THE FOREST, WHICH IS ONE OF THE BEST SMALLER FORESTS IN SCOTLAND, yields 25-30 stags on an average, and good heads and weights (average 15½ stone) have been obtained during the last seven years. Old-established herd of wild goats. Ptarmigan and Woodcock in season.

GOOD ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS AT MORAR AND TARBERT, LOCH NEVIS.

There are no tenants or crofters upon the property.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Six miles from a Station, on the Main Highland Line.

AN EXCELLENT SPORTING PROPERTY OF

26,000 ACRES.

Yielding 60 Stags, 200 brace Grouse and Blackgame. Salmon and Brown Trout Fishing on several streams. Excellent Sea Fishing. Boating and Yacht anchorage.

Four Farms.

The Lodge, modern and well designed, commands views of unsurpassed mountain and loch scenery. It contains :—Four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms and servants' accommodation.

In addition, the Old Lodge, is used for main servants. Very attractive Gardens. Two large Paddocks

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

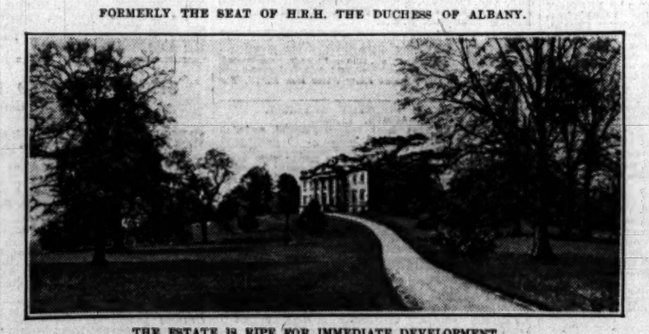
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square W.1. and Edinburgh. (14925)

ESHER, SURREY.

TWENTY MINUTES' ELECTRIC TRAIN JOURNEY FROM THE METROPOLIS.
CLOSE TO SANDOWN PARK RACE COURSE : FOURTEEN MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.
THE FREEHOLD HISTORICAL, RESIDENTIAL AND BUILDING ESTATE.

CLAREMONT.

FORMERLY THE SEAT OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



THE ESTATE IS RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT
and is suitable for the erection of superior-class Residences, all Public Services being available. It includes
4,000 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD
and important frontages to other Public Roads.

The IMPOSING MANSION, built by "Capability" Brown for Lord Clive, stands in A PARK WITH ISLAND LAKE. The Accommodation of the mansion :—Two halls, nine reception rooms, 30 bed and dressing rooms, and 20 bath rooms. FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS originally planned by Kent. Walled kitchen gardens and Gardener's House. Commodious Stabling with Two Cottages. Steward's House and Two Lodge Entrances. The whole extends to about

210 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by Auction in the Hanover-square Estate Room in September (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SURREY. 25 MILES OF TOWN.

3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION, WITH ITS EXCELLENT SERVICE OF TRAINS TO AND FROM LONDON.
ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. A TUDOR RESIDENCE
AND ABOUT

160 ACRES.

The House was entirely rebuilt about five years ago of old oak, brick, and tiles, and occupies a beautiful position in the centre of the property on sand and gravel soil protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views. It is approached by a long carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.

Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.
Central Heating. Company's Electric Light, Power and Water. Telephone. Modern Drainage.

Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. Two Cottages.

Farm buildings with model cowhouse.

Old walled garden, peach houses, tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, flagged terrace, kitchen garden, orchard, grassland.

Stream intersects the grounds.

The whole property, which is in excellent order, is ready for a purchaser to enter immediately and was the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10126.)

BERKS AND WILTS BORDERS.

A RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE.

1,200 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

Old-fashioned House, 500ft. above sea level, standing in a small but well-timbered park.

Hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. *Electric Light.*

Stabling for eight. Garage. Outbuildings. Farms. Cottages, &c.

The Shooting over the Estate is good.

Two miles of Excellent Trout Fishing.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (12949.)

40 MILES FROM LONDON.

GOOD RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of over

1,100 ACRES.

Medium-size MANSION on sand soil in a well-timbered park with Lakes.

Hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 20 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample offices.
Electric Light. Radiators, &c.
Modern Stabling. Garage. Lodges. Laundry.
Old English Pleasure Grounds.
Five Farms and the whole of a Village.
The Estate is well wooded, and for its size provides good sporting.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (4323.)

HAMPSHIRE.

ONE OF THE SMALLER COUNTY SEATS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
A SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

1,000 ACRES.

The Mansion, of medium size, is well situated and lighted by electricity. The Sporting over the estate is good. The woods and plantations extend to over 300 acres.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (25775.)

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